









# FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF  
STATE INCLOSING A REPORT, WITH ACCOMPANYING  
PAPERS, RELATIVE TO THE FOURTH INTER-  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN  
STATES HELD AT BUENOS AIRES FROM  
JULY 12 TO AUGUST 30, 1910.



JANUARY 16, 1911.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations  
and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON  
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Buenos Aires, 1911

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

*To the Senate and the House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State, inclosing a report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Fourth International Conference of American States held at the city of Buenos Aires from July 12 to August 30, 1910.

Wm. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 16, 1911.*

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## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

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The PRESIDENT:

Referring to the provision in the urgency deficiency act, approved February 25, 1910, for representation by the United States in the Fourth International Conference of American States, the undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Congress, the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the conference, which was in session at the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, from July 12 to August 30, 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

P. C. KNOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 12, 1911.*



REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES  
(TO THE  
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

Held at Buenos Aires, July 12 to August 30, 1910.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the proceedings of the Fourth International Conference of American States, which has just concluded its labors and at which we have been present as delegates of the United States, including certain documents hereinafter enumerated.

Leaving New York on board the U. S. Army transport *Sumner* on Thursday, June 16, we reached Buenos Aires on Friday, July 8, 1910.

We were met on landing by the minister of the United States, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, and his staff, by Mr. Bartleman, the consul general, by several of the ministers from other American Republics accredited to the United States, and by Argentine officials.

July 9, the day fixed by the governing board of the Bureau of the American Republics for the opening of the conference, being the national festival of the Argentine Republic, we found on reaching Buenos Aires that the inaugural session had been postponed until Tuesday, the 12th, on which day it took place in the presence of the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. de la Plaza, who took the chair, and of others of the Argentine cabinet, of the ministers of foreign powers accredited to this Republic, all of whom had seats on the floor, and of a goodly number of spectators in the galleries.

The minister of foreign affairs delivered an interesting speech, cordially welcoming to Buenos Aires the delegates of the various countries represented at the conference, alluding to the work of this and of previous conferences and referring in eulogistic terms to the Monroe doctrine, in which he said the people of the Argentine Republic had always been firm believers. The chairman of the delegation of the United States, at the general request of the other delegates, replied to the speech of the minister, after which Dr. Bermejo, chief justice of the supreme court and president of the Argentine delegation, was selected permanent president, and Señor Epifanio Portela, minister of that country to the United States, secretary general of the conference; Hon. P. C. Knox and Dr. de la Plaza, respectively Secretary of State of the United States and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, being elected honorary presidents.

Dr. Bermejo, upon taking the chair, made a speech, the copy of which, together with those of the two previously referred to, is attached to this report. (Appendix C.)

All the Republics of America, except Bolivia, were represented, and the flag of each in succession was displayed for a day over the

building in which the conference met. Notwithstanding the absence of a delegation from Bolivia, the flag of that country was flown in its turn.

A list of the names of the delegates and of the officials of the conference is annexed. (Appendix F.)

The sessions of the conference were held in the new palace of justice, a large and imposing building, recently erected for the law courts, on one of the principal squares of the city. In addition to the large central hall in which the formal sessions took place a number of smaller rooms were conveniently arranged for the meetings of committees, and the president was good enough to announce at the first session that all telegrams and cablegrams sent by the delegates would be forwarded to their destination free of charge by the Argentine Government. Luncheon and other refreshments were also provided for the delegates and their friends throughout the duration of the conference, and every arrangement was made for their convenience and comfort.

The first session for the transaction of business was held on the 14th of July and was chiefly devoted to the rearrangement of the subjects to be assigned to the committees, as provided in article 6 of the program (Appendix A), particularly in respect to sections 3 and 4 thereof, a general feeling having manifested itself in favor of increasing the number of the committees as conducive to the more rapid dispatch of business. After some discussion the president appointed a committee to consider the subject, and upon its recommendation a resolution providing for 14 committees, instead of 7, was adopted. (Appendix N.)

The following is a list of the committees upon which this delegation was represented, with the name of its member upon each, from which you will observe that committee No. 1 (rules and credentials) is the only one of the 14 whereon there was no delegate from the United States. A complete list of the membership of all the committees will be found in Appendix G.

*Second committee.*—Subjects of the program: II. Commemoration of the independence of the American Republics; V. Mr. Carnegie's generosity; XIII. Appreciation of the Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago; XIV. Celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. Mr. White (seven members).

*Third committee.*—Subject III of the program: Reports of delegations as to the action of their respective Governments upon the resolutions and conventions of the Third Conference. Mr. White (20 members).

*Fourth committee.*—Subject IV of the program: Report of the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Mr. Reinsch (20 members).

*Fifth committee.*—Subject VI of the program: Pan American Railway. Mr. Moore (20 members).

*Sixth committee.*—Subject VII of the program: Establishment of more rapid steamship service between the American Republics. Mr. Nixon (seven members).

*Seventh committee.*—Subject VIII of the program: Uniformity in consular documents and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics. Col. Crowder (20 members).

*Eighth committee.*—Subject IX of the program: Recommendations of the Pan American sanitary congresses in regard to sanitary police, quarantine, etc. Mr. Kinley (20 members).

*Ninth committee.*—Subject X of the program, in part: Patents and trade-marks. Mr. Quintero (seven members).

*Tenth committee.*—Subject X of the program, in part: Copyright; and XII, Interchange of professors and students among the universities and academies of the American Republics. Mr. Moses (seven members).

*Eleventh committee.*—Subject XI of the program: Continuance of treaties on pecuniary claims. Mr. Moore (seven members).

*Twelfth committee.*—Subject XV of the program: Future conferences. Mr. Quintero (20 members).

*Thirteenth committee.*—Article 6, section 6, of the regulations: Publications. Mr. Reinsch (five members).

*Fourteenth committee.*—Article 6, section 7, of the regulations: General welfare. Mr. Moses (five members).

It may be well to add that in several instances members of our delegation were unanimously elected as chairmen of the committees to which they were respectively assigned, but we had decided beforehand not to accept any chairmanship save that of the sixth committee, to which Mr. Nixon was elected, and for his acceptance, of which there appeared to be special reasons.

There were 14 plenary sessions of the conference, one of which was called to express sympathy with Chile on the death of President Montt, while three were devoted to the commemoration of the independence days of Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador, which fell on days on which the conference sat, but in addition to the sessions of the conference, there were many and frequent meetings of the committees, in which the discussion of the subjects on the program was for the most part conducted. Not a single unfriendly, much less ill-tempered, word fell from anyone at any session of the conference, and the discussions in committee were on the whole conducted with an unusual degree of good humor and with a marked desire not to allow personal predilections, however strong, in favor of any particular point, to interfere with a unanimous decision. As a result you will observe that no minority report was made in any committee and that the single report of each is signed by all the delegates of which its membership was composed.

All of the subjects upon the program which required careful consideration were very fully gone into and satisfactorily dealt with by the committees having them in charge, and it would be unfair to our colleagues from the other 19 Republics represented on those committees not to call your attention to the fact that they, one and all, showed not only invariable courtesy to the member from the United States but favorable consideration for his views whenever possible.

Four conventions and 20 resolutions were adopted by the conference after discussion of each, but for the most part practically as reported from the committees.

The following consideration of the work accomplished by the conference is submitted in the order in which the subjects appear upon the program:

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL CENTENARY AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

An appropriate resolution was reported by the second committee and passed by the conference. It is set forth in the minutes and embodies proposals made by the representatives (1) of Chile, for the erection of a building in the city of Buenos Aires for the purpose of a permanent exhibition of products of the soil and of the industry of all the nations of America; and (2) of Cuba, for the publication of an artistic volume in which the declarations of independence of all the

American Republics shall appear, together with certain salient historical incidents connected therewith. The representative of the United States was careful to explain to the committee his Government's special interest in these centenary celebrations of the sister Republics, quoting extracts relative thereto from the President's last annual message to Congress and from your instructions to the delegation. The resolution as adopted will be found in Appendix O.

#### ACTION OF THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE RESOLUTIONS AND CONVENTIONS OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE.

The third committee, which had this subject in charge, gave it full and careful consideration.

All of the delegations, except that of Haiti, which was not represented at the Third Conference, presented memoranda (translations of which are appended to this report, Appendix H) relative to the action of their respective Governments upon the conventions and resolutions of that conference. A tabulated statement showing at a glance the action of each Government upon the four conventions of the Third Conference is also transmitted herewith. (Appendix I.)

In the resolution reported by the committee and adopted by the conference (1) cooperation between the Pan American committees and their respective Governments in the preparation for future conferences; (2) the establishment of such Pan American committees in countries where they do not yet exist; (3) the carrying out of the agreements reached by the Third Conference in respect to natural resources, monetary systems, commerce, customs, and statistical schedules; and (4) the adoption of a system of deposit of ratifications with a view to their prompt exchange and to the speedy proclamation of conventions, as well as the adhesion of nations not originally parties thereto, are provided for.

The Chilean delegation having proposed a resolution suggesting that, in the codification of international law, as provided by the fourth convention of the Third Conference, a distinction be made between questions of general and questions of purely American interest, the committee recommended that the same should be submitted to the consideration of the jurists having charge of the codification in question.

A form of resolution submitted by the delegates of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Mexico, and having for its object a recommendation that the congress on coffee, suggested in the thirteenth resolution of the Third Conference, assemble as soon as possible, in view of the crisis now existing in the production and sale of coffee, was considered by the third committee, as was also a memorandum by the Brazilian delegate setting forth the steps which had been taken in reference to the crisis by his Government. The committee thereupon caused a paragraph to be added to its report to the conference stating that in its view, the resolution of the Rio conference relative to a coffee congress being still in force, it rests with the Government of Brazil, as therein provided, to fix the date at which such a congress should be convened. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the conference. (Appendix P.)

A translation of the report of this committee will be found on pages 97 and 251. (Appendices I and DD.)

## THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

The committee on the Bureau of American Republics considered the advisability of converting into a formal convention the resolution passed and continued by successive conferences under which that institution has hitherto been maintained. On the part of many delegates the belief was expressed that the ratification of such a convention would require an indefinite time on account of the constitutional provisions in numerous Republics which require the consent of their Congresses. It was felt that the activities of the bureau might be embarrassed were a convention adopted immediately on account of the delays which might occur in its ratification. It was therefore decided to maintain for the immediate future the resolution under which the bureau exists, making therein such changes as might seem necessary, and also to submit to the Governments the draft of a convention carefully considered by the committee, which might be concluded as soon as the Governments should find it convenient. (Appendices Q and R.)

The conference maintained the presidency of the Secretary of State of the United States of America in the governing board of the Pan American Union. Indication has been made by the delegates of some countries that it would be more in accordance with the equal dignity of all the members in the union if the chairmanship of the board were made elective, but it was pointed out that by the common practice of international unions a position of similar dignity is usually accorded the minister of foreign affairs of the country in which the union has its seat; and also that the presidency of the Secretary of State would powerfully assist the union and help to increase its dignity and efficiency. The importance of these considerations was universally admitted, and the dignity of the presidential office was again conferred upon the Secretary of State of the United States, as an honor freely bestowed by the American nations. In the absence of the Secretary of State, the sessions of the governing board are to be presided over by one of the American diplomatic representatives present, in the order of rank and seniority, and with the title of vice president.

In order to acknowledge the dignity which it is proper to recognize in an international institution of such importance, the name of the bureau was changed to "Pan American Union;" while the name of the organization of American countries which supports the bureau was changed to the briefer form of "Union of American Republics."

It was decided that a republic temporarily not represented by a diplomat at Washington might intrust its representation on the governing board of the Pan American Union to some member of that board, this member then having a vote for each country represented.

Under a resolution passed at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, Pan American committees have been established in nearly all of the republics. It was the original intention that these bodies should cooperate with the central union in carrying out its work. In accordance with this purpose and in order to make it more definite, the Fourth Conference embodied in the resolution and draft convention relating to the Pan American Union an article defining the functions and relations of the Pan American committees. Being thus linked to the central institution, they are to form with it a common organism, acting as its representatives and agencies in the different States, and having on

their part the right to bring to the central union matters relating to their respective countries.

The functions of the Pan American Union were not essentially modified. It was decided that it would be desirable for the union to gather and publish information on the current legislative acts of the American Republics. The position of the Pan American Union as the permanent commission or agent of the International American Conferences was emphasized. The success of these conferences in the future will depend largely upon the thorough and systematic work of preparation carried on by the Pan American Union and the committees. The questions considered by the conferences are becoming less general and elementary, far more detailed and technical. The extensive body of accurate information required in the making of treaties and resolutions which shall be of practical value can be furnished only by cooperative work carried on through the Pan American Union and the committees in the different republics.

The financial administration of the union was more definitely regulated with respect to the annual budget and the duty of the member States to pay their quota upon a fixed date into the treasury of the Pan American Union. It was left to the governing board to arrange for the fulfillment of the duties of a treasurer on the part of some official of the union, and to establish an independent system of audit. The importance of the Columbus Memorial Library as a center where the most complete information on all the countries of the union can be obtained was recognized, and the countries renewed their engagements to supply this collection with documents and other books. In order to make the work of the Pan American committees more successful, and to form in each country a center of information on all the others, it was also provided that documents and books should similarly be sent to the Pan American committees in each country.

It was felt that it would not be wise to attempt to make specific regulations for all the activities of the Pan American Union. The power to provide in this manner for the control of the administration in all its agencies was therefore left to the governing board, and in matters referring to the internal administration to the director general.

The Pan American Union thus established is an organization of great importance and dignity. It was therefore thought proper that the title of the head official should be changed to "director general," and that of the secretary to "assistant director." In connection with this change, the committee and the fourth conference expressed their high appreciation of the successful work of propaganda and organization carried on by the present director general, the Hon. John Barrett, as well as the efficiency of the assistant director, Mr. Francisco J. Yanes.

In preparing and adopting the draft of a convention concerning the Pan American Union, the committee and the conference were governed by the principle that in such convention there should be laid down only the essential bases of the organization and functions of the union, leaving to the governing board and to the director general the power to determine, by means of regulations, all the details involved in the proper performance of the functions of the union. The draft convention adopted rests entirely upon experience and incorporates in a more formal manner the organization already

developed by means of the successive resolutions and the activities of the union. In the draft of the proposed convention the essential elements of the organization are stated in a simplified form, while many of the details of the resolution are left to the determination of the governing board.

The draft convention on the Pan American Union is in a form ready for the action of the Governments of the American Republics.

During the discussions in committee, the organization and action of the Pan American Union were thoroughly inquired into by the various delegates. The work accomplished in the past was fully appreciated and the means for increasing the usefulness of the institution were discussed in detail and with deep interest. In a spirit of friendliness and cooperation the committee sought to perfect as far as possible the organization of the union and to give it greater efficiency, scope, and dignity.

#### APPRECIATION OF MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GENEROSITY.

The representative of the United States on the second committee thought it best to leave to the other members thereof the preparation of the resolution embodying the appreciation of the conference of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's generous gift toward the cost of the new building for the Union of American Republics. It was, however, a source of much gratification to hear the many friendly and grateful references made by them, and by the delegates generally, to Mr Carnegie's interest in the cause of Pan-Americanism, and to the practical and generous assistance rendered by him to its furtherance through the magnificent gift in question.

You will observe from the resolution, which is submitted herewith as Appendix S, and which was passed unanimously, that the Governing Board of the Union of American Republics is instructed to present to Mr. Carnegie in behalf of the conference a copy of the resolution, together with a gold medal bearing on the obverse side the words, "To Andrew Carnegie, the American Republics," and on the reverse side, "Benefactor of humanity."

#### PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

One of the duties with which the conference was charged was that of reporting what progress had been made since the Rio conference upon the Pan American Railway, and of considering the possibility of cooperative action among the American Republics to secure the completion of the system.

In the performance of the first part of this task, the labors of the conference were greatly simplified by the comprehensive but concise and businesslike report of the permanent Pan American Railway committee, through its chairman, the Hon. Henry G. Davis. This report, bearing date of June 10, 1910, was duly presented to the conference. A copy is hereto annexed, marked Appendix GG. It embodied all the information as to the progress of the work which had been received at Washington up to the time of its signature. Its statements were found to be correct, and its usefulness to the conference was much enhanced by the circumstance that the American delegates were furnished, on their departure from the United

States, with an abundant supply of copies, printed in English and in Spanish, for distribution among their colleagues.

Either in their formal reports, which were printed for the use of the conference, as to the action of their Governments upon the various conventions and resolutions of the conference at Rio, or in special communications filed with the appropriate committee, statements on the subject of railways, usually with reference to the Pan American system, were made by the delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, and Uruguay, the United States presenting the report of the permanent committee. It appeared by the statement of Peru that about 200 kilometers of new railway had been opened in that country since the period covered by the Davis report. Mr. Mejia, of Salvador, the energetic and capable chairman of the committee on the Pan American Railway, announced during its sessions that contracts had been concluded for the completion of that part of the line lying in his country. The delegate from Paraguay, besides submitting a special statement for that country, presented a rectification of the boundary line, as shown in the map accompanying the Davis report, between Paraguay and Bolivia. The fact was generally understood, however, that the map was not intended to be authoritative as to international boundaries.

After due deliberation it was decided in committee that it would not be of any practical advantage for the conference to undertake, on the information before it, to adopt a specific and direct plan of cooperation among the American Republics for the completion of the line, it being apparent from the oral statements of delegates, as well as from the printed and written documents, that the formulation of such a plan would necessarily involve the consideration of variant local conditions as to which, especially in Colombia, further investigation was essential.

After numerous sessions the committee agreed upon and presented the following report:

The fifth committee, charged with the consideration of Subject VI of the program of the proceedings, has the honor to present to the conference the result of its deliberations.

From the examination of the documents and data submitted by the permanent Pan American Railway committee and by various delegations it appears that the work on the Pan American Railway presents the following conditions: Of 10,211.5 miles, which constitute the total length of the route from Washington to Buenos Aires, there have been built 6,012.9 miles and there remain to be built 4,198.6 miles.

The sections respectively belonging to the territories of the Republics of the United States, Mexico, and Argentina have been finished.

In the time which has elapsed since the last conference at Rio considerable advances have been made on other sections of this important work, but according to the data before it the committee believes that the execution of the work in the part not yet constructed will not be completed within a term responding to the common desires manifested in this and in the preceding conferences if the union of the Republics does not adopt measures designed to accomplish it in a more efficacious way.

With these antecedents, and taking into account the different votes given in previous conferences in favor of the rapid completion of this work, which has contributed so efficaciously to the union of the Republics, the committee proposes that the present conference adopt the following resolutions:

1. To continue the existence, with all its powers, of the permanent Pan American Railway committee in Washington, to which, for the important services which it has rendered, the conference expresses its acknowledgments.
2. To confirm the resolutions taken by the Third Pan American Conference on this same point.

3. Taking into consideration the high moral and material advantage of the complete realization of the important work projected, the conference charges the permanent Pan American Railway committee with the collection, in the briefest possible time, of all the investigations and data, technical and financial, necessary for the formation of a definitive plan and proposition designed for the construction of the work, and earnestly recommends the countries interested in its completion to adopt and communicate to the permanent Pan American Railway committee the most efficacious measures as to the guarantees and subsidies which can be offered to facilitate the fulfillment of this great common desire, to the end that the said committee, in view of these communications, may propose a practical form for the solution of the problem, which would be impossible, or at least very remote of accomplishment, if it should be abandoned to the isolated action of each of the countries specially interested in it.

This report was adopted by the conference without division.

It may be mentioned, as one of the numerous signs of the widespread interest exhibited in the Pan American Railway, that although the committee on the subject was a large one, consisting of a representative from each delegation, its meetings, which were held twice a week, were usually, if not uniformly, attended by all the members, although some of the countries represented in the conference had and have no direct concern in the project.

#### CONSIDERATION OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE RAPID MAIL, PASSENGER, AND EXPRESS STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS CAN BE SECURED.

This work was intrusted to a committee of seven. This committee had a number of meetings, but it was suggested by the chairman that each should prepare a statement giving the general idea of the conditions and constitutional powers limiting governmental encouragement, what had been done under such powers, and suggestions of means to secure the service desired. As a result certain recommendations were prepared, which accompany this report as Appendix U.

The instructions to the United States delegation were such as to preclude the suggestion or approval of any definite means of governmental encouragement. For this reason the resolutions submitted were confined to such limits as were general in their application.

The resolutions received the full approval of all the members of the committee, and were submitted to the conference by the chairman on August 12, 1910.

The extent and scope of the resolutions were explained by the chairman in his presentation of the report which is attached hereto as Appendix HH.

The resolutions were then voted upon one after the other and all were adopted without a dissenting vote.

#### UNIFORMITY IN CUSTOMS AND CONSULAR REGULATIONS, CENSUS, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

This general subject was considered by a committee of 20 made up of one representative from each delegation. At its first session three subcommittees were appointed to make the necessary preliminary studies, the first of customs and consular administration, the second of census matters, and the third of commercial statistics, with the duty of reporting to the full committee measures tending to

establish uniformity of administration among the American Republics in the several regards named. The bases of these studies were the several memoranda which accompany the report of the full committee, and the proceedings of prior Pan American Conferences and of the New York customs congress. Material assistance was given by experts in consular and customs administration whose services were placed at the disposal of the subcommittees by the Argentine ministry of finance.

The instructions of the Department of State to the United States delegation laid special emphasis upon the vexatious hindrances to interchange of trade among the American Republics which resulted from the enforcement by them of regulations affecting their customs and consular services, widely different in character, and leading to confusion on the part of exporters and importers who must comply with them. The delegation was urged to secure an agreement, by convention or otherwise, for such unification and simplification of the existing administration as would tend to remove these hindrances. Specifically it was instructed to secure, if possible, the adoption of (1) uniform regulations respecting manifests, (2) a uniform consular invoice to be made out in the language of the country of import and in the currency of purchase, (3) uniform certification fees for consular invoices of \$2.50 gold where the invoice value exceeded \$100, and for lesser values, 50 cents, (4) an agreement to dispense with consular certification of manifests and bills of lading, and (5) a uniform rule that entry of imported merchandise should, in all cases where by reason of delay in mails or for other satisfactory cause the original consular invoice failed to reach customhouse authorities with the shipment, be allowed on a statement in the form of an invoice, accompanied by a proper bond for the subsequent production of a duly certified invoice; and providing further that technical defects in the consular documentation of shipments should not be the basis of fines or penalties, and that manifest clerical errors in such documentation might be corrected after entry at the customhouse and without prejudice to the consignee or owner.

The investigation of the committee disclosed that 18 of the American Republics require consular invoices and that the remaining 3 require certificates of origin, which follow closely the requirements of the consular invoice. The committee had before it the forms of 3 documents of each country in Spanish and English. It was found that different countries required different specifications of shipments and different forms of certificates of shippers and consuls. A comparative study of these forms was made by the Argentine experts, the result of which convinced the committee that the essential requirements of all these documents could be combined into a single international form of consular invoice if there were omitted the certificates of shippers and consuls which must reflect the requirements of local laws. With this omission an international form of consular invoice was reported by the committee and adopted by the conference, which is substantially the present United States form.

By similar means the committee reached the agreement that a common form of consular manifest, which document three of the American Republics deem essential to safeguard their customs revenues, could be adopted.

In the view that the ship's general manifest was substantially a consolidation of bills of lading and had no utility in the entry of

imported goods, not subordinate to the consular invoice, it was readily agreed by the committee to concur in the recommendation of the first conference to dispense with consular certification of that document, and also to dispense with the certification of the bill of lading as to the countries requiring the certified consular invoice, for the reason that as the latter document embraces all material data set forth in the former and both accompany the shipment, the certification of the latter was unnecessary.

In respect of fees exacted for consular certification of invoices, an examination of the laws and regulations of the several Republics showed two general systems in force. The first may be appropriately designated the flat-rate system, the consular certification fee being a fixed moderate sum intended solely as a compensation for the consular service rendered. But two nations employ this system, one (Brazil) requiring the flat rate of \$1.65 and the other (the United States) of \$2.50. In the second system the certification fee is in the nature of a tax on the merchandise listed in the invoice, but this system is not uniformly applied. One group of nations exacts a fixed consular certification fee corresponding to fixed invoice value with increments in the former corresponding to increments in the latter. Another group similarly requires a fixed consular certification fee corresponding to a fixed invoice value, but provides that where the invoice value exceeds a certain specified limit the prescribed consular certification fee shall be increased by a percentage charge on the amount in excess or shall be wholly substituted by a straight percentage charge on the total invoice value. Two countries dispense altogether with the fixed certification fee corresponding to fixed invoice values and exact a straight percentage charge on the invoice value whatever the amount, one of these requiring in addition thereto a stamp tax. The percentage charge in all these cases is, in reality, an added ad valorem duty on the merchandise imported.

It was disclosed that the diversity as to system of consular tariffs adopted by the several countries was not more marked than the inequality of the charges exacted by them. Taking, for example, an invoice value of \$2,000, the consular certification fees range upward from a minimum of \$1.65 to a maximum of \$60.

Representatives of those countries which exact fees for the consular certification of invoices in the nature of a tax on the merchandise imported were generally of the opinion that it was impracticable to replace that system with the so-called flat-rate system. It was conceded by them, however, that the charges were in many cases excessive, operated to restrict commerce, and ought in such cases to be reduced, but not below the point necessary for the maintenance of the consular service. The final agreement of the committee, which was accepted by the conference, is set forth in Article VI of the resolutions reported under this head as follows:

Consular fees should be moderate and should not constitute an indirect method of increasing customs receipts. It is believed that it is for the best interests of the international commerce of this continent that these fees, no matter what method is employed for their collection, be limited as far as possible to amounts necessary to cover the cost of maintaining the consular service.

The uniform rule proposed in the instructions to the United States delegation that fines and penalties be not imposed on account of technical errors in documents authenticated by consul, and that manifest clerical errors therein be condoned (subdivision 5, supra), met

with general opposition on the ground that a provision to this effect would contravene a principle of jurisprudence of many Latin-American Republics, affirmed by their highest courts, namely, that mistakes in documents attested by consul raise a presumption of fraud which must be rebutted by conclusive proof. It was urged that this principle was of the greatest efficacy in protecting their customs revenues against frauds. The attempt to secure an acceptance of this rule had to be abandoned.

The second set of resolutions reported by the committee, under the heading "Customs Regulations," and adopted by the conference, are a restatement, with modifications which made them acceptable to the committee, of resolutions of the New York Customs Congress, which had never been placed before the several countries in a formal way for their adhesion. It was deemed advisable by the committee that these conclusions of the New York congress should be reaffirmed and formally submitted with its other recommendations, believing them to be an essential step in the unification of customs administration.

In the third set of resolutions reported by the committee and approved by the conference an effort has been made to segregate and define that part of the work of unification and simplification of customs regulations which is technical in nature and requires the preliminary study of specialists. A definite program for this study, which includes customhouse nomenclature, has been outlined. The conference has followed the precedent of the Third Conference and of the New York Customs Congress in devolving this work upon the section of customs, commerce, and statistics of the Pan American Union, in the light of whose investigation it is hoped a subsequent conference may take up and complete the projected unification.

In the discussion in the committee in respect of census matters it was developed that the periodical taking of a census of population, as now required by law, had been prevented in certain of the American Republics by the fact that it would operate to disturb the representation in their legislatures, in view of the requirement that such representation shall be based on population, and that considerations of this character might embarrass the taking of an all-American census for 1920, as suggested in the memorandum of the Director of the Census of the United States. The sentiment of the committee was favorable to the taking of such a census wherever practicable, and that it should include also a census of industries and general resources. The committee was of the opinion that the lines upon which such census should be taken and the degree of uniformity which could be observed in such an undertaking and in the compilation of commercial statistics could, in the limited time available to the committee, be indicated only in general outline, and must be left mainly to the study and analysis of specialists in such matters, and that the duty of making such study and analysis and formulating timely recommendations to the several governments would be appropriately devolved upon the section of customs, commerce, and statistics of the Pan American Union. Resolutions of this character and in substantial accord with the views expressed in the memoranda of the expert statistician of the Department of Commerce and Labor and of the Director of the Census transmitted with and made part of the instructions to the delegation of the United States were adopted.

The text of the report of this committee will be found in Appendix II and that of the resolutions, five in number, in Appendix V.

The efficient consul general of the United States at Buenos Aires, Mr. Richard M. Bartleman, cheerfully cooperated with the representative of the United States on this committee and rendered valuable assistance.

#### SANITARY POLICE AND QUARANTINE.

This subject was considered by a committee which was composed of one member from each delegation, and of which Dr. Carlos M. de Pena, of Uruguay, was elected chairman.

The instructions of the Secretary of State directed us to "endeavor to procure from the conference a recommendation that the conclusions of the Mexican and Costa Rican Sanitary Conferences be adopted by the respective countries." A memorandum was presented by the representative of the United States delegation reviewing the work of previous conferences on sanitary matters and recommending, in accordance with our instructions, the adoption of the conclusions of the sanitary conferences referred to. Discussion centered on the proposed amendment to Article IX of the sanitary convention of Washington, whereby the official proof of freedom from infectious disease must be "satisfactory to the interested party." The representatives of six countries objected to these words on the ground that they might put the commerce of a weak country at the mercy of the caprice of a stronger. After considerable debate it was unanimously agreed to propose in place of the words suggested the following phrase: Official proof "satisfactory to both parties interested." As these words appeared to the representative of the United States to accomplish the purpose intended, he, after consultation with the other members of the American delegation, accepted them, and they were incorporated in the resolution adopted.

Notwithstanding his general agreement with this proposition, the representative of Venezuela had certain reservations which he desired to put on record, and by vote of the committee he was permitted to append a statement to the draft resolution submitted to the conference. The resolution as finally adopted accomplishes, therefore, all that the delegation of the United States was instructed to obtain.

The representative of the United States further suggested to the committee the desirability of including a recommendation that in case of epidemics the respective national governments assume control of the situation. In the opinion of the committee this point was covered by the fact that such a resolution was already included in the recommendations of previous conferences, and he did not think it wise to press the matter.

The text of the report of the committee will be found in Appendix J J, and that of the resolution in Appendix W.

#### PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

These subjects cover three topics of the program and the work of two committees, but they are so closely related that they can be treated together to better advantage than separately. At the outset

we are pleased to state that we have succeeded in obtaining the adoption of suitable conventions to regularize the mutual protection of these classes of property among the American Republics.

The history of the proceedings relating to the adoption of conventions between the American States upon these subjects is outlined in the report of the committee on patents, trade-marks, and copyrights of the Third International Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, published on pages 154-160 of the Report of the Delegates of the United States (S. Doc. No. 365, 59th Cong., 2d sess.), which it is unnecessary to reproduce here.

As a result of the discussion in the Third Conference, a convention relating to patents and trade-marks was signed, not only by the representatives of the other American Republics, but also by those of the United States. The proposed convention was placed before the United States Senate for approval, but was subsequently withdrawn. The treaty was opposed principally on the ground that the provisions of the convention, if applied to the United States, would give force and effect to patents issued in accordance with the laws of any of the States adhering to the convention, notwithstanding the fact that some of these States granted patents without previous inquiry as to the usefulness of the article as to whether it was really an invention or an improvement. It was shown that the patent laws of the United States require a careful examination to be made of the state of the prior art to determine whether the invention claimed was new and useful as a prerequisite to the grant of a patent; and it was urged that this system, which is in effect the basis of the commercial progress of the United States, should be maintained in its entirety.

It was also shown that the carrying out of the convention would oblige the United States to furnish authenticated copies of patents, assignments of records, and other documents, imposing an enormous and needless burden upon that country. And the further ground of objection was presented that the treaty would have been in conflict with the most advanced systems and particularly inconsistent with the Paris convention of 1883, the merits of which have been recognized by previous Pan American conferences.

We have the honor to report that the three distinct conventions adopted by the conference can be entered into by the United States without disruption of its own patent, trade-mark, and copyright laws, and will not interfere with the internal laws of the other American Republics.

The conventions finally adopted are substantially the same as those drafted by Mr. Edward B. Moore, the Commissioner of Patents, who accompanied the delegation as expert attaché. The conventions are so drafted that they will harmonize (a) with the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed at Paris in 1883, and amended at Brussels in 1900, to which the majority of the European nations are adherents; (b) with the treaty of Paris of 1891, which provides for the international registration of trade-marks, and to which several of the European nations are adherents; and (c) with some modifications, harmonize with the copyright treaty of Mexico.

## PATENTS.

In the drafting of the convention on patents (Appendix J) the conference has taken into consideration the objections raised by many of the States to the Rio convention, and has respected the provisions of the internal laws of the several signatory States. General principles protecting and safeguarding the rights of inventors are proclaimed, and the way is made easy for future uniform and universal legislation. While certain portions of the treaties of Paris and of Brussels have been adopted, it is provided that the present convention be considered as a substitute for all former treaties on the subject, and it is recommended that it be finally adopted by the signatory States as a basis for the enactment of their respective patent laws.

## TRADE-MARKS.

The Convention for the Protection of Trade-Marks (Appendix K) declares that any mark duly registered in one of the signatory States shall be considered as also registered in the other States, without prejudice to the rights of third persons or to the provisions of the laws of each State governing the same. Provision is made for the payment of a small fee to cover the expenses of the international registration. It provides that the deposit of a mark in one State produces in favor of the depositor a right of priority for a period of six months, so as to enable him to make the deposit in the other States. Trade-marks are then defined. Questions arising as to the priority of the adoption of a trade-mark must be decided with due regard to the date of the deposit in the country where the first application therefor was made. Provision is made that the falsification, imitation, or unauthorized use of a trade-mark as also the false representation as to the origin of the product, can be prosecuted by the interested party in accordance with the laws of the State wherein the offense is committed. The grounds upon which trade-marks can be canceled are also stated. Commercial names are protected without deposit or registration, whether they form part of a trade-mark or not. The convention also provides for the establishment of international bureaus at Havana and Rio de Janeiro, and defines the duties of the same. The registration of a trade-mark obtained in any one of the signatory States is made effective throughout all the Republics represented in the conference, upon a certificate of ownership thereof, issued by such State, being registered in either of the international bureaus.

This form of international registration differs from that set forth in the Rio convention, wherein it is provided that the registration of a trade-mark secured in either of the two bureaus is made effective throughout all of the States, as if made in each of the several signatory States, save that any State is allowed one year from the date of ratification by the bureau within which to accept or reject such registration.

It is believed that the adoption of this convention will promote comity and commerce among the several Republics, and, to that end, it is hoped that such action will be taken by our Government at the earliest possible moment.

## COPYRIGHTS.

In framing the Copyright Convention (Appendix L) the end kept in view was to provide legal protection in all the countries of the Union for works produced in any one or more of these countries, and for works produced anywhere by citizens of one of the signatory States. It was proposed at the same time to make this protection effective without an international court or bureau, relying instead on the laws of the several countries for the maintenance of the rights guaranteed by this convention. In pursuance of this purpose it was found advisable not to adopt the provisions for two bureaus contained in the convention signed at Rio de Janeiro, August 23, 1906, and which has been adopted as regards trade-marks. These bureaus appear to be unnecessary and calculated to render impracticable any convention embodying them. While the effectiveness of the present convention will depend upon the existence of proper and well-executed copyright laws in the several countries, it was not thought desirable to seek, through the ratification of this convention, to pledge each country to adopt such copyright laws as might be necessary for a satisfactory execution thereof, in case such laws were not already in existence. In any case where the requisite legislation had not been adopted the nation concerned might avoid the obligations of such a proposed pledge by simply refusing to ratify the convention; and any nation, finding it advantageous to proceed under a legal system that afforded no protection to the works of foreign authors, or even to the works of the authors of the country in question, might not be expected to expedite the adoption of new laws, except under some motive more powerful than that offered by a suggested pledge presented in this convention.

It is desirable that the laws of the several States should provide for a uniform general term of copyright protection; and if any nation has established a shorter term than the legal term established in other nations it may be supposed that, desirous of securing to its own authors rights as extensive as those enjoyed by the authors of other countries, it will, on its own initiative, so modify its laws as to bring them into harmony with the legislation of the other nations of the Union.

In adopting this convention the conference has aimed at effectiveness by avoiding impracticable details of organization. It has sought to secure, with a minimum of formality, trouble, and cost, protection in all countries of the union for all works that may be made subject to a law of copyright. The definition of works for which protection is sought under this convention is made sufficiently comprehensive to embrace "every production which can be published by any means whatsoever of impression or republication." The right of property in any such production recognized in any State in accordance with its laws shall have full recognition in all the other States, without compliance with any formality other than that there shall appear in or on the work in question an indication that the right of property in it is reserved. The authors of the works protected under this convention, or their assigns, shall enjoy in the signatory countries the rights which the laws of these countries respectfully confer; but in no case shall the term of protection accorded exceed that of the country of origin, the country of origin being defined as that in which the work

is first published. Authorized translations also are protected in the same manner as original works.

In conclusion we beg to say that great interest was manifested by the members of the Committee on Patents and Trade-marks in the meeting of the international union for the protection of industrial property, which is to be held in Washington in May, 1911, and to which all the American Republics have been invited.

The report of the committee on copyrights will be found in Appendix LL.

#### TREATY FOR THE ARBITRATION OF PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

The eleventh subject of the program of the conference was the "consideration of the continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration."

By the Second International American Conference, held in the City of Mexico, a treaty was concluded, January 19, 1902, by which the high contracting parties agreed (Art. I) "to submit to arbitration all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens, and which can not be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels, when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration." It was further agreed (Art. II) that all controversies embraced in the treaty should be submitted to the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established under the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899, unless the parties to the dispute should prefer to create a special jurisdiction; but as the American nations, with the exception of the United States and Mexico, were not represented in the first Hague conference, it was provided (Art. III) that the treaty should be obligatory only upon States which had subscribed to that convention and upon those which should ratify the protocol, just then adopted at Mexico, looking to the adhesion of all the American States thereto. Finally, it was stipulated (Art. V) that the treaty should be binding upon the ratifying States from the date on which five of them should have ratified it, and that it should remain in force for five years.

By reason of this limitation, the question of renewing the treaty was one of the subjects committed to the Third International American Conference, which was held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. In its instructions to its delegates to that conference the Government of the United States said:

This is a matter special to the American States and it calls for special consideration \* \* \*. The treaty was to continue for five years. It has been ratified by only five powers, including the United States. The treaty should be extended for another five years, and an urgent effort should be made to secure the adherence of the other powers. You can readily ascertain whether the failure of ratification by twelve out of the seventeen powers who signed the treaty was due to some objectionable feature which can be remedied, or to fundamental objections, or to indifference. This treaty is the very simplest and narrowest form of a general agreement to arbitrate, and so long as three-fourths of the American States have not reached this point of agreement the discussion of any proposals for compulsory arbitration of a wider scope would seem to be at least premature.

When the question of renewing the treaty came to be considered by the committee to which it was referred, it gave rise to much discussion. It seems to have been ascertained that the treaty had in

fact been ratified by eight, instead of by only five, of the signatory States, namely, by the United States, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Bolivia; but a large majority of the committee desired to modify it by adding a clause to the effect that arbitration should take place only after the legal recourses afforded by the courts of the country against which the claim was made had been exhausted, the reason assigned for this proposal being that the phraseology of the first article of the treaty lent itself to the interpretation that the ordinary course of justice existing under the internal organization of each signatory State was to be superseded by international arbitration. The minority of the committee maintained that this objection was not well founded; but it was only after much discussion and delay that a report satisfactory to the majority of the committee and acceptable to the minority was secured unanimously recommending that the treaty be extended. This report contained the following paragraphs:

This partial ratification (of the treaty by the eight powers above named) may, perhaps, have been due to the precise terms in which the first article provides for arbitral jurisdiction, this being possibly interpreted to mean that the inherent internal rights and prerogatives of a state were in all cases to be substituted by an arbitral tribunal whose jurisdiction could not be avoided.

It is clear that such an interpretation is not well founded. If it be established that all claims for losses and damages brought against a state by the citizens of another must be submitted to arbitration, when they can not be adjusted through diplomatic channels, it is but reasonable to presume that there are cases in which diplomatic intervention is justified.

The internal sovereignty of a state, an essential condition of its existence as an independent international power, consists explicitly in the right it always preserves of regulating such juridical acts as are consummated within its territory, by its laws, and of trying these by its tribunals, excepting in cases where, for special reasons (and to these international law devotes particular attention) they are converted into questions of an international character.

It was deemed advisable, however, to amend the treaty by striking out the third article, the substance of which is given above, the provisions of this article having ceased to be applicable to existing conditions because of the adhesion of the American nations, after the conference at Mexico, to The Hague convention of 1899. Moreover, as the term of five years, during which the treaty was to remain in force, was understood to run as to each contracting party from the date of its act of ratification, it was decided to fix one uniform day on which the treaty, as amended and renewed, should terminate; and the day adopted for this purpose was December 31, 1912. A treaty designed to accomplish these objects was accordingly signed August 13, 1906.

Such being the situation, we were instructed, "as The Hague general arbitration treaties, which were adhered to by most American Republics in 1907," did not "satisfactorily cover the subject," to "urge the continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration," and, if any government represented in the conference should desire to discontinue them, to ascertain its reasons therefor.

According to the advices received by the department previously to our departure, the treaties of Mexico and Rio had been ratified by eight powers, namely, the United States, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua. By the summary submitted, however, to the conference by the third committee of the reports and memorials presented by the various delegations, it appears

that there should be added to the list Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, and Salvador, making 12 Governments in all.<sup>1</sup>

The question of continuing the treaties was referred to a committee composed as follows: Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez (Uruguay), chairman; Mr. Mario Estrada (Guatemala), secretary; and Messrs. John B. Moore (United States), Eduardo L. Bidau (Argentine Republic), Gastão da Cunha (Brazil), Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic), and Victoriano Salado Alvarez (Mexico).

After the first formal session of the committee a draft of a new treaty, to replace the treaties of Mexico and Rio, was communicated by the chairman to the other members. This project contained the following article:

ARTICLE II. In case the nation against which the claim is made does not admit the procedure by the diplomatic channel, the arbitral tribunal shall treat this point of difference as a preliminary question, and if it decides that the diplomatic procedure is not appropriate, the claim shall be dismissed.

If this preliminary question shall be resolved in favor of the procedure by the diplomatic way, the arbitral tribunal shall then take cognizance of the merits of the case.<sup>2</sup>

It will be observed that this proposal revived, in a specific but more pointed form, the question which provoked so much discussion and proved to be so difficult of adjustment at Rio in 1906. It was received by the committee with general approval. It was opposed by the member from the United States on the ground that it tended to limit the freedom of diplomatic action; that it would have the effect of inviting denials of the propriety of such action, and of dividing, delaying, and complicating the process of arbitration; and that it would be incapable of exact execution, for the reason that the question whether diplomatic intervention was justified could not usually be determined without an examination of the merits of the case. In the midst of this division of opinion, a solution was at one time suggested to the effect that the tribunal of arbitration should be required to decide all questions submitted to it, but this suggestion found little support, since it was not thought to be desirable to impose upon the arbitrators the burden of deciding questions which might be altogether immaterial to the proper disposition of the case before them. Finally, the member from the United States urged that the attempt to make substantial changes should be deferred till the apprehended defect should actually be shown to exist and that this position was all the more reasonable in view of the circumstance that none of the ratifying Governments had complained of the manner in which the treaties had operated. In the end, it was, after much discussion, agreed to adhere to the text of the first article of the treaty of Mexico, with the addition, proposed by the member from the United States, of the stipulation that the decision of the arbitrators should "be rendered in accordance with the principles of international law," this

<sup>1</sup> The dates of ratification are as follows: United States, Mar. 2, 1907; Chile, June 28, 1909; Colombia, Aug. 29, 1908; Costa Rica, Oct. 28, 1908; Cuba, Mar. 17, 1908; Ecuador, November, 1909; Guatemala, Apr. 20, 1907, and Feb. 15, 1909; Honduras, Feb. 5, 1907; Mexico, Nov. 18, 1907; Nicaragua, Feb. 20, 1908; Panama, date not given; Salvador, May 11, 1907. The situation in the nonratifying countries was as follows: Argentine Republic, approved by the Chamber of Deputies, but still pending in the Senate; Brazil, pending in the Congress; Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Paraguay, no statement presented; Peru, pending in the Congress; Uruguay, not sent to the legislative body; Venezuela, no statement presented.

<sup>2</sup> ARTICULO II. En el caso en que la nación contra la cual se deduce el reclamo no reconociere la procedencia de la vía diplomática, el tribunal arbitral fallará como cuestión previa ese punto de disidencia y si juzgase que no procede la vía diplomática la reclamación quedará desechara.

Si esa cuestión previa fuese resuelta afirmando la procedencia de la vía diplomática, el tribunal arbitral entrará á conocer del fondo del asunto.

formula, or its equivalent, having usually been inserted in the general claims conventions of the United States, although it may be regarded as a declaration of the obvious intention of the contracting parties.

The preservation of the terms of submission of the treaty of Mexico, without qualification or impairment, having been secured, the committee readily concurred in the view that, as that treaty, although it had been amended at Rio, would by reason of its reference to certain articles of The Hague convention of 1899, which has been replaced by the convention of 1907, have to be amended yet again, it would be more convenient and more businesslike to make the new treaty complete in itself and to cast it in such form as to render unnecessary its recurrent adjustment to possible changes in The Hague conventions. This was done. Moreover, as the renewal of the treaties of Mexico and Rio had been attended with difficulties, it was proposed by the representative of the United States that the duration of the new agreement should be made indefinite, subject to the right of a ratifying power to withdraw after two years' notice. This proposal was adopted, and a clause was added continuing in force the treaty of Mexico after December 31, 1912, as to any claims which might, prior to that date, have been submitted to arbitration under its provisions.

After a final agreement was reached on the text of the treaty the previous discussions as to the question of diplomatic intervention were revived over the draft of a report which was presented by the chairman of the committee. In this paper, in which there was an exposition of general principles, interwoven with quotations from writers, certain expressions of public men were cited as tending to show that the question of the propriety of the resort to the diplomatic channel might be treated as a previous or preliminary question, apart from the merits of the case. In this predicament the member from the United States deeming himself to be precluded, for reasons which have been sufficiently explained, from accepting all the conclusions of the report, proposed to add to it and to sign for himself the following declaration:

The undersigned, while he refrains from entering into a discussion of the statements of general principles embodied in the foregoing report, deems it proper to observe that he does not consider it to be practicable to lay down in advance precise and unyielding formulas by which the question of a denial of justice may in every instance be determined. Still less does he believe it to be possible to treat this matter as a preliminary question which may be decided apart from the merits of the case, or to include in a general treaty of arbitration a clause to that effect. In the multitude of cases that have, during the past 120 years, been disposed of by international arbitration the question of a denial of justice has arisen in many and in various forms that could not have been foreseen; nor can human intelligence forecast the forms in which it may arise hereafter. In the future, as in the past, this question will be disposed of by the amicable methods of diplomacy and arbitration, and in that spirit of mutual respect and conciliation which happily grows stronger among nations with the lapse of years.

As it was thought that this declaration would, if dealt with in the manner proposed, have the appearance and effect of a minority report, it was at length agreed that it should be embodied in the report of the committee (Appendix MM), where it is followed by the statement that the other members of the committee accept it, since they do not consider it to be in conflict with what is set forth in the report. In this way the unanimous desire of the committee for a report which should bear the signatures of all its members was happily attained.

It is a pleasure specially to acknowledge the untiring efforts which the eminent chairman of the committee put forth to expedite its

labors. As he was at the time indisposed, the meetings of the committee were usually held at the house of the Uruguayan Legation, of which he was the head; but in accordance with his wishes, they were held by special appointment, without regard to official notices, whenever, in the day or in the evening, the members could conveniently assemble; and they were thus not only more frequent but longer in duration than was customary. There can be no doubt that the attainment of the desire, felt by every member of the committee, for a prompt and satisfactory termination of its labors, was facilitated by the example of industry and high purpose set by the venerable man who presided over its deliberations and by the feeling of deep respect in which he was held.

The treaty (Appendix M) was adopted by the conference unanimously, the Venezuelan delegate stating, however, that Venezuela would sign the treaty with the special reservation that recourse to diplomacy should take place only when there had been a denial of justice.

#### INTERCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

For the purpose of promoting in each of the American nations a more perfect understanding of the intellectual life of the others, two series of resolutions were framed and adopted by the conference, relating to the interchange of professors and students among the universities of the countries represented in the conference. The first series recommends that provisions should be made under which professors in one university may be sent from time to time to give lectures or courses of instruction in other universities, such lectures or courses of instruction to deal chiefly with scientific material of special interest to Americans or with the conditions of one or another American country, especially with the conditions of that country to which the professor in any given case may belong. The second series of resolutions recognizes the interchange of students among American universities as a means of confirming the solidarity of the nations of the continent. The details of the methods suggested for effecting these interchanges are contained in the resolutions already referred to and which are submitted with this report. (Appendix X.)

#### APPRECIATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS HELD AT SANTIAGO, CHILE, DECEMBER, 1908.

In pursuance of your instructions on this subject, the delegation of the United States supported a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the conference noted with pleasure the initiative of holding a Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, and the results there accomplished; also that the Governments of the American States be informed that the conference would consider advisable similar reunions in cities of America to be hereafter selected. The text of this resolution will be found in Appendix Y.

A resolution was also adopted regarding the Fourth Scientific Congress, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, congratulatory of the work there accomplished and expressing the hope that these reunions should be frequent. (Appendix Z.)

## OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The program called for the adoption of a resolution instructing the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics to consider and recommend the manner in which the American Republics might see fit to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. After some discussion the second committee decided to report to the conference a resolution, which was passed, whereby the final settlement of that question is left to the governing board of the Union of American Republics in Washington. This resolution will be found in Appendix AA.

## FUTURE CONFERENCES.

The subject of the time and place of the next conference was disposed of by the committee to which it was referred at its first and only meeting. There was considerable discussion privately among the delegates prior to the meeting of the committee and a large number thought that the conference should select Santiago, the capital city of Chile, as the logical point where the Fifth International Conference of American States should be held. It was urged by some, on the other hand, that the precedent established by the conference held in the City of Mexico, and substantially followed by the one held in Rio, leaving the decision of both place and time of subsequent conferences to the governing board of the Pan American Union should be adhered to and at the first meeting of the committee on future conferences the delegate from Chile moved that the entire subject matter be left to the decision of the governing board. This motion prevailed, and the committee reported accordingly to the conference. When the resolution came up for adoption by the conference there was one dissenting vote. The delegate from the Dominican Republic voted in the negative, and, in explaining his vote, stated that he was of the opinion that Havana, Cuba, should be named as the place for the holding of the next conference.

The delegate of the United States of America, pursuant to instructions, urged in committee the advisability of holding the conferences at intervals of six years as a minimum and thereby affording sufficient time for the ratification of the conventions adopted at the various conferences, but he deferred to the otherwise unanimous wish of the committee that an interval of not more than five years should elapse between the reunions. The resolution finally adopted (see Appendix BB) provides that the governing board shall have the power to advance or postpone the date of the next conference should circumstances arise making it desirable so to do.

## GENERAL WELFARE.

The committee on general welfare was chiefly negative in its activity. It was expected, among other things, to consider questions on which action might be requested, but which had not been introduced into the program. Its chief function was, therefore, to consider new topics that might be proposed, and to make recommendations to the conference respecting them. In this capacity its work was important in that through it the conference was able to keep

itself free from discussions that might have consumed much time and would have been fruitless. The members of this committee, as well as the majority of the members of the conference, appreciated the necessity of giving to the topics of the program the most thorough consideration; and that this might be done it appeared to be a reasonable rule for the guidance of the committee to withhold from the general sessions all subjects not involved in the program unless they should seem to the members extraordinarily urgent. The maintenance of this feature of organization in future conferences will greatly facilitate the work demanded by the specific program and enable the conference in its general sessions peacefully to avoid discussions on questions regarding which no practicable or profitable result can be reached.

#### CLOSING SESSIONS.

The last session for the transaction of business took place on the 27th of August.

The thanks of the delegates were voted unanimously to the president, Dr. Bermejo; to the secretary general and his staff; and to the press of the Argentine Republic. The president and secretary general made speeches, translations of which will be found in Appendix D.

On a motion signed by Messrs. Portela, Toledo Herrarte, Cruz, Lazo Arriaga, and Mejia, respectively ministers to the United States of the Argentine Republic, Guatemala, Chile, Honduras, and Salvador, and of Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, formerly Cuban minister at Washington, being all members of the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics when the program of the Fourth Conference was settled, it was unanimously voted to send a telegram to the Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, thanking him for the part he had taken in the arrangement of the program and congratulating him upon the success of the conference.

At the previous session of the conference, upon the motion of a delegate from Brazil, it was unanimously voted that a telegram be sent to the Hon. Elihu Root, expressing sentiments of appreciation and remembrance.

The closing session of the conference was held on Tuesday, August 30, Dr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, who had succeeded Dr. Victorino de la Plaza as minister for foreign affairs, being in the chair. His excellency made a speech, to which Dr. Toledo Herrarte, minister of Guatemala to the United States and chairman of his delegation, replied. Translations of these speeches accompany this report as Appendix E.

#### CONCLUSION.

We feel that it is scarcely within our province to compare the results of this conference with those of its predecessors; the more so as sufficient time has not elapsed since it came to an end for the formation of an accurate opinion on that subject. It may not be improper, however, to say that while the program was not so extensive as those of the three preceding conferences every subject upon it was effectively dealt with. There can be no doubt, moreover, that

quite apart from the actual work accomplished, the constant intercourse and exchange of views in friendly conversation, during a period of nearly two months, between representative men from all parts of America in an atmosphere of harmony such as has been so marked a feature of this conference, can not fail to react upon and to draw closer the relations between the countries represented.

Indeed a distinct improvement has already been perceptible during the progress of the conference in the relations between several of the Republics, and in our opinion it is difficult to overestimate the advantage to the cause of Pan Americanism to be derived from the periodical meetings of these international conferences.

We can not conclude this report without an allusion to the generous hospitality of which we have been the recipients here. Many entertainments have been given and excursions to places of interest arranged for the delegates to the conference, and we retain an agreeable recollection of the kindness and courtesy of everyone with whom we have come in contact; nor should we omit a special acknowledgement of the courtesy and cooperation of our minister, Mr. Sherrill, and the staff of the legation. We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

HENRY WHITE.  
E. H. CROWDER.  
LEWIS NIXON.  
JOHN B. MOORE.  
BERNARD MOSES.  
LAMAR C. QUINTERO.  
PAUL S. REINSCH.  
DAVID KINLEY.

To the Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX,  
*Secretary of State.*

BUENOS AIRES, August 30, 1910.

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## APPENDIX A.

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### PROGRAM OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO BE HELD AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, JULY 10, 1910.

#### I.

The organization of the conference.

#### II.

Commemoration of the Argentine national centenary and of the independence of the American Republics as suggested by the fact that many of those nations celebrate their national centenaries in 1910 and neighboring years.

#### III.

Submission and consideration of the reports of each delegation as to the action of their respective Governments upon the resolutions and conventions of the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, including a report upon the results accomplished by the Pan-American committees and the consideration of the extension of their functions.

#### IV.

Submission and consideration of the report of the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, together with consideration of the present organization and of the recommendations for the possible extension and improvement of its efficiency.

#### V.

Resolution expressing appreciation to Mr. Andrew Carnegie of his generous gift for the construction of the new building of the American Republics in Washington.

#### VI.

Report on the progress which has been made on the Pan-American Railway since the Rio conference, and consideration of the possibility of cooperative action among the American Republics to secure the completion of the system.

#### VII.

Consideration of the conditions under which the establishment of more rapid mail, passenger, and express steamship service between the American Republics can be secured.

#### VIII.

Consideration of measures which will lead to uniformity among the American Republics in consular documents and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics.

#### IX.

Consideration of the recommendation of the Pan-American sanitary congresses in regard to sanitary police and quarantine and of such additional recommendations as may tend to the elimination of preventable diseases.

#### X.

Consideration of practicable arrangement between the American Republics covering patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.

## XI.

Consideration of a continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration.

## XII.

Consideration of a plan to promote the interchange of professors and students among the universities and academies of the American Republics.

## XIII.

Resolution in appreciation of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, December, 1908.

## XIV.

Resolution instructing the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics to consider and recommend the manner in which the American Republics may see fit to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

## XV.

Future conferences.

Adopted by the committee on program, November 6, and approved by the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics at the meeting of November 10, 1909.

P. C. KNOX,  
*Chairman ex officio.*

FRANCISCO J. YANES, *Secretary.*

## REGULATIONS FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

### THE PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

#### TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE 1. The secretary for foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, or the person whom the chief executive may designate, shall preside at the opening session of the conference in the capacity of temporary president, and shall continue to preside as such until the permanent president is elected.

#### OFFICIALS.

ART. 2. There shall be a permanent president, who shall be elected by a ballot vote of the absolute majority of the delegates present, and a secretary general, who shall be a delegate appointed by the President of the Argentine Republic.

In the first session there shall be settled by lot the numerical order of the delegations, for the purpose of establishing the order of precedence of their location and the order in which each is to supply the absence of the president.

When the delegation upon which it shall devolve to fix the presidency in a session consists of more than one member, it shall designate the delegate who is to perform the functions of vice president.

#### PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

ART. 3. The duties of the permanent president shall be:

First. To preside at the meetings of the conference, contained in the order of the day.

Second. To direct that each matter submitted to the conference be referred to the proper committee, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates then present it shall be decided to proceed to its immediate consideration.

Third. To concede the floor to the delegates in the order in which they may have requested it.

Fourth. To decide all questions of order raised during the debates of the conference. Nevertheless, if any delegate shall so request, the ruling made by the chair shall be submitted to the conference for decision.

Fifth. To call for votes and to announce the result of the vote to the conference, as provided for by article 15.

Sixth. To announce to the conference, through the secretary, at the close of each meeting the business to be discussed in the following meeting. But the conference may make such changes as it may deem advisable, either as regards the time of the meeting or as to the order in which the impending business shall be discussed.

Seventh. To direct the secretary, after the approval of the minutes, to lay before the conference such matters as may have been presented since the last meeting.

Eighth. To prescribe all necessary measures for the maintenance of order and strict compliance with the regulations.

ART. 4. The duties of the vice presidents are:

To act as substitute for the president in accordance with article 2.

#### SECRETARY GENERAL.

ART. 5. The duties of the secretary general are:

First. To have under his charge all the secretaries, interpreters, and other employees whom the Argentine Government may appoint for service with the conference and to organize their respective duties.

Second. To receive, distribute, and answer the official correspondence of the conference, in conformity with the resolutions of that body.

Third. To prepare, or cause to be prepared, the minutes of the meeting in conformity with the notes the secretaries shall furnish him, and to see that such minutes are printed and distributed among the delegates.

Fourth. To revise the translations made by the interpreters of the conference.

Fifth. To distribute among the committees the matters to be reported by them and to place at the disposal of the said committees everything that may be necessary for the discharge of their duties.

Sixth. To prepare the order of the day in conformity with the instructions of the president.

Seventh. To be the intermediary between the delegations or their respective members in all matters relating to the conference and between the delegates and the Argentine authorities.

#### COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE.

ART. 6.<sup>1</sup> The Fourth American International Conference shall have the following committees:

1. To consider Subject I (program and credentials), five members.
2. To consider Subjects II, V, XIII, and XIV, seven members.
3. To consider Subject III, one member for each delegation.
4. To consider Subject IV, one member for each delegation.
5. To consider Subject VI, one member for each delegation.
6. To consider Subject VII, seven members.
7. To consider Subject VIII, one member for each delegation.
8. To consider Subject IX, seven members.
9. To consider an agreement between the American Republics relative to patents and trade-marks, seven members.

10. To consider an agreement between the American Republics relative to copyright, and Subject XII, seven members.

11. To consider Subject XI, seven members.
12. To consider Subject XV, seven members.
13. Publication, five members.
14. General welfare, five members.

ART. 7. The members of the conference committees shall be appointed by the permanent president, subject to the approval, by a majority vote, of the delegations present.

ART. 8. Delegates may attend the meetings of all committees and participate in their debates, but they shall have no right to vote.

#### MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

##### NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

ART. 9. The first meeting shall take place at the time and place designated by the Government of the Argentine Republic, and the further sessions at such days and hours as the conference may determine.

<sup>1</sup> Modified by resolution of the Fourth American International Conference at the session of July 14, 1910.

## QUORUM.

ART. 10. To hold a meeting it is necessary that a majority of the nations attending the conference be represented by at least one of their delegates.

## READING OF THE MINUTES.

ART. 11. At the opening of the meeting the secretary shall read the minutes of the preceding meeting, unless dispensed with. Notes shall be taken of any remarks the president or any of the delegates may make thereon, and approval of the minutes shall be in order.

## ORDER OF DEBATE AND VOTES.

ART. 12. When the president shall have submitted for discussion the subjects contained in the order of the day, the conference shall first discuss them in a general way, and those approved shall be the object of a second discussion in detail, taking up one by one the articles contained in the project under discussion.

ART. 13. The conference may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegations present, suspend the rules and proceed to the immediate discussion of a motion, which shall at once be discussed in general and in detail.

ART. 14. All proposed amendments shall be referred to the respective committee, unless the conference shall decide otherwise; and they will be put to vote before the article or motion the text of which they are intended to modify.

ART. 15. The delegation of each Republic represented at the conference shall have but one vote, and the votes shall be taken separately by countries and shall be recorded on the minutes.

Votes, as a general rule, shall be taken orally, unless any delegate should request that they be taken in writing. In this case each delegation shall deposit in an urn a ballot containing the name of the nation which it represents and the sense in which the vote is cast. The secretary will read aloud these ballots and count the votes.

ART. 16. The conference shall not proceed to vote on any resolution or motion relating to any of the subjects included in the program except when at least two-thirds of the nations attending the conference are represented by one or more delegates.

ART. 17. Except in cases expressly indicated in these regulations, resolutions or motions under consideration by the conference are approved when they have obtained the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the delegations represented by one or more of its members at the meeting where the vote is taken. The delegation which may have sent its vote to the Secretary shall be considered as present and represented at the meeting.

ART. 18. When, by reason of absence or abstention, the vote of the conference shall not attain the majority as required by the two foregoing articles, the matter shall be submitted for further consideration at a subsequent meeting, on motion of any delegation. But should such abstention continue at this meeting, the question shall then be decided by the majority of the delegations present.

## RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

ART. 19. Delegates may speak in their own language, from manuscript or otherwise, and upon the termination of any speech either the delegate or one of the interpreters of the conference shall, upon request of any one delegation, at once render orally a synopsis of the principal points of the speech in the languages that such delegation may suggest. This shall also apply to the remarks of the president and of the secretary.

ART. 20. No delegation may, through any of its members, speak more than twice on the same subject, nor shall any delegation occupy the floor for more than 30 minutes at a time. Any delegate, however, shall have the right to speak for no more than five minutes upon a question of order, or to answer any personal allusions, or to explain his vote, and the author of a motion may speak once more, not exceeding 30 minutes.

ART. 21. Any delegate may submit to the conference his written opinion upon the matter or point in debate, and may request that it be spread upon the minutes of the meeting in which it has been submitted.

Likewise, any delegation that may not be present at the time a vote is taken may write down its vote and leave it with or send it to the secretary and at the time of canvassing the votes such votes shall be reckoned as if the delegation were present.

ART. 22. Attendance at the deliberations of the conference shall be confined to the following: The delegates with their respective secretaries and attachés; the director or other accredited representative of the International Bureau of the American Republics and his secretary; the secretaries of the sessions; the interpreters and stenographers

of the conference; such representatives of the press as are properly accredited and are approved by the committee on organization, and the authorized attendants; provided, however, that the conference may, by a majority vote, extend the courtesies of the conference to such persons as it may at any time designate.

Whenever any delegation may request that a meeting go into executive or secret session, the motion shall immediately be put and voted upon without discussion. If the motion be carried the representatives of the press will at once withdraw, and all persons present will be enjoined to absolute secrecy as regards the business transacted at the meeting.

At the close of each session, proper communication of the proceedings shall be made to the press, when desirable, by the secretary general, who will act in this duty under the general guidance of the committee on publications.

#### RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS THEREON.

ART. 23. The reports of the committees and the resolutions to which they refer shall be printed in Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French, and shall be distributed at the next following meeting to the delegates for their consideration, but shall not be submitted for discussion until the next meeting after they were distributed in print, at least in Spanish and English.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE PROGRAM.

ART. 24. The deliberations of the conference shall be confined to such subjects as are contained in the program, except when by a vote of two-thirds of the delegations the conference decides to take into consideration a new matter submitted by one delegation and seconded by another.

A motion to take into consideration a new subject shall be decided without debate.

#### NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

ART. 25. The number of the meetings of the conference shall not exceed 30. This limit, however, may be extended in case of a matter of vital importance and by the vote of two-thirds of the delegations present at the conference.

The closing meeting shall take place as soon as all the subjects in the program may have been discussed; but in any case it shall take place on the 1st of September at latest.

#### PRINTING OF THE MINUTES.

ART. 26. The minutes approved by the conference shall be signed by the president and the secretary general. They shall be printed in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, in pages of two columns, and a sufficient number of copies shall be issued so that each delegate may receive four copies. The original minutes shall be preserved in the archives of the International Bureau of the American Republics at least in Spanish and English.

#### SIGNATURE OF THE FINAL MINUTES.

ART. 27. The day before the closing of the conference shall be devoted to the discussion and approval of the minutes written and printed in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, containing the resolutions or recommendations discussed and approved by the conference. The original records shall be signed by the delegations, and the Government of the Argentine Republic will send within 90 days after the actual adjournment of the conference a certified copy of such records to each of the Governments represented at the conference and to the International Bureau of the American Republics.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS.

ART. 28. The foregoing rules shall be transmitted to the respective Governments immediately after their adoption by the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and they shall govern the action of the conference unless and until altered, amended, or repealed by the conference itself by a two-thirds vote. Motions for this purpose shall be submitted without debate.

Adopted by the committee on regulations Monday, May 9, and by the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics at the meeting of May 13, 1910.

P. C. KNOX, *Chairman ex Officio.*

FRANCISCO J. YANES, *Secretary.*

## APPENDIX B.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

SIRS: The President said in his last annual message to the Congress:

"On the 9th of July next there will open at Buenos Aires the Fourth Pan-American Conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans, because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many of the American Republics. It is not necessary for me to remind the Congress of the political, social, and commercial importance of these gatherings. \* \* \* It is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation, qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed."

Among the foreign relations of the United States as they fall into categories, the Pan-American policy takes first place in our diplomacy. In quoting what the President has said, I can not too strongly impress upon you your Government's appreciation of the importance of the occasion or its sense of the responsibility of the service which you have undertaken in accepting appointment to represent this American Government and people at a great gathering of the countries of half a world.

I desired you to report at the department at this time in order that you might have two weeks for study and consultation with the officials of the department in preparation for your work at the conference. That work will, of course, be confined to the program and to such relevant matters as may properly come up, under the rules of the conference, for discussion, and has nothing to do with other subjects of diplomatic discussion, which are in the exclusive charge of the diplomatic service. Nevertheless, there is hardly a phase of the conference more important than its opportunity for the representatives of one Republic to come into intellectual and sympathetic contact with those of the others.

Through such contact of men typical of the best feeling and thought of all the Republics, the American peoples gradually grow to know one another, and by this sure process of mutual understanding and appreciation are built solid international friendships founded in justice, respect, good will, and tolerance. Hence, it is of paramount importance that this delegation truly reflect the sentiments and ideas of the Government of the United States in its Pan-American diplomacy. I therefore desire you, while at the department, to give your studious attention not only to your actual prospective work at the conference, but also to the task of becoming imbued with the spirit which animates the American policy of the United States, so that the tone of your whole attitude and action shall be in harmony with that policy.

To this end the delegation should, so far as possible, have some general understanding of the conditions in each country and some appreciation of the signal achievements of each nation in ideals, in government, in science, and in material advancement.

The American peoples differ in race and language, and in literary and æsthetic inheritances. They have a common ground in their republican form of government, their love of liberty, in the acquisition of their independence and the history of their progress, and in their emerging through civil strife and their peopling and developing of huge and wild lands into orderly modern States. They are bound together also by a community of interest, and by the ties of mutual helpfulness, both moral and material, and of a common destiny.

For reasons indicated above I shall embody in these instructions, merely as suggestive, some comment upon recent American relations. But first I shall undertake some discussion of the program of the conference.

The Third International American Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, adopted the following resolution:

"The governing board of the International Bureau of American Republics is authorized to designate the place at which the Fourth International Conference shall meet, which meeting shall be within the next five years; to provide for the drafting of the program and regulations, and to take into consideration all other necessary details."

The governing board of the Bureau of American Republics, exercising the authority thus conferred upon it, fixed Buenos Aires as the place, and July 9, 1910, as the date of the conference, and adopted a program of subjects for consideration. The respective Governments, by indicating their intention to take part and by naming delegates, approved this action of their diplomatic representatives in Washington. It is unlikely that the conference will undertake to enlarge the program, since it was framed after most careful consideration, and the subjects omitted include such as in the judgment of the members of the governing board would tend to excite useless controversy, thus endangering the success of the present conference and militating against that of future ones.

For example, the governing board did not appear to think it advisable that discussion should be renewed as to whether a voluntary conference for general purposes ought to assert competence to impose upon any State the arbitral settlement of one or another particular dispute of long standing, such as there still exist, happily, only very few among the American Republics. Such arbitrations are the logical result of the occasional failure of direct negotiations, but The Hague conventions and the various bilateral arbitration treaties seem to express the most advanced position yet taken by the nations in cases where they do not spontaneously resort to arbitration simply as the sensible and enlightened alternative to force. Hence, evidently, the governing board's omission of arbitration from the program. Should occasion arise you would oppose propositions looking to the assertion of such competence on the part of the conference.

The same considerations apply to any formal demand by the conference for conventions of general compulsory arbitration, or even any declarations as to the proper methods of enforcing acceptance of boundary awards, since these might at this juncture be regarded by some States as efforts to put them at an unfair disadvantage in the adjustment of pending disputes.

In your informal conversations with the delegates from other countries you will maintain such an attitude as will give rise to no suspicion of partiality or of a desire to use the present conference to affect concrete cases.

As is well known, this Government now as always earnestly advocates the general principle of pacific settlement of international disputes, and it believes that this is also the policy of all the countries participating in this conference, but this conference would not seem an opportune occasion for offering or entertaining definite propositions on the subject.

This Government's general views as to the proper purposes of Pan-American conferences remain as set forth in the instructions to the United States delegates to the third conference, wherein they were thus expressed:

"The true function of such a conference is to deal with matters of common interest which are not really subjects of controversy, but upon which comparison of views and friendly discussion may smooth away differences of detail, develop substantial agreement, and lead to cooperation along common lines for the attainment of objects which all really desire."

### I. *The organization of the conference.*

This is the first subject on the program for the conference's consideration. The delegation of the United States should avoid being placed in a position of undue prominence in the selection of officers and committees. The system adopted by the third conference of having the more important committees composed of one representative from each Republic gave good results, facilitated the prompt dispatch of business, and avoided discussion of controversial matters in the plenary sessions. You will advocate its continuance, and in general the adoption of the rules that regulated the Rio de Janeiro conference, as recommended with slight modifications by the governing board. There appears little doubt that these regulations, like the program, will be adopted, and as a practical method you should now anticipate this action and proceed to subdivide the probable work, each delegate specializing to some extent in order to qualify himself for useful service as a member of one or another committee.

### II. *Commemoration of the Argentine national centenary and of the independence of the American Republics as suggested by the fact that many of those nations celebrate their national centenaries in 1910 and neighboring years.*

This Government takes the most lively interest in the appropriate commemoration of the Argentine national centenary and of the independence of the other American Republics whose national centenaries occur in 1910 and the following years. The suggestions and plans of the Republics primarily interested should receive most sympathetic support and you will cooperate with your colleagues from those countries in the measures that may be proposed by them.

*III. Submission and consideration of the reports of each delegation as to the action of their respective Governments upon the resolutions and conventions of the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, including a report upon the results accomplished by the Pan American committees and the consideration of the extension of their functions.*

The Governments of many of the countries participating in the conference have failed to ratify the four conventions recommended by the Rio conference. It is also possible that some ratifications have been made which have not been communicated or exchanged. You will endeavor discreetly to ascertain from your colleagues whether these failures to ratify have been due to real objections to the form or substances of the conventions, or only to difficulties and delays in procuring legislative approval. This information should be procured promptly on your arrival and it may afford you a basis for urging and aiding the securing, through the various members of the conference, of action by the Governments that have not yet ratified them.

You will also advocate the adoption of a system of deposit of ratifications which will tend to facilitate their prompt exchange and enable the conventions to be proclaimed as well as a mode of adherence in case of nonsignatory governments.

Several countries have not yet named the Pan-American committees recommended by the Rio conference. You will urge your colleagues to use their influence with their respective Governments to establish such committees and advocate the enlargement of the functions of the Pan American committees to include cooperation with their Governments in the preparation of any reports called for by the Pan American Conferences and in the preparation of plans for future conferences, such as schemes for greater uniformity in census and other statistical schedules, for the more ready comparison of educational, industrial, financial, economic, and social conditions.

*IV. Submission and consideration of the report of the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, together with consideration of the present organization and of recommendations for the possible extension and improvement of its efficiency.*

Not a few of the resolutions of the last conference failed of any important results because of the paucity of the ratifications, because of the failure of the various Pan American committees to contribute information, because of the inability of the Pan American bureau to complete some huge task of collecting information, or from other cause.

With reference to this item on the program you should study the origin and status of the International Union of American Republics and the bureau which is its office. The institution has grown in a somewhat haphazard manner and it now seems high time that its organization, status, and working should be clearly determined by convention between the Governments which are its component parts. Its permanency should thus be provided for and among various matters to be elucidated and brought in conformity with the growth of the institution is the need of a system of auditing of accounts on behalf of the Governments constituting the union.

It is understood that the representative of the bureau will report to the conference upon all these matters.

The delegation of the United States will cooperate, though its member of the appropriate committee, in the preparation of a satisfactory convention and will favor its adoption by the conference.

*V. Resolution expressing appreciation to Mr. Andrew Carnegie of his generous gift for the construction of the new building of the American Republics in Washington.*

The drafting of a resolution expressing to Mr. Andrew Carnegie appreciation of his generous gift for the construction of the new building of the American Republics in Washington will presumably be intrusted to the representatives of some of the Latin-American Republics.

*VI. Report on the progress which has been made on the Pan American Railway since the Rio conference, and consideration of the possibility of cooperative action among the American Republics to secure the completion of the system.*

Very considerable progress has been made since the last conference in the projection, survey, and construction of railroads which will ultimately form part of the Pan American Railway. The rapid economic progress of many of the regions traversed, an increasing realization of the importance of neighborly commercial relations, and the recently aroused interest among the capitalists of this country in the opportunities for investment offered in Latin America are all factors which make the present a particularly appropriate time for the conference to add a further vigorous impulse toward the ultimate realization of the project.

*VII. Consideration of the conditions under which the establishment of more rapid mail, passenger, and express steamship service between the American Republics can be secured.*

The improvement of mail and steamship facilities between the American Republics, and especially between the United States and the Latin-American Republics, is of the gravest import as affecting our present and future commercial relations with those countries. You will manifest the interest this Government feels in the subject and discuss the proposals of your colleagues. Various projects of law have been proposed or are now pending before the United States Congress, but uncertainty as to what will be done in regard thereto renders it inadvisable at the present time for you to present any definite proposals to the consideration of the conference.

*VIII. Consideration of measures which will lead to uniformity among the American Republics in consular documents and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics.*

The task of assembling the vast amount of detailed information which would be requisite to an exhaustive comparison of all the regulations of the different 21 Republics, which the Third Conference delegated to the International Bureau of American Republics, not unnaturally proved impossible. In the view of this Government it would be more practicable again to present generally the project elaborated in connection with the First Conference, and seek by such means to make progress toward the elimination of vexatious hindrances to trade.

In order to bring about the greatest freedom of commercial intercourse between the American Republics, it would seem highly desirable to take steps to remove such objectionable consular and customs regulations as may be found to interfere with the efforts of the citizens of each Republic to carry on business relations with the citizens of the others. A brief examination shows that the regulations of the American Republics are widely different in character and must lead to confusion on the part of exporters and importers who must comply with them. Some of the regulations are so unduly exacting that exporters from the United States have been known to abandon the trade with a particular country rather than undergo the annoyance and delay necessary to meet the consular and customs requirements. It would seem, therefore, that one of the most important reforms to which the Fourth Pan American Conference could address itself would be the adoption of uniform regulations and fees for the ordinary consular and customs acts and documents.

Nowhere is the lack of uniformity in the consular regulations of the American Republics better illustrated than in the fees prescribed for the consular certificates of invoices. It is recommended that each Republic be asked to join in a convention or in an agreement for executive action to fix a uniform fee of \$2.50 gold for the certificates of each invoice, including as many as four copies; provided, however, that for invoices the value of which does not exceed \$100 the fee shall be 50 cents. This is in substantial accord with the agreement of the First International American Conference.

Another object which might be accomplished to facilitate trade between the Republics would be an agreement by convention or otherwise upon a uniform invoice for all shipments from one Republic to another and a uniform method of consular certification. The recommendation of the First International American Conference, if adopted with slight modifications, would afford a very satisfactory solution of this question by causing to be prescribed an invoice which should be made out in duplicate, triplicate, or quadruplicate, in the language of the country of import and in the currency actually paid for the merchandise, which should also declare the contents and value of each package, state the quantities and values of the merchandise in figures and not in words, and be in other respects similar to the form now in use by the United States, which has been found to be highly satisfactory.

In the interest of uniformity of statistics, as well as of the convenience of exporters, it would seem important that the consular certification of invoices should take place at the point where the merchandise is situated at the time of purchase, or, in other words, at the point from which it begins its journey to its ultimate destination; provided, however, that where articles purchased in various places are forwarded to one point to be packed for shipment abroad the invoice may be certified by the consul at the place where such assembling and packing is done.

It would also be desirable to have a uniform rule that if by reason of delay in the mails, or for other satisfactory causes, an invoice certified by a consul could not be produced, entry be allowed on a statement in the form of an invoice upon the execution of a bond for the subsequent production of an invoice duly certified by the appropriate consul.

There is a great lack of uniformity among the regulations of the American Republics in respect to the certification of manifests of vessels and cargo, some Republics requiring certification and charging liberal fees therefor, and other Republics requiring no certification. For the convenience of exporters and masters of vessels, and with a view to the simplification of the regulations under which commerce may be carried on, it would seem desirable that uniform regulations and uniform fees be adopted in respect to manifests or that a regulation requiring no certification of manifests be agreed upon. The United States does not require consular certification of manifests.

Inasmuch as nearly every country requires imported merchandise to be accompanied by an invoice certified by a consul of that country stationed in the country of exportation of the merchandise, there would seem to be no strong reason for requiring consuls, in addition, to certify bills of lading covering such shipments; and an agreement to abolish the requirements for the consular certification of bills of lading, with the fees therefor, would seem to be another step that might properly be taken in the direction of removing obstacles in the way of perfect freedom of commercial intercourse.

American merchants seeking to carry on business relations with some of the other American Republics have been put to much annoyance and expense by the enforcement of regulations imposing fines or penalties on account of technical and clerical errors in invoices. If an agreement could be reached, as recommended by the First International American Conference, to the effect that technical defects in the form of any document which has been duly authenticated before the consul of any of the countries should not in that country be deemed sufficient cause for the imposition of fines or penalties and that all other manifest clerical errors may be corrected after entry at the customhouse of the country without prejudice to the consignee or owner, commercial relations between the American Republics would be greatly facilitated. It is probable that this change could be made by executive action on the part of the several Republics.

Hardly less important is the gathering and publishing of commercial statistics and making them, so far as possible, uniform. Present variances are so great, and commercial data are so interwoven with the varying tariff systems and trade customs of the 21 Republics, that progress must necessarily be slow. You will give careful attention to the memorandum on the subject prepared by Mr. Jacobson, expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and, so far as opportune, favor the taking of practical steps in the line of his recommendations.

#### *IX. Consideration of the recommendations of the Pan American sanitary congresses in regard to sanitary police and quarantine and of such additional recommendations as may tend to the elimination of preventable diseases.*

You will endeavor to procure from the conference a recommendation that the conclusions of the Mexican and Costa Rican sanitary conferences be adopted by the respective countries.

The recommendations on this subject contained in the instructions to the delegates to the third conference are reaffirmed for your guidance.

The progress made in sewerage and sanitation of the ports of the various Republics has been most admirable, and it may well be expected that in the not distant future the few remaining unsanitary ports will be likewise improved. The difficulties appear to be mainly financial, the necessary expenditures in many cases exceeding current municipal revenues. But it would seem to be an opportunity for foreign capital on a large scale to contribute to most excellent enterprises, and no doubt is felt that it can be interested.

#### *X. Consideration of a practicable arrangement between the American Republics covering patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.*

The advance in commercial morality of modern times is in no way better illustrated than in the feeling among all enlightened nations that the author and inventor should be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, and the American Republics have frequently shown themselves fully alive to the duty of protecting, within their jurisdictions, rights in literary, artistic, and industrial property which have been, after due examination, established in other jurisdictions.

The subject of the protection of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights was discussed at Montevideo, at Washington, at Mexico, and at Rio de Janeiro. The Third Pan American Conference adopted conventions which conserved in their entirety the conventions framed by the conference at the City of Mexico consolidating them into one convention and making certain other provisions, such as that for the establishment of international bureaus at Havana and Rio de Janeiro.

The Rio de Janeiro convention was signed by the delegates of the United States, but its careful analysis by the Patent Office revealed such serious defects that it was deemed inadvisable that it should be even laid before the Senate with a view to ratification.

In the first place, the engraving of new provisions upon a combination of the two Mexican conventions made it unduly complicated. It imposed the obligation to recognize foreign patents even if such had been granted without any examination. It imposed an obligation, both useless and impossible, under which a government issuing a great number of patents would have had to send full data to the other signatory governments. It would have been in conflict with the most advanced systems, and notably would have been inconsistent with the Paris Convention of 1883, the merits of which have been recognized by previous Pan American conferences.

It will be one of your important duties to seek the adoption of suitable conventions to regularize the mutual protection of these classes of property among the American Republics. Having in view the extreme technicality of these subjects, the President has appointed Mr. Edward B. Moore, Commissioner of Patents, as expert attaché to the delegation. Mr. Moore has prepared drafts of three conventions covering, respectively, patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, and their provisions appear to this Government admirably responsive to the needs of the situation. In your advocacy of the conventions you will be guided entirely by the advice of the Commissioner of Patents, and in their discussion you should point out that they are entirely in harmony with the International Convention adopted at Paris in 1883, emphasizing the fact that their adoption will greatly improve the position of the Republics concerned in the discussions at the meeting of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, which is to be held in Washington in May, 1911, and to which all the American Republics have been invited.

#### XI. *Consideration of the continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration.*

Inasmuch as The Hague general arbitration treaties which were adhered to by most American Republics in 1907 do not satisfactorily cover the subject, you will for your part urge the continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration, and, if any of the other countries of the conference should have special reasons for desiring to discontinue the Rio treaties you will seek to ascertain the reason for such action. This Government hopes that those countries which have thus far failed to ratify them may conclude to do so.

#### XII. *Consideration of a plan to promote the interchange of professors and students among the universities and academies of the American Republics.*

An interchange of professors and students among the universities and academies of the American Republics will undoubtedly promote mutual intellectual and social understanding and sympathy, and you will give your hearty support to any practical plan tending to this end which may be devised.

#### XIII. *Resolution in appreciation of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, December, 1908.*

You may support a resolution expressing appreciation of the valuable labors of the Pan-American Scientific Congress of Santiago. The delegates to that congress were active and efficient and it would seem appropriate that they should receive a justly deserved recognition at the hands of this conference.

#### XIV. *Resolution instructing the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics to consider and recommend the manner in which the American Republics may see fit to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.*

It seems very fitting that some such resolution should be passed whereby the governing board would recommend the manner in which the other American Republics might join with the United States by participation in the celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal.

The great benefits of easier intercourse and more convenient commerce the canal is expected to bestow upon all the Republics will doubtless engender great interest in such celebration.

#### XV. *Future conferences.*

Strong reasons have been advanced against holding the Pan-American conferences at short intervals. Fear has been expressed that the failure of important tangible results in the form of actual conventions ratified and put into operation might create

an impression of futility. Bearing in mind the extreme difficulty of agreement by 21 Republics, and feeling also that these conferences have a meaning and a moral effect outweighing their material results, the Government of the United States can hardly share this fear. However, the distances are great and the delegates have to be chosen from the ranks of busy men, and altogether I am persuaded that intervals of six years as a minimum would probably afford an appropriate frequency, unless, in this particular case, it should be deemed expedient that the next conference should synchronize with the celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal.

After a year during which the relations of a number of the Republics have been at times under considerable strain, so many differences seem now either settled or well on the way toward settlement that one may perhaps say without unjustifiable optimism that the time appears especially auspicious for the success of the Fourth Pan-American Conference.

So far as the United States is concerned, I am very happy to assure you of the conviction of this Government that its relations with the Republics of Latin America are upon a firmer foundation, perhaps, than ever before. This gratifying situation no doubt arises, to a great degree, from the fact that the very troubles of the past year have afforded opportunities for cooperation and for the expression, in action, of mutual confidence.

When the relations of Peru and Bolivia were strained by the acrimony engendered by their boundary dispute, which had been submitted to the arbitration of the Government of the Argentine Republic, the United States, while adhering to the policy of abstention from any undue mingling in the affairs of other countries, had the opportunity to voice its confidence that the Governments immediately concerned, if left to themselves, would reach a solution satisfactory to the dignity and interests of each, and in a manner to do no injury to the great principle of arbitration. This belief was justified by events and later, through the action of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, the way was also smoothed in a manner whereby the Bolivian Government is to be represented at the conference. This action of the governing board has an importance in that it laid down a principle, in which this Government firmly believes, namely, that membership in the Pan-American Union entitles each Government to participate in the conferences irrespective of the existence of diplomatic relations between it and the Government in whose capital the conference may be held—a principle which the Government of the Argentine Republic was the first to espouse.

In response to the request of Costa Rica and of Panama, the good offices of the United States were extended to bring together the respective representatives who signed a convention under which the ancient boundary dispute between the two countries is to be referred to arbitration.

Quite recently, when the armies of Peru and Ecuador had been mobilized and were reported to be in sight of each other, the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United States of Brazil joined this Government in offering their mediation, under The Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the name of Pan-Americanism, and it is sincerely hoped that this action will prove to have averted a war. The promptness and cordial unanimity of this tripartite movement for peace happily illustrates the harmony and good will of the Governments concerned. Indeed, scarcely less important than the beneficent results which it is hoped has been accomplished is the fine example of these great powers working together for a high purpose—an example further signalized by the fact that the Government of Chile promptly came forward with the assurance of its valuable support, which is a powerful influence and an important contribution to the probable success of the efforts of the Governments which directly offered their mediation. This joint action is interesting also as giving to the American Republics the honor of first making actual avail of these most important provisions of The Hague conventions.

Among the achievements in which this Government had not the honor of a part may be mentioned the following: There has recently been adjusted a boundary question between Peru and Brazil, and conventions have been signed between Argentina and Uruguay and between Brazil and Uruguay, with a happy effect upon the question of navigation in the River Plate, and, in the second case, upon a question of access to the sea from northern Uruguay through Brazilian waterways.

The geographical proximity of Central America, the frequency of trouble in the less fortunate of those Republics, and the relation to them of the United States as a moral party to the Washington conventions of 1907 have resulted in this Government's being, for a number of years, frequently called upon to exert its influence among those Republics. The present year has been no exception. As you are aware, there are now no diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua for the reason that this Government has not yet seen its way clear to recognize any Government as

in the possession and exercise of the governmental machinery of the whole country with the consent of the governed, as able and willing to discharge its international obligations, as capable of responding to a demand for indemnity for the murder of American citizens last winter, as determined to bend every effort to bring those guilty to justice wherever they may be, and as prepared to strengthen, for its part, and to abide by the Washington conventions.

The policy of the United States toward Nicaragua was fully set forth in a letter addressed to the then chargé d'affaires of the Government of Zelaya, who was handed his passports December 1, 1909. Although the situation in Nicaragua remains a regrettable one, that policy has already had the effect, at least, of freeing Nicaragua from a dictator who was the scourge of his own people and who disdained and trampled upon the rights and interests of all foreigners.

In being compelled to take somewhat drastic action toward such a Government the United States well knew that its action would not be misconstrued by the progressive American Republics with stable Governments and high ideals, for such Governments know that to ask justice for our citizens and to refuse to tolerate and deal with mediæval despots is only to be true to the civilization and institutions which they share. If this were not true, then Pan-Americanism would be a sham instead of a community of free and equal Governments, each worthy and demanding the respect of the others.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

Hon. HENRY WHITE, *Chairman*,  
Col. E. H. CROWDER,  
LEWIS NIXON, Esq.,  
Hon. JOHN BASSETT MOORE,  
Hon. BERNARD MOSES,  
LAMAR C. QUINTERO, Esq.,  
Prof. PAUL S. REINSCH,  
Prof. DAVID KINLEY,

*Delegates of the United States of America to the  
Fourth International Conference of American States.*

## APPENDIX C.

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### ADDRESS OF DR. VICTORINO DE LA PLAZA AT THE OPENING SESSION, JULY 12, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: Let my first words be those of sincere acknowledgment to your several countries and governments, in the name of the people and of the Government of Argentina, for the courtesy with which they have entered into the common desire by so promptly sending their delegates to the place of meeting previously designated. At the same time let them be words of welcome to you all.

You have arrived at an opportune moment, when Argentina, in the midst of general rejoicing on the occasion of her historic centenary, waited to hail your presence with the profound satisfaction with which she beholds you in this capital, so generously selected by the Third Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, for the meeting of this, the Fourth Conference, an act of deference to this country suggested by the commemoration of an event of great significance in the history of America, and the forerunner of an epoch of emancipation and liberty.

These feelings are mutual because they coincide with the same aspirations, with the same ideals, that have constituted the permanent and uniform basis of democratic, representative, republican government in the whole of America from its northern boundaries to its most southern extreme; and it is the common desire of all and of each of its several divisions that in them all there shall shine the light of civilization and liberty, and shall prevail sentiments of equality and justice, conducive to the well-being of their inhabitants.

You inaugurate, therefore, gentlemen, your sessions and your labors under favorable auspices, all the more favorable to your deliberations if you take into account that there is not, in the entire program formulated for this conference by the International Bureau at Washington, any question or problem whatever that turns upon interests or tendencies involving conflicts between the nations of any portion of either continent; and to this the consideration is to be added that, in view of the spirit of moderation and harmony now prevailing, there will not be the remotest occasion for any misunderstanding.

Gradually we are coming to realize the positive advantages of these congresses, which represent the coming together of all the individual States of both Americas, to deliberate upon those subjects which, from their nature and their bearing upon the interest of each nation, are of common concern.

Step by step, by progressive stages, we go forward without touching or diminishing in any degree, by the manifest solidarity of our acts and agreements, the autonomy and liberty of the participating States, because the foundation stone of these assemblies is the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of each nation.

It is true that in not a few instances the deliberations and conventions approved by the conferences have not received on the part of the several States approbation, sanction, or execution, but these failures or delays are the contingencies to which this class of agreements is subject and they only serve to confirm in fact that which I have already said with reference to the inviolability of the sovereignty of the several States.

I must here render due justice to the memory of the illustrious and renowned statesman, Mr. James G. Blaine, for having carried into effect in 1890, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for the Government at Washington, the first and memorable conference held in that city, and I cherish the conviction that as time goes on and the republics of America become more and more aware of the reciprocal benefits to be derived from these periodical assemblies, they will hold in ever higher appreciation the wisdom and foresight of that initiative.

In this Fourth Conference you are to devote your attention to the consideration of a widely varied program of subjects, which, though perhaps on the whole not very numerous or complex, are, nevertheless, in their fundamental character, of practical importance, and you will do this with the aim of facilitating and rendering uniform, in so far as this may be compatible with the interests of each nation, the

formulas, means, and procedure to be observed in the dispatch and administration of important matters, in order to avoid expensive and unnecessary proceedings and delays. Under this aspect may be considered the subjects in No. VII, "Consideration of the conditions under which the establishment of more rapid mail, passenger, and express steamship service between the American Republics can be secured;" VIII, "Consideration of measures which will lead to uniformity among the American Republics in consular document and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics;" IX, "Consideration of the recommendations of the Pan American Sanitary Congresses in regard to sanitary police and quarantine and of such additional recommendations as may tend to the elimination of preventable diseases," all of which, as will be understood, are of manifest utility. Such will also be the character of the subject contained in No. X, with reference to "patents, trade-marks, and intellectual and literary property," if there can be found adequate means to harmonize the various principles and methods which predominate in these matters among the several States.

It can not be doubted that Subject VI, "Report on the progress which has been made on the Pan American Railway since the Rio Conference, and consideration of the possibility of cooperative action among the American Republics to secure the completion of the system," is of the utmost importance among the subjects to be considered, since that railway would be the basis of mutual understanding, union, and commerce between the nations of both continents and the bond which would unite them all in the development of their industries and progress. This problem, as is well known, has passed beyond the region of improbability into that of feasibility, and there would appear to be good reason to hope that the conviction of its reciprocal advantages will convert it into a happy reality.

But I ought not to indulge in these detailed observations upon that which, in its entirety, will constitute your program, and I therefore return to the general subject.

It is a fact that both the initiation and the actual meeting of the First Congress were looked upon with misgivings by the European nations in the supposition that it was proposed to stir up local interests or sentiments tending to create certain barriers to the commercial and political relations of the two hemispheres; and it was believed that there was visible among its designs a coalescence with the Americanist tendencies of the Monroe doctrine. Nor were there lacking those who suspected that it was proposed to introduce a department in international law creating special principles for the peoples of America.

Events and the upright procedure pursued in the successive conferences have, nevertheless, completely demonstrated the falsity of such imputations, and to-day, with due justice to the conduct of the American Republics, recognition is given to the great utility and positive advantages of these congresses, which, aside from the opportunity they afford for the elucidation of those matters of common interest which constitute the basis of their program, draw closer the bonds of union and friendship between nations, some of which are held together by their common origin and traditions, while all of them are moved by aspirations toward the common ideal of liberty, civilization, and progress.

It would seem unnecessary to repeat, in this connection, what has already been said, namely, that the success of the congress depends upon the conduct, competency, and diligence of its members, since the eminent position, preparation, and culture of them all give the highest and most complete assurance of the wisdom of their deliberations.

Permit me now to recall certain antecedents related to the world-wide economic importance of the countries summoned to take part in this conference.

The eminent Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, to whom I have already referred, at the opening of the first congress, set forth the principal data with reference to the nations assembled for deliberation in the following terms:

"Their total area," he said, "amounts to, with but little difference, 12,000,000 of square miles, which is more than three times the entire area of Europe and only slightly less than the fourth part of the land surface of the globe. As to their productive efficiency, whether of articles indispensable to human life or of those meeting the demands of luxury, the level which corresponds to these countries is also very high, since the one and the other are furnished to them by nature in a larger proportion than elsewhere in the same world. These vast territories contain at this time approximately one hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants; and if populated in the same ratio or with the same degree of density as European countries their population would without difficulty exceed one thousand millions."

Now, gentlemen, the most recent data shown by statistics demonstrate that these figures have changed greatly to the advantage of the peoples of America, displaying the surprising progress which year by year takes place among them, revealing a

tendency to development in a proportion not only never exceeded, but never equaled up to the present time by any other nations of the world.

First of all, the number of states has been increased by the two new Republics of Cuba and Panama; their area has grown by the addition of that of Cuba, and their population represents at the present time a total of 160,000,000 inhabitants. As concerns their economic efficiency the fact is that the sum total of their exports, which constitute an exponent of the productive power of nations, amounts to about three thousand millions of dollars, while the grand total of their commerce, including exports and imports, shows the sum of about six thousand millions of dollars, of which a little more than one-half belongs to the United States of America and the remainder to all the other Republics together.

The statistical results just given, compared with the corresponding data concerning European states, including with them China, Japan, Russia, and Asiatic Turkey, as well as Canada, considered as British territory, give us a percentage for the American Republics of \$18.90 gold exports per inhabitant, compared with \$10.13 gold for the other States to which I refer, and of \$33 gold per inhabitant in the general commerce of exports and imports, as compared with \$22.20 gold for the other states.

The data thus given show forth the rapid development which is taking place in the productive power of the peoples of America, who are going forward at this time, inspired happily by the most effective means of devoting themselves to the honest development of their industries and wealth, which are the basis of their prosperity.

Fortunately all those frequent political conflicts which gave rise to such unfavorable opinions concerning the capacity of the republics of Latin origin for self-government and well-ordered administration are passing away, and the very nations which formerly entertained so doubtful an opinion are now turning their eyes toward these new centers of production and wealth, whence there come so many and such varied resources for the maintenance of the industrial activity of the great manufacturing centers of the world, contributing to the cheapening and abundance of the means of subsistence.

You will therefore, gentlemen, devote yourselves to the tasks committed to you with the conviction of the importance which our countries hold in the world's commerce and with the aim to confirm by friendly association the antecedent conditions of harmony amongst all the peoples of both the American continents to draw them more closely together in their cooperation for mutual progress and happiness by extending to each other reciprocal advantages and mutual aid.

Far from being the rivals of any other nation or portion whatever of the world, we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that all our states have embedded in their constitutions the loftiest principles of civilization and of liberality toward all other nations and toward all well-intentioned men who may desire to reside in their territories for the purpose of labor and subsistence under the protection guaranteed by their free institutions.

It is pleasant, moreover, to call to mind on this occasion the new direction given to world-wide politics by the incorporation into the world's concert and councils at the last Hague Conference, on terms of equality with the great nations, the greater part of the American States of Latin origin, even those of least extent and population.

It had come to be the inveterate custom of the powers to deliberate among themselves on the destinies of incipient and weak nations, as if dealing with States or sovereignties possessing neither voice nor weight in the control and development of the rules, principles, and declarations inherent in human societies, recognized as independent and sovereign in their international relations.

This condition of precarious autonomy and liberty of action, and the constant danger of being subjugated or suffering the mutilation of their territory, would have continued among these weak States but for the wise and famous declarations of President Monroe, to which we ought to render due homage; and but for the constant action of other continental powers of somewhat greater strength in the defense of their territories and sovereignties as well as their declared intention to cooperate for the protection of those States which were endowed with less strength and fewer means of self-defense.

Nevertheless, although such declarations and precautions have been in practice efficacious for the maintenance of the integrity of those international entities, they could not have a like influence in establishing their importance or the share they ought to have in the councils of the nations, or in the development of the rules and principles and rights to which the nations, whether weak or strong, should be amenable and by which they would be protected in their reciprocal relations and in their international conduct, in peace as well as in war, and in all those cases to which the law of nations is applicable.

The continuance of such a state of things, though it might not be said to be due entirely to the abuse of power, was due, undoubtedly, to an abusive neglect, which

was neither right nor proper as a matter of reason or of law, and which therefore could not be perpetuated without a violation of justice.

It is true that the invitation to take part in the Hague Conference did not result from the spontaneous action of the powers, but from the initiative and insistence of the Government of the United States and of those of certain other important Republics of America, to whom is due the expression of sincere gratitude; but it is not therefore to be held as a fact less propitious or of less historical significance that the small States, up to that time held to be disqualified by their inferiority were thus admitted with the rank of sovereign States to take part in the elucidation and sanction of principles and resolutions which have been incorporated into public and private international law, and to which each State must hereafter adjust its rules and the conduct of its administration.

This sanction and recognition of the rights of the weak not only coincides with the principles of sound reason and justice, as has been said, but it also raises the dignity of our nations, impels them to progress and places them in the pathway of moral and material improvement wherein they will contribute by their labor to the productions, the commerce and the prosperity of all.

It is my privilege to state that it is undoubtedly the occasion of genuine satisfaction to see the increased number of delegates present in this congress, exceeding that of former congresses, and I can say with entire confidence that, if not all the Republics are represented, this is due to causes entirely foreign to the desire and action of the Argentine Government, which has, on its part, made every effort to secure their participation.

Upon your action and your wisdom depend, gentlemen, from this time the success which we must all hope for from the labors of this conference, which are safely intrusted to the care of such distinguished representatives.

Honorable delegates, in the name of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I now declare your sessions open.

#### **ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY WHITE, PRESIDENT OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.**

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Permit me to assure you of my high appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon me, as chairman of the delegation of the United States of America, of responding to and thanking you for the eloquent oration with which you have welcomed to this magnificent capital the delegates of the Fourth International Conference of American States and declared our sessions to have begun.

It is deeply gratifying to be able to feel that the words of amity and fraternity to which you have given such appropriate and graceful utterance are to be received as an expression and faithful reflection of the spirit of harmony in which we have assembled and in which our deliberations will be conducted.

We certainly are meeting this time in the midst of the commemorations of historic events the recollection of which must bring a thrill of pride to every American heart, and in respect to which the President of the United States, in his last annual message to Congress said: "This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans, because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many of the American Republics."

In the presence of those great transactions fraught with developments the beneficent effects of which become more and more apparent with the lapse of years, we are neither North Americans nor Central Americans nor South Americans—we are simply, one and all, Americans. From a common condition of colonial dependence we have all of us alike passed through the trying ordeal of a struggle for national existence; we have known the sacrifices incident to such a contest, and the uncertainties that attend and succeed it, and we have all alike rejoiced, as we do to-day, in the achievement of an assured and vigorous national independence.

Scarcely, however, had the movement for independence in Latin America reached a successful conclusion, when the permanency of the triumph seemed to be put in jeopardy by the concert of antagonistic and reactionary forces in other lands. It was then that President Monroe, animated with the spirit of American solidarity, and giving expression to the common interest and common ideals and aspirations of the American people, made to the world the celebrated declaration since known as the Monroe Doctrine, to which your excellency has so happily adverted. This doctrine, conceived in the broadest spirit of American brotherhood, was designed by its author to be, as it has since become, a general charter of liberty and independence to all the American nations, and in this sense it called forth an immediate and enthusiastic response, for not only did it lay down the principle that the extension of European

governmental and colonial systems to the American continent would not in future be permitted, but it also proclaimed in no uncertain terms that the American nations would henceforth be masters of their own destiny.

It is very gratifying to the delegation of the United States to hear the touching tribute which your excellency has paid, and for which I beg leave to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to our great countryman, the late Mr. Blaine, for his part in bringing about the meeting of the First International American Conference. Those of us who knew Mr. Blaine well remember how deep and constant was his interest in the proceedings of that conference, and with what zest he labored for its success, and although various projects and resolutions in which it resulted may not have been eventually incorporated in formal treaties, yet its results and those of the two conferences which have succeeded it mark as a whole a great advance in American international relations and in the relations of America with the rest of the world.

We of this delegation do not doubt—and I am sure that such is the opinion also of all the other delegates here present—that the work of the present conference will, as your excellency has intimated, be conducted in a spirit of harmony and with a view to the largest possible measure of practical achievement. As is indicated by the program, the conference is charged with the duty of facilitating international intercourse by arrangements of common utility to the several States of this hemisphere.

It is quite true, as your excellency has justly stated, that the initiation and meeting of the first conference were looked upon by certain European nations with suspicion if not with actual alarm; but I think we may congratulate ourselves that no such feeling exists in any part of the world with respect to the fourth conference which has assembled here to-day.

It can not be too frequently affirmed that there is nothing in American solidarity and constantly increasing friendship to imperil the interests of the old countries from which the peoples of America derive their language, their laws, and many of their customs, or indeed the interests of any other countries in the world. On the contrary, we, delegates from the countries here in conference assembled, hope and feel that the older nations will realize from our experiments in government and from American international solidarity that national aggrandizement and prosperity are to be attained far more readily by friendship than by war. We hope and feel also that whenever friendship between nations is based, as that of the American Republics is, upon a desire to promote the welfare of mankind and the advancement of order and justice, such friendship can not fail to be instrumental in the furtherance of higher ideals and a potent factor in the diffusion of the blessings of peace not only on this American continent of ours, but in other lands beyond the seas unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

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#### ADDRESS OF HON. ANTONIO BERMEJO, DELEGATE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

HONORABLE DELEGATES: First of all I desire to express our acknowledgment of the honor which you have conferred upon the Argentine Republic in designating the president of her delegation to occupy this high office in this honorable conference and, in voicing the sentiments of the nations, I take pleasure in declaring to you that all of you are now in your own country and in your own home.

Favored with the honor of having you as her guests, the city of Buenos Aires will endeavor to make your stay agreeable to you, so that you yourselves, placing your hand upon the heart of the Argentine people, may perceive her ardent aspirations toward confraternity with the other nations and her persistent efforts to work out her own destiny among them, holding as the invariable rule of her international action the inspirations of justice and peace.

The purpose which brings together in this hall the high representatives of America has been defined and made clear by the experience of preceding assemblies, setting aside under the dictates of prudence everything which might divide us, in order to seek those practical solutions which will direct them without stumbling to the security of that American solidarity to which we all aspire.

It is easy, moreover, to recognize the influence of that saving thought that floats in the atmosphere of our century, which grows strong in the minds of statesmen, and moves upon the conscience of the nations. It teaches us that nations, as well as individuals, are called upon to constitute a juridical community, a society ruled exclusively by justice and by law.

Relegated by the present to a distant past which will not be repeated in the future, those schemes for political confederations and defensive alliances wrought out in the

Congress of Panama, and in the assemblies which succeeded it down to the middle of the past century, have been substituted by a universal interchange profitable to all, and the distrust of those times there has succeeded a loyal recognition of the civilizing influence of Europe.

As to the indisputable desirability of giving uniformity to the rules of international private law in order to decide such conflicts as arise from the diversity of legislation, this matter, which engaged the attention of the Congress of Jurists in Lima in 1867 and that of Montevideo in 1888, now awaits the execution of conventions already entered into. The committee of jurists which is about to meet in Rio de Janeiro, and future conferences, will also contribute to the more precise determination of the rules of international public law, contributing to the action of the universal peace congresses held at The Hague in which, with the participation of America, a permanent tribunal of arbitration has been organized, the usages and customs of war, as well as those of neutrality, have been regulated, while at the same time it has been proposed to organize an international prize court.

The States of the New World, as has been well observed, constitute a numerous family composed of twenty-one sisters. To this it may be added that, older or younger, great or small, strong or weak, their rights are the same; and in these conferences, which we may consider as family councils, it is proposed to establish among them a unity of thought and of aspirations, in order that their practical and economic relations may be more cordial, their interests more harmonious, and their rights more completely guaranteed.

As an expression of this American solidarity in its new and progressive outlook and in the broadening of the scope of its action, diplomatic conferences, such as ours, join hands with the scientific congresses held in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago, Chile; with the medical congresses assembled in the same capital cities, and with the student congresses inaugurated in 1907 in Montevideo.

All these contribute, each in its own sphere, to cause the countries represented in them to know each other better, to direct their efforts effectively to the easy removal of their difficulties, and, what is more than all, to learn to love one another, for this is the law of nations as well as of individuals.

Furthermore, the policy of cooperation on the part of the several American States, not directly interested in a given conflict, for the purpose of facilitating solutions which are all the more reasonable and just because friendly and conciliatory, in the use of procedure compatible with the sovereignty of the nations in question, will contribute effectively to the maintenance of peace, and, with peace, general prosperity.

Gentlemen, I understand that I am to preside over a diplomatic assembly in which each nation reserves to itself the benefit of its own vote, because the decisions of the majority do not compel the minority. We have not come together to debate doctrines or to verify suppositions, but to leave on record the measures which public opinion in general recommends in order to secure the well being of all. Although less brilliant than that of a scientific or parliamentary congress, the task of the Fourth International Conference will be no less beneficent and practical; it will draw closer the bonds which unite the American Republics, will harmonize their interests and consolidate international amity.

Moved by such aspirations, we may be permitted to say that, after a recess we continue, in the city of Buenos Aires, the sessions which were held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, which followed those of Mexico of 1902, and in Mexico those which were so brilliantly inaugurated in Washington in 1889.

I am sure that there will prevail in our deliberations the lofty spirit of mutual friendship and those conciliatory sentiments which controlled the former conferences, and, as concerns your president, permit him, in order to the faithful discharge of his duty, to invoke the revered memory of the lofty example of equanimity shown by the illustrious statesmen who have preceded me in this honorable task, James G. Blaine in Washington, Genaro Raigosa in Mexico, Joaquim Nabuco in Rio de Janeiro.

Honorable delegates, the sessions of the American assembly now continue in the present conference in Buenos Aires.

## A P P E N D I X   D .

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### ADDRESS OF DR. ANTONIO BERMEJO, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, ON AUGUST 27, 1910.

All the topics of the program of the Fourth International Pan American Conference have now been exhausted, and in inviting you to the act closing its sessions under direction of his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, I fulfill my duty in congratulating you upon the labor that has been performed, the spirit by which it has been animated, and the fruitful results that it is destined to produce.

The program undoubtedly has been a limited one, and, it should be stated, wisely a limited one. It has comprehended topics of practical importance tending to bind countries that join one another but which do not carry on a reciprocal trade. In it there is nothing savoring purely of doctrinal or scientific interest, such as befits the institute of international law and the important features of which have been already codified in The Hague Congress.

And should we seek the cause of the limitation we must indicate where the evil lies. Nobly engaged in the task of institutional organization, Latin America feels within its midst the agitation of grave problems of internal order upon the solution of which in turn depend still graver problems of international policy.

The day will come, nevertheless, when, once internal peace has been assured along with the guaranty of all rights and liberties, and once American confraternity has been consolidated along with the prevalence of legal resources and the concentration of all interests, it will be possible to discuss openly the problems and doctrines that occupy the mind of the thoughtful and that agitate the mass of the people in regard to whatever concerns the community at large or in particular the relations of the States of America.

Toward that goal these periodical conferences are impelling us, and as to the present one I may state that, in the debates carried on with such a breadth and abundance of knowledge in the meetings of the committees and in the deliberations of the plenary sessions as well, the delegations here assembled have displayed a most exalted spirit of conciliation and mutual concession by which all difficulties and divergences have been smoothed away.

It could not be otherwise when one remarks the deferential consideration shown toward this Republic, and of which eloquent testimony has been given by the Governments adhering to this conference in their appointment of delegations composed of representative persons versed in public affairs and inspired by the loftiest sentiments of harmony and cordiality. To this should be added the adoption of the most approved methods of parliamentary procedure, as they are observed in the diplomatic congresses of the world when bringing to the attention of the assembly proposals naturally elaborated by the aid of opinions freely uttered and mutually rectified and harmonized in the debates of the committees.

And the practice in question may be regarded as established, not by precedent alone, but by the significance as well of these conferences. The problems affecting the interests of the States and possessing a scope not always foreseen and a complex nature, call for mutual and temporary concessions; to which should be added the circumstance that in a juristic society in process of formation law must be worked out gradually and in a conciliatory fashion, that is to say, through a general interchange of ideas of men and of capital which constitute, as they do, the basis of present day civilization.

Messrs. Delegates, if the preceding Pan American conferences have merited the prestige of illustrious statesmen like Blaine, Hay, and Root, respectively, the present one does justice to the lofty inspiration of its honorary president, His Excellency the Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox. Owing to his deferent initiative, seconded by the other nations represented in the International Bureau, the first topic of the program is devoted to "the commemoration of the centenary of the Argentine Nation and the independence of the American Republics."

On your part, recognizing the fact that commerce is the chief agency of international union, you have proposed the holding of a permanent exposition of the products of the soil and industry of America at large and the publication of an artistic work which

shall reproduce facsimiles of the declarations of independence, a brief historical sketch, and the portraits of the heroes of emancipation.

And it is fitting to recall at this time that that emancipation, aside from a number of local circumstances, beholds its initial cause in the great movement of the English colonies of the north, in which George Washington was the fighting arm and the genius of action, Jefferson the power of mind that shaped the act of independence, the new Magna Charta of America, Chief Justice Marshall, its sapient organizer, who definitely modeled the most perfect organism that has ever been evolved from the human mind and which has illumined the path that leads to the determination of principles governing the conduct of nations, as has been set forth with his acknowledged scientific authoritativeness, by our learned colleague, Mr. John Bassett Moore, in his commemoration in the State of Delaware of the centenary of the genial expounder of the Constitution.

In this final session the delegation of the Argentine Republic wishes to give expression of its gratitude for the share taken by the delegations in the commemoration of its national festival after having made like demonstrations of homage to the anniversaries of Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador which coincide with the period of our deliberations.

You have also rendered due homage to that apostle of peace, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and to his generous efforts in behalf of universal progress, pointed out the advantages of scientific congresses like that of Santiago, Chile, and of Buenos Aires, and determined upon the manner of celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal, the importance of which for the world's commerce and the cause of peace undoubtedly will surpass that of the Suez Canal.

This widening of the spirit of confraternity displayed in the celebration of a glory and progress common to the entire continent has been interrupted by manifestations of sorrow shared equally by all; I refer to the expressions of condolence transmitted to Costa Rica for the calamity visited upon the city of Cartago, and to the Republic of Chile for the death of its illustrious President, His Excellency, Mr. Pedro Montt. In the solemn session held for this purpose it may be said that America at large bowed reverently before the remains of one of her favorite sons because, if indeed Mr. Montt was born in Chile, his great heart belonged to the continent entire, having served, as he did, the cause of peace among all the nations of the New World.

You have improved the organization of the Pan American Union by giving to its organic charter the solemnity of a convention so as to show, it would seem, that the effort of two decades has strengthened the solidarity of right and interest in the continent entire.

The honorable Dr. Knox has summed up in felicitous terms the great objects of the institution by observing that, thanks to its influence, the nations of Pan America would succeed from year to year in drawing more and more closely the bonds of good understanding and greater community of interests which join them; and Senator Root, who has left such pleasant recollections among us, has seen in the monument, destined to shelter it like a confession of faith, a pact of fraternal duties, a declaration of fidelity to an ideal; the rule of universal public opinion condemning as an enemy to the happiness of the American Republics whatever by reason of a rebellious spirit or selfish ambition may arise to distrust the peace that should endure.

Furthermore, the Pan American Union, not having been the result of a violation or of a preconceived idea of international policy, lives and will continue because it has arisen out of a general conviction of the benefits that it brings, and finds therein its greatest support. In this way one may understand why the sentiment of American solidarity throbs in the entire history of free America and why it has made its influence felt even in the midst of armed contentions that have disturbed the peace of the continent. It was the spirit that hovered over the chaos.

As the surest means of attaining these results you have broached the study of measures conducive to the increase of land and water communication as aided by uniformity in consular and customs regulations and commercial statistics. It has been remembered that, out of the 3,400 kilometric leagues separating Washington from Buenos Aires, less than one-third of that distance has yet to be covered ere the great work of the Pan American Railway will have been completed. It may be added that the railway in question, as well as river communication by the La Plata to the Orinoco, which is to be its complement, and the investigation of which was recommended in the conference at Mexico, will constitute eventually the chief arteries of circulation in the central portion of the continent.

Following the same order of ideas in regard to the closer union of our peoples you have recommended the holding of a congress of American universities to promote university extension and other measures of intellectual cooperation and have made some provision at the same time for an interchange of professors and students.

In this regard I must observe that in the universities of this country will be heard for many years to come the pleasing echo of the eloquent lectures given in them by famous American professors, like Sherrill of the United States, Maúrtua of Peru, Cruchaga Tocornal and Alvarez of Chile, and Ramos Pedrueza of Mexico, harmonizing with that of the words of authority pronounced by the great masters of present day science in Europe.

So far as conventions and literary and industrial property are concerned, it must be acknowledged that you have taken a great step in legislating separately for each and in consecrating decisively a principle laid down by universal justice, through the provision that a recognition of property right secured in one State in accordance with its laws as fully effective in all the others without the necessity of observing any other formality, so long as there shall appear in the work some statement indicative of property right reserved.

It is a positive consecration of the well-known aphorism; literary property is a kind of property through which the immanent sense of justice has prevented the spoliation of the noblest products of human effort.

While not denying that the rule of reciprocity in benefits may be a decisive element in negotiations of a commercial character, it must be admitted that in the interchange of scientific, artistic, or literary works the theory of the mercantile balance does not apply, for the reason that a nation is always benefited by the diffusion of knowledge whatever be the origin of the work containing it.

It only remains for me to allude to your important recommendations concerning the convention of Washington on sanitary police and the explanation of the conventions on pecuniary claims with respect to the only cases which are to be preceded by diplomatic negotiations.

Messrs. Delegates. I have made then a synthesis of your work which is not to be sterile, and, in taking leave of you with the expression of my acknowledgment for the kindly considerations with which I have been honored, I beg that you will convey to the heart of the nations so worthily represented in this conference the good wishes of this people for their happiness and aggrandizement.

Tell them that the Argentine nation longs for the day when America entire shall have finished her institutional evolution in the sense of forming "an indestructible union of indestructible states," as runs the phrase consecrated by the most authoritative Areopagus on earth.

That it also may attain grandeur through the labor of her sons and the interchange of peace with all the other nations.

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#### ADDRESS OF SR. EPIFANIO PORTELA, AUGUST 27, 1910.

I am not going to make a speech; I am only going to say a few words in order to express thanks in my own name and in those of my coworkers in the office of the secretary general, for the motion presented by my distinguished friend, Mr. Quesada, of the delegation of Cuba, and for the very kind words with which he has supported it.

I do not know, gentlemen, whether the office of the secretary general has done everything necessary to make your labors easy and your stay in this capital agreeable, but I can assure you that at least everything possible has been done; such has been my endeavor; in order to respond to the honor shown by your Governments to our country and to make you feel at home among us, which would temper the unavoidable homesickness with which you were bound to be affected on account of absence from your country, from your families, from your business, from everything that binds one to his native soil.

I ought in my turn also to thank you profoundly for all the assistance which you have rendered to the office of the secretary general without which the accomplishment of your complex and difficult task, to which I have alluded, would not have been possible.

And now, gentlemen, upon the very happy termination of your labors, I hope that you may take to your homes the best impressions of this land, and with them the beautiful vision which you leave among us of America, great in the expansion of its commerce; in its industries; its intellectual culture; strong in the close, the intimate solidarity of its moral, material, and political interests; and loved and respected because of its observance of right and its devotion to justice.

## APPENDIX E.

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### ADDRESS OF DR. CARLOS RODRIGUEZ LARRETA, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, ON AUGUST 30, 1910.

We have witnessed an exceptional event. Buenos Aires has seen America convened in this memorable assembly. No ceremony could have more worthily figured in the celebration of our first centennial, and the republics of the continent could not have rendered greater homage to our independence nor have sent us their congratulations by more distinguished messengers.

The future conferences will meet successively in the other capitals of America, and before they have completed their final circle and before the circuit close on Buenos Aires, gentlemen, about a century will have elapsed. Neither we, nor even our children, are to be seated again on benches such as these.

Things sometimes are more lasting than human life against the destructive work of time; but it may also be that this very building, recently completed, will have been replaced at that time by some edifice more vast and more sumptuous, which will better correspond to the immense capital of the second centennial.

Only the past of your deliberations will remain indestructible; the minutes which will contain the thought of the Governments and of the best men of America concerning difficult problems; the treaties signed to draw nearer and develop the interests; the harmony of twenty nations sprung into independent existence almost at the same time and under the same conditions; and, above all, gentlemen, you must permit me, on this occasion, to disclose the common feeling that there is an American spirit; that there is a continental spirit which could not be formed among the colonial and dispersed islands of Oceania, nor among the barbarous tribes of Africa, nor among the sovereignties of Asia, of which Japan alone has achieved incorporation into contemporaneous civilization, nor in Europe itself, our common mother, the civilizer of the world, which counts races by nations, and has not yet been able to completely obliterate its sectional antagonisms.

But this peculiarity, gentlemen, imposes duties upon us which are correlative. We must establish a common friendship to protect ourselves reciprocally in the development of our material interests; we must respect the rights of all the republics and never exercise force except to the rule of justice; great or small we must not forget, either, that the acts of our Governments and of our political parties give prestige to or tarnish the name America.

I recognize that along this path your conferences have made great strides and were always the significant expression of a high ideal of continental fraternity. If your programs are narrow, it is because they designate a neutral ground upon which without serious misunderstandings so many sovereign nations can meet; but, on the other hand, they are fully carried out, always marking thereby the gradual extension of our first victories. You, representatives of America, have worked for the betterment of your intellectual, economic, and mercantile conditions. You have stimulated interchange of all sorts and overlooked boundaries for many interests. You have consolidated the intellectual union by legislating wisely on the bureau of our Republics. You have fostered the study of national problems, and you have honored the labors of the scientific congresses. And if at times you interrupted your fruitful labors it has been to render homage to the American spirit, sending to the peoples, or to men, your word of encouragement, of gratitude, or of consolation.

I certainly do not belittle the importance of the work done, if I allow myself to hope for the future, once international boundaries are established and the final questions which separate certain countries of the continent are settled, that the programs of future conferences be enlarged, including all the problems of industry, commerce, resources, and labor; seeking how our railroads, how our rivers, how our great oceans may be converted into factors of a single progress and a single welfare in order that we may reach the common ideal of obtaining the happiness of our peoples and of leveling, also, as far as possible, the inequalities of fortune and history.

I have said nothing on the principles of international law, because I do not believe that there is an American international law. I believe there is but one civilized

international law, and since all the American Republics have been invited to the conference of The Hague we ought, in my judgment, treat these questions with the other nations of the earth; but I again invoke the American spirit and I ask you: "Why should not the nations of this continent be the heralds and movers of that wish which echoes everywhere agitating the spirit of the popular masses in the great nations, the clamorous wish of universal peace?"

The first Hague Conference produced the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which created the committees of investigation and aided the procedure to establish scientific arbitration. Owing to this world-wide treaty—the first in the history of humanity—many grave difficulties that might have disturbed the peace of nations have disappeared in peaceful agreements.

The second conference desired to solve two most important problems that would present a decisive step forward in the progress of international law—obligatory arbitration and the creation of a paramount court of justice. Both problems were solved in principle, but their application is delayed by difficulties which it is impossible to overcome. The agreement to formulate the rules of obligatory arbitration was only obtained on eight points and only had the votes of 32 nations. In the three States not voting and in the nine contrary votes, gentlemen, no American nation is numbered. The assembly, however, desired to obtain unanimity before adding this new triumph to the universal treaty of the first conference.

The permanent court of justice which would have had to apply the rules of obligatory arbitration was created under a convention which received unanimous approval, but it was not possible to find any system, accepted by all the nations, under which to organize the new tribunal. While some supported equality of representation for all countries, others desired to provide, by means of diplomatic procedure, a proportional representation in accordance with the influence which each country exercised in the world. The first theory gave the majority to the weak nations; the second gave it to the strong nations; irreconcilable ideas, and the establishment of the new permanent tribunal remained at a standstill.

I have just stated the most important problems of contemporaneous international law. They mark, in my judgment, the only channel that can lead us to the judicial peace of the world. We shall reach it by that road or we shall not reach it at all, since I do not believe that the limitation of armaments is reconcilable with the natural conduct of nations. Peace can not come except from the sanction of universal laws, and the establishment of an international tribunal.

And, therefore, in your exalted rostrum which has the continent for its auditorium, I solemnly pray that the natives of America, be it through their Governments, be it through the office of their republics in Washington, be it in a fifth conference, study the problems, seek the most appropriate solutions, and that united they support them as a contribution to human happiness in the first conference that may assemble at The Hague.

Gentlemen, in this year the majority of our republics complete a century of independent life. We can now say, as in Washington, "America for humanity," because we are sovereign nations and the place we occupy in the world we owe to strength of our own arm and to our blood heroically shed. But let my last words be to send from here a message of acknowledgment to the great nation which initiated these conferences, which preceded us in the struggle for independence, which afforded us the example of a fruitful people organized as a republican nation, which on a day memorable in history said: "America for the Americans," and covered as it were with a shield the independence we had won.

Gentlemen, I declare the Fourth International American Conference closed.

#### **ADDRESS OF DR. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS, AUGUST, 1910.**

If the fourth international conference, which at this moment solemnly closes its session, had endeavored to show with those that preceded it and demonstrate in an irrefutable way the broad and friendly spirit in which all its acts have been performed, it could not have succeeded in doing so any better than to-day by designating as representative of the honorable delegations who compose this august body the humble representative of one of the smallest countries of the continent, and signifying by such noble procedure that in this memorable love feast, offered to all America by the glorious Argentine Republic, all of us take part with equal right and identical responsibility, and that under the sumptuous roof of this building, which

has been our home, there is but one title which can and ought to resound, and that is the title of "Brother."

To render thanks for the immense honor which through my person is bestowed upon the people and Government I represent and to the section of the New World to which I am proud to belong would be to belittle its magnitude and to endeavor to crystallize in words, always inadequate, sentiments and feelings which man has not yet learned to express. I confine myself, therefore, to saying to you all, "Thanks, my colleagues and companions."

Conferences like the present respond to a very lofty aspiration; they are the magnificent exponents of the grade of civilization and culture reached by humanity and they have in the history of the world of Columbus, connections, antecedents, and foundations which sanction them in an immutable and definite form. To the infinite aspirations of the liberator, who, after having emancipated constellations of peoples, did not free himself from his ideals except upon the boundless bosom of death, did the initiative of the Congress of Panama belong, as did the generous, exalted and sympathetic action of one of the greatest and noblest of spirits which has breathed in this continent—that of Henry Clay, who could justly be called the father of the Pan American idea, and this idea is one that, like all redemptionary and important ideas, has made its way in the world, and has had its precursors, its promoters, its martyrs, its apostles and its converts. To recall their names already anointed with the gratitude of peoples would expose me to the risk of making lamentable omissions, and therefore I limit myself to asking that this conference, the direct result of their efforts, should retain a thankful remembrance of the spirits of those illustrious dead and of the very eminent persons who happily for us still live, and who have struggled and suffered in order to plant the luxuriant tree from which we are beginning to gather already the ripened and most beneficial fruits.

If the group which is the fatherland is nothing more than the extension of the family and the latter in its turn does not represent anything more than the multiplication of the individual in time and space, how can we help but comprehend that the tendency and aspiration for American fraternity are for us, the sons of the Western Hemisphere, the highest form of patriotism. Man grows fond of the crags, mountains, plains, and valleys in which his first years were spent, and he who studies ethnical and geographical affinities becomes firmly attached to the portion of the globe in which he happens to be borne. America, if not created at least discovered by the gigantic enterprise of the hero of Genoa, arose, an immaculate, entire and pure virgin at the same historic moment, and although its fate has been different during the colonial period, understood that in the future the destinies of its various sections were inseparably connected; finding the genuine expression of the sentiment intuitive, and therefore indestructible in the formation of the Monroe Doctrine, interpreted in its broad and magnanimous spirit by the eminent Argentine statesman who to-day honors us with his presence and who by the just vote of his own fellow-citizens must very soon fill the supreme magistracy of this privileged country.

Much has been said in analyzing the ultimate result of the conferences, of the fears that their assembling might cause our common mother, Europe. Publicists, perhaps badly informed, may have been apprehensive that upon the assembling of the American peoples in fraternal intercourse, we were about to forget what we owe to those civilizations so many centuries old; and to renounce, like ungrateful children, our origin, our country, and our blood. Happily nothing has occurred that might justify such pessimistic apprehensions; and with a calm spirit and dispassionate judgment, these periodical meetings are judged, it will be understood that, at the same time they benefit our peoples, assure peace, increase their welfare, render firm their credit, and extend their possibilities and energy, they influence in a decisive manner the harmonious development of the world, and therefore they affirm and draw closer the bonds which unite us with the countries of the Old World. All of which tends to better the conditions of living mankind in the world and in hastening his progressive development, broadens and augments the sum of happiness to which the race can aspire, constitutes a secure guaranty of its commercial expansion and of its future prospects, and guarantees by this means the growth and the power of the others, since the attainment of large properties rests more on the wealth and on the advance of the other bodies than on the properties themselves; and never on ruin or decadence or downfall of their rivals.

Men inspired no doubt with excellent intentions, but dragged by the Pegasus of a generous Utopia have believed that they could save themselves at a given moment from deep abysses and that they could scale inaccessible heights, going so far as to say that conferences like the present have defrauded the hopes of the peoples and fallen far short of the desires that move humanity, in view of the limitation of the programs and the severe conciseness of the topics treated in them. Such a manner

of thinking involves no doubt broad and laudable views, but it implies at the same time a complete forgetfulness of what is fatal and irresistible in the laws that rule the world with regard to biological and social matters. If Linnaeus attained his glory and Darwin his universal renown, proclaiming and proving that nature does not skip, we have shown by our action and our modest labor that we prefer to advance a centimeter upon solid and firm ground to launching ourselves like Icarus in the starry firmament and to fall like him with our wings broken and our illusions dead, upon the cold realities of the earth. A great man, who can not help being remembered during circumstances like the present, Senator Root, said upon inaugurating the monumental edifice that shelters the International Bureau of the American Republics, that the Pan American ideal had advanced slowly and surely, and that this itself proved its deepseatedness in the minds of the peoples and was an assurance of its success in the future. "Make haste slowly," said the ancients, our masters in everything, and to this wise and profound advice we have conformed in discharging the task commended to our zeal.

I am not going to enter upon an analysis of the work done by this conference.

After the brilliant scene and complete statement of it made by our venerated president, it would be a task as venturesome as it is unnecessary. At this point I would like only to recall that the statesmen and diplomats who, with the valuable cooperation of the illustrious Secretary of State of the United States, Philander C. Knox, formulated in Washington the program that has served as the basis for our deliberations had in mind especially the idea of strengthening and drawing closer the relations among the peoples of the hemisphere by creating a community of interest among them; by increasing maritime communication; by assuring the existence of the Pan American Union, the importance and utility of which is shown by two decades of most meritorious and prolific labor; by preserving the health and life of the inhabitants of the New World through the adoption of proper and humane measures, both hygienic and prophylactic; by guaranteeing artistic and literary property; by fixing the form in which our exchange of professors and students may be arranged so as to bring up men and generations fitted to the task of accomplishing what we unfortunately have not been able to do, and by fostering, in general, among the members of the great American family who think well of one another but who know one another very slightly the currents of solidarity, cohesion, and sympathy which have already brought with them as an immediate result, though never sufficiently appreciated, the knowledge that we have acquired and that has been obtained of us in this great and prosperous country.

We have agreed, furthermore, upon the manner in which the opening of the Panama Canal is to be celebrated, which, if due indeed to the persevering and herculean efforts of the great American people, represents for the world at large the beginning of a new era; it opens a broad and alluring haven to the nations of the continent, and to those of the central portion of it in particular; and by reason of its incalculable importance may only be compared with the discovery of America, that gave us material existence, and with the political emancipation that made us freemen at once responsible and conscious.

Hand in hand with our friends we are seen, at once united and interjoined, intoning on memorable occasions hymns to the epic glories of the American Republics and mingling our tears with those which a destiny implacable and blind has drawn, for one reason or another, from the eyes of our brethren.

The same spirit of kindly forbearance and brotherly concord has prevailed throughout our debates and discussions. Tournaments there were in which, as in medieval times, the champions embraced one another in knightly fashion before and after the combat, but never a poisonous encounter to leave a particle of rancor or bitterness in the heart. Divergent views and opinions could have been carried to extremes, but the circumstances simply prove that we move in an atmosphere of complete liberty and of absolute independence, and when, as is bound to occur, an agreement was reached and a conciliation effected, there were neither conquerors nor conquered, since both felt the same intimate satisfaction, the same consoling fruition.

Here is the work that under the high and favorable auspices of the supreme government of the Argentine Republic it has fallen to us to realize. It is not for me to judge or estimate it, but I think it proper to affirm without boasting that, on leaving for the last time this room in which we have so often assembled, we can bear with us to our respective countries the satisfaction of having performed whatever lay within our power, thus fulfilling worthily the mandate with which we have been honored and, so far as we could, cooperating in the attainment of the ideals that are to assure the happiness of our children and the good fortune of the pleiades of peoples, alike republican and democratic, who make up the New World.

Ungrateful would it be if in concluding this oration I was not to render, in the name of my honorable colleagues, a heartfelt tribute of gratitude and acknowledgment to the Argentine Government, over which His Excellency Mr. José Figueroa Alcorta so worthily presides, and to his eminent collaborators as well, for the constant and multiple favors that have been shown us; to the illustrious gentlemen of the preceding board who, by reason of their undeniably exquisite tactfulness and benevolence, were the prime factors in the success that has accompanied this congress; to all the authorities of this marvelous capital for their courteous and kindly efforts in our behalf; and finally to the committee of most distinguished ladies, who with their many deeds of hospitality reminded us of the warmth and sweetness of our distant and beloved homes.

Mr. Minister, a sentiment of most intense admiration has pervaded us when we behold the grandiose and incomparable manner in which the Argentine Republic has made known to the world and to history the progress and advancement which the blessings of peace and the stimulating action of right and justice, honorable labor, and wealth of soil have enabled it to attain within a century of autonomous and independent life; and in acknowledging and extolling most enthusiastically such wondrous results we lift our prayer to Providence that the future may have still greater triumphs in store for this noble people and that they may continue to be as they are now, the honor and glory of the Latin race and the gem of legitimate pride of their continental brethren.

## APPENDIX F.

### OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

*Honorary presidents of the conference.*—Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States of America; Victorino de la Plaza,<sup>1</sup> Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic.

*President of the conference.*—Dr. Antonio Bermejo, delegate of the Argentine Republic.

*Secretary general.*—Sr. Epifanio Portela, delegate of the Argentine Republic.

*Secretaries.*—Dr. Arturo L. Dominguez, Dr. M. G. Sánchez Sorondo.

*Director of the section of committees.*—Sr. Julian E. Portela.

*Director of publications.*—Dr. Rafael Alberto Palomeque.

*Interpreter.*—Rev. Charles W. Drees.

*Chief translator.*—Sr. W. R. Powers.

*Chief stenographer.*—Sr. Tomás Jefferson Allen.

*International Bureau of the American Republics.*—Sr. Francisco J. Yáñez.

### DELEGATIONS.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Henry White.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder.

Mr. Lewis Nixon.

Mr. John Bassett Moore.

Mr. Bernard Moses.

Mr. Lamar C. Quintero.

Mr. Paul S. Reinsch.

Mr. David Kinley.

Mr. Edward B. Moore, expert attaché.

Mr. William R. Shepherd, principal secretary.

Mr. Cabot Ward, secretary.

Mr. W. T. S. Doyle, secretary.

Mr. Sidney Y. Smith, treasurer.

Miss Margaret M. Hanna, attaché.

Mr. W. P. Montgomery, attaché.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Sr. Manuel A. Montes de Oca.

Sr. Carlos Rodríguez Larreta.<sup>2</sup>

Sr. Roque Saenz Peña.

Sr. Carlos Salas.

Sr. José A. Terry.

Sr. Estanislao S. Zéballos.

#### BRAZIL.

Sr. Joaquim Murtinho.

Sr. Domicio da Gama.

Sr. José L. Almeida Nogueira.

Sr. Olavo Bilac.

Sr. Gastão da Cunha.

Sr. Herculano de Freitas.

Sr. Frederico Castello Branco Clark, secretary.

Sr. Helio Lobo, secretary.

Sr. Lafayette Pereira (filho), secretary.

<sup>1</sup> On the resignation of Dr. Plaza, Sr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, of the Argentine delegation, was appointed minister for foreign affairs, and thereby became honorary president of the conference.

<sup>2</sup> On the retirement of Sr. Victorino de la Plaza as minister for foreign affairs, Sr. Larreta succeeded him, and thereby became honorary president of the conference.

## CHILE.

Sr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal.  
 Sr. Emilo Bello Codecido.  
 Sr. Aníbal Cruz Díaz.  
 Sr. Beltrán Mathieu.  
 Sr. Alejandro Alvarez, technical delegate.  
 Sr. Julio Phillipi, counsellor.  
 Sr. Enrique Balmaceda, secretary.  
 Sr. Diego de Castro Ortúzar, secretary.  
 Sr. Fermín Vergara, secretary.

## COLOMBIA.

Sr. Roberto Ancízar.  
 Sr. Pedro Sonderegger, secretary.

## COSTA RICA.

Sr. Alfredo Volio.  
 Sr. Pedro Yglesias, secretary.

## CUBA.

Sr. Carlos García Vélez.  
 Sr. Rafael Montoro y Valdés.  
 Sr. Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui.  
 Sr. Antonio Gonzalo Pérez.  
 Sr. José M. Carbonell, delegate and secretary.  
 Sr. Rafael Gutierrez, secretary.  
 Sr. José F. Campillo, secretary.  
 Sr. Rafael Caspar Montoro, attaché.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Sr. Américo Lugo.

## ECUADOR.

Sr. Alejandro Cárdenas.  
 Sr. Aníbal Viteri, secretary.  
 Sr. Catón Cárdenas, attaché.

## GUATEMALA.

Sr. Luís Toledo Herrarte, delegate.  
 Sr. Manuel Arroyo.  
 Sr. Mario Estrada.

## HAITI.

Sr. Constantino Fouchard.

## HONDURAS.

Sr. Luís Lazo Arriaga.

## MEXICO.

Sr. Victoriano Salado Alvarez.  
 Sr. Luis Pérez Verdía.  
 Sr. Antonio Ramos Pedrueza.  
 Sr. Roberto Esteva Ruiz.

## NICARAGUA.

Sr. Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
 Sr. Salvador Guerrero Montalban, secretary.

## PANAMA.

Sr. Belisario Porras.  
 Sr. Manuel de Obaldía, secretary.

## PARAGUAY.

Sr. José Irala.  
 Sr. Teodosio González.  
 Sr. José P. Montero.

PERU.

Sr. Eugenio Larrañaga y Unánue.  
Sr. Carlos Alvarez Calderón.  
Sr. José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
Sr. Aníbal Maúrtua, secretary.  
Sr. Alfredo Alvarez Calderón, secretary.  
Sr. Juan Bautista de Lavalle, secretary.  
Sr. Fernando Larrañaga y Correa, attaché.

SALVADOR.

Sr. Federico Mejía,  
Sr. Francisco Martínez Suárez.

URUGUAY.

Sr. Gonzalo Ramírez.  
Sr. Carlos M. de Peña.  
Sr. Antonio M. Rodríguez.  
Sr. Juan José Amézaga, delegate and secretary.

VENEZUELA.

Sr. Manuel Diaz Rodríguez.  
Sr. César Zumeta.  
Sr. Manuel F. Fernández.

## APPENDIX G.

### COMMITTEES OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

#### FIRST COMMITTEE.

##### SUBJECT I.—RULES AND CREDENTIALS.

[Five members.]

Gen. Carlos García Vélez (Cuba), chairman.  
Antonio Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico), secretary.  
Estanislao S. Zeballos (Argentina).  
Herculano de Freitas (Brazil).  
Beltrán Mathieu (Chile).

#### SECOND COMMITTEE.

##### SUBJECTS II, V, XIII, AND XIV.—COMMEMORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, ETC.

[Seven members.]

Eugenio Larabure y Unanue (Peru), chairman.  
César Zumeta (Venezuela), secretary.  
Henry White (United States of America).  
Emilio Bello Codicido (Chile).  
Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
Victoriano Salado Alvarez (Mexico).  
Teodosio González (Paraguay).

#### THIRD COMMITTEE.

##### SUBJECT III.—REPORTS AND MEMORIALS SUBMITTED CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENTS ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE.

[One member from each delegation.]

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, chairman (Chile).  
Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, secretary (Cuba).  
Henry White (United States of America).  
Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca (Argentina).  
Olavo Bilac (Brazil).  
Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica).  
Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
Alejandro Cárdenas (Ecuador).  
Manuel Arroyo (Guatemala).  
Constantino Fouchard (Haiti).  
Luis Lazo Arriaga (Honduras).  
Luis Pérez Verdía (Mexico).  
Manuel Pérez Alonso (Nicaragua).  
Belisario Porras (Panama).  
José Montero (Paraguay).  
Eugenio Larabure y Unanue (Peru).  
Francisco Martínez Suárez (Salvador).  
Carlos M. de Pena (Uruguay).  
Manuel Díaz Rodríguez (Venezuela).

## FOURTH COMMITTEE.

## SUBJECT IV.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[One member from each delegation.]

Aníbal Cruz Díaz (Chile), chairman.  
 Antonio M. Rodríguez (Uruguay), secretary.  
 Paul S. Reinsch (United States of America).  
 Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca (Argentina).  
 Gástao da Cunha (Brazil).  
 Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
 Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica).  
 Carlos García Vélez (Cuba).  
 Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
 Alejandro Cárdenas (Ecuador).  
 Luís Toledo Herrarte (Guatemala).  
 Constantino Fouchard (Haiti).  
 Luís Lazo Arriaga (Honduras).  
 Antonio Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico).  
 Manuel Pérez Alonso (Nicaragua).  
 Belisario Porras (Panama).  
 José Montero (Paraguay).  
 Carlos Alvarez Calderón (Peru).  
 Federico Mejía (Salvador).  
 César Zumeta (Venezuela).

## FIFTH COMMITTEE.

## SUBJECT VI.—PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

[One member from each delegation.]

Federico Mejía (Salvador), chairman.  
 Juan José Amézaga (Uruguay), secretary.  
 John Bassett Moore (United States).  
 Estanislao S. Zeballos (Argentina).  
 Herculano de Freitas (Brazil).  
 Beltrán Mathieu (Chile).  
 Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
 Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica).  
 Antonio Gonzalo Pérez (Cuba).  
 Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
 Alejandro Cárdenas (Ecuador).  
 Luís Toledo Herrarte (Guatemala).  
 Constantino Fouchard (Haiti).  
 Luís Lazo Arriaga (Honduras).  
 Victoriano Salado Alvarez (Mexico).  
 Manuel Pérez Alonso (Nicaragua).  
 Belisario Porras (Panama).  
 Carlos Alvarez Calderón (Peru).  
 César Zumeta (Venezuela).

## SIXTH COMMITTEE.

## SUBJECT VII.—STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

[Seven members.]

Lewis Nixon (United States of America), chairman.  
 José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo (Peru), secretary.  
 José L. Almeida Nogueira (Brazil).  
 Aníbal Cruz Díaz (Chile).  
 Rafael Montoro y Valdés (Cuba).  
 Victoriano Salado Alvarez (Mexico).  
 Gonzalo Ramírez (Uruguay).

## SEVENTH COMMITTEE.

SUBJECT VIII.—UNIFORMITY OF CONSULAR DOCUMENTS, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, CENSUS AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

[One member from each delegation.]

Rafael Montoro y Valdés (Cuba), chairman.  
 Manuel Arroyo (Guatemala), secretary.  
 Enoch H. Crowder (United States of America).  
 José A. Terry (Argentina).  
 Herculano de Freitas (Brazil).  
 Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (Chile).  
 Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
 Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica).  
 Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
 Alejandro Cárdenas (Ecuador).  
 Constantino Fouchard (Haiti).  
 Luís Lazo Arriaga (Honduras).  
 Antonio Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico).  
 Manuel Pérez Alonso (Nicaragua).  
 Belisario Porras (Panama).  
 Teodosio González (Paraguay).  
 José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo (Peru).  
 Francisco Martínez Suárez (Salvador).  
 Carlos M. de Peña (Uruguay).  
 César Zumeta (Venezuela).

## EIGHTH COMMITTEE.

SUBJECT IX.—SANITARY POLICE.

[A member from each delegation.]

Carlos M. de Peña (Uruguay), chairman.  
 Alejandro Alvarez (Chile), secretary.  
 David Kinley (United States of America).  
 Carlos Salas (Argentina).  
 José L. Almeida Nogueira (Brazil).  
 Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
 Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica).  
 Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui (Cuba).  
 Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
 Alejandro Cárdenas (Ecuador).  
 Manuel Arroyo (Guatemala).  
 Constantino Fouchard (Haiti).  
 Luís Pérez Verdía (Mexico).  
 Manuel Pérez Alonso (Nicaragua).  
 Belisario Porras (Panama).  
 José Montero (Paraguay).  
 Francisco Martínez Suárez (Salvador).  
 Manuel Díaz Rodríguez (Venezuela).

## NINTH COMMITTEE.

SUBJECT X.—PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

[Seven members.]

Antonio Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico), chairman.  
 Antonio Gonzalo Pérez (Cuba), secretary.  
 Lamar Charles Quintero (United States of America).  
 Estanislao S. Zeballos (Argentina).  
 José L. Almeida Nogueira (Brazil).  
 Emilio Bello Codecido (Chile).  
 Juan José Amézaga (Uruguay).

## TENTH COMMITTEE.

FOR THE STUDY OF A CONVENTION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS CONCERNING INTELLECTUAL AND LITERARY PROPERTY AND SUBJECT XII.

[Seven members.]

Luís Pérez Verdía (Mexico), chairman.  
 Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica), secretary.  
 Bernard Moses (United States of America).

Eduardo L. Bidau (Argentina).  
 Olavo Bilac (Brazil).  
 Alejandro Alvarez (Chile).  
 Eugenio Larabure y Unanue (Peru).

#### ELEVENTH COMMITTEE.

##### SUBJECT XI.—PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

[Seven members.]

Gonzalo Ramírez (Uruguay), chairman.  
 Mario Estrada (Guatemala), secretary.  
 John Bassett Moore (United States of America).  
 Eduardo L. Bidau (Argentina).  
 Gastão da Cunha (Brazil).  
 Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
 Victoriano Salado Alvarez (Mexico).

#### TWELFTH COMMITTEE.

##### SUBJECT XV.—FUTURE CONFERENCES.

[One member from each delegation.]

Victoriano Salado Alvarez (Mexico), chairman.  
 Luís Lazo Añriaga (Honduras), secretary.  
 Lamar Charles Quintero (United States of America).  
 Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca (Argentina).  
 Gastão da Cunha (Brazil).  
 Aníbal Cruz Díaz (Chile).  
 Roberto Ancízar (Colombia).  
 Alfredo Volio (Costa Rica).  
 Carlos García Vélez (Cuba).  
 Américo Lugo (Dominican Republic).  
 Alejandro Cárdenas (Ecuador).  
 Luís Toledo Herrarte (Guatemala).  
 Constantino Fouchard (Haiti).  
 Manuel Pérez Alonso (Nicaragua).  
 Belisario Porras (Panama).  
 José Irala (Paraguay).  
 Carlos Alvarez Calderón (Peru).  
 Federico Mejía (Salvador).  
 Antonio M. Rodríguez (Uruguay).  
 Manuel Díaz Rodríguez (Venezuela).

#### THIRTEENTH COMMITTEE.

##### PUBLICATIONS.

[Five members.]

José M. Carbonell (Cuba), chairman.  
 Luis Pérez Verdía (Mexico), secretary.  
 Paul Samuel Reinsch (United States of America).  
 Carlos Rodríguez Larreta (Argentina).  
 Olavo Bilac (Brazil).

#### FOURTEENTH COMMITTEE.

##### GENERAL WELFARE.

[Five members.]

José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo (Peru), chairman.  
 Antonio M. Rodríguez (Uruguay), secretary.  
 Bernard Moses (United States of America).  
 Domicio da Gama (Brazil).  
 Beltrán Mathieu (Chile).

## APPENDIX H.

### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE.

#### *Mr. President and honorable delegates:*

The delegation of the United States of America to the Fourth International Conference of American States has the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Government of the United States on the conventions and resolutions adopted at the Third Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro, July 21 to August 26, 1906. For convenience of reference the several conventions and resolutions herein referred to have been given numbers corresponding to the order in which those conventions and resolutions appear in the report of the delegates of the United States to the Third Conference.

#### CONVENTIONS.

I. The first convention concerns the establishment of the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin. This convention was approved by the Senate of the United States on January 13, 1908, was ratified by the President on January 16, 1908, and the instrument of ratification was deposited with the Government of Brazil on February 25, 1908.

II. The second convention, which deals with pecuniary claims, was approved by the Senate of the United States on March 2, 1907, was ratified by the President on March 13, 1907, and the instrument of ratification was deposited with the Government of Brazil on April 23, 1907.

III. In regard to the third convention, which relates to patents and inventions, drawings, and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property, it may be stated that, owing to the great difficulty of harmonizing existing patent legislation and practice with the plan of this convention, no action thereon has been taken by the Government of the United States. This legislation and practice conform in all particulars to the treaty of Paris of 1883, to which the United States, Brazil, and the nations of Europe have adhered, and as the workings of that treaty have been satisfactory to all the signatory States, it is believed to be in the interest of all nations that any new conventions into which they may enter should be framed on similar lines, to the end that a system uniform and world wide in its operation may be established.

IV. The fourth convention provides for the appointment of a commission of jurists to prepare a draft of a code of private international law and a draft of a code of public international law regulating the relations between the nations of America. This convention was approved by the Senate of the United States on February 3, 1908, was ratified by the President on February 8, 1908, and the instrument of ratification was deposited with the Government of Brazil on March 16, 1908. The Congress of the United States has made an appropriation for the expense of the representation of the United States on this commission.

We may add that the United States has ratified the copyright convention adopted by the Second Conference held in Mexico in 1902; but, even with regard to this convention, the situation has recently been somewhat changed by the action of the copyright congress held in Berlin in 1909, the proceedings of which have an important bearing upon any new international copyright measures that may now be in contemplation.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1. Instructions in harmony with the first resolution, which was designed to advance the cause of international arbitration, were given by the Government of the United States to its representatives at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague.

2, 3, 5, 8, and 10. The second resolution, concerning the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics; the third resolution, relating to the building for that bureau; the fifth resolution, dealing with the creation of a section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics in that bureau; the eighth resolution, concerning commercial relations, and the tenth resolution, dealing with natural

resources, are matters which properly fall within the scope of the detailed report to be presented by the Director of the Bureau to this conference, and on which his report is awaited.

4. In accordance with the fourth resolution, recommending the appointment by the various Governments of committees responsible to their respective ministers of foreign affairs, for the purpose of promoting the ratification of the various conventions and resolutions by their Governments, of collecting desirable information, and of exercising such other functions as the respective appointing Governments may deem proper, the Secretary of State of the United States, on February 21, 1908, appointed a committee, the present membership of which is as follows:

Andrew Carnegie, Esq., delegate of the United States to the First International Conference of American States.

The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, a Senator.

The Hon. James B. McCreary, formerly a Senator.

The Hon. Charles B. Landis, formerly a Representative in Congress.

The Hon. James L. Slayden, a Representative in Congress.

The Hon. Robert Bacon, ambassador to France, formerly Secretary of State.

Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Army, retired.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California.

Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, delegate of the United States to the Third International Conference of American States.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, delegate of the United States to the Third International Conference of American States.

William E. Curtis, Esq., formerly director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The Hon. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, delegate of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States.

The Hon. Henry G. Davis, formerly a Senator, delegate of the United States to the First and the Second International Conference of American States.

The Hon. Henry White, chairman of the delegation of the United States to the present conference; formerly ambassador to France.

This committee promptly effected its organization, and has since held frequent meetings in the city of Washington. It has put itself in communication with the committees appointed by other governments for the promotion of the common purposes for which such committees were created, and has been helpful in securing the ratification of the conventions to which the Government of the United States has given its adherence as herein reported.

The committee has had under consideration the question of uniformity of census data, and has suggested that it would be advisable for all the countries of the International Union of American Republics to establish a periodical census of population, and that this conference might well recommend for the purpose the appointment of an international census committee, which should have as its aim the taking of a census for all America in 1920.

The committee, furthermore, has furnished the Department of State with reports on certain Pan American interests and relations and has supplied the Secretary of State with data for his use in making suggestions, as a member of the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, for the program of the present conference.

6. As recommended in the sixth resolution, which concerns public debts, the Government of the United States instructed its delegates to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague to bring to the attention of that conference the question of the compulsory collection of public debts and pecuniary claims, and the conference adopted a convention for the limitation of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts.

7. On the seventh resolution, which concerns the regulation of admission to the practice of the liberal professions, the Government of the United States, on account of the limitations imposed upon it by the Constitution, has not been able to take direct action.

9. As to the ninth resolution, the object of which was to assure the periodical assembling of the conference at short intervals, the Government of the United States views with approval the method embodied in this resolution, whereby the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics was authorized to designate the place of meeting, and, subject to the conditions fixed by the conference, the date thereof.

11. The Government of the United States has complied with the three recommendations contained in the eleventh resolution, which relates to sanitary police, having been a signatory party to the convention of Washington, October 11, 1905, and since

that time having been represented at the sanitary conventions held in Mexico in 1907 and in Costa Rica in 1909. The United States, furthermore, has so perfected the sanitation of its ports that all are now free from plague and fever.

12. The report of the special Pan American Railway committee on the subject-matter of the twelfth resolution, which concerns the Pan American Railway, is, by direction of the Secretary of State of the United States, herewith submitted to the honorable conference.

13. On the subject matter of the thirteenth resolution, no action has been taken by the Government of the United States on account of the fact that the conference on the coffee industry suggested by that resolution has not been convened.

14. In compliance with the fourteenth resolution, the Pan American committee of the United States considered the problems of fluctuations in exchange and a report upon this subject was prepared under its direction.

Receive, Mr. President and honorable delegates, the assurances of our most distinguished consideration and highest respect.

HENRY WHITE.  
E. H. CROWDER.  
LEWIS NIXON.  
J. B. MOORE.  
BERNARD MOSES.  
L. C. QUINTERO.  
PAUL S. REINSCH.  
DAVID KINLEY.

JULY 12, 1910.

#### REPORT OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION.

*His Excellency the President of the Fourth International American Conference:*

The delegation of the Argentine Republic to the Fourth International American Conference has the honor to submit the following report regarding the action of the Government of the Republic on the resolutions and conventions of the Third Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

I. The Argentine representatives in the Second Peace Conference at The Hague were authorized to adhere to the resolutions which might be adopted in the sense of promoting the adoption of the principle of arbitration.

II. The Republic has organized the Pan-American committee to which resolution IV of the Third Conference refers. To that end and by decree of June 30, 1909, it organized said committee consisting of Drs. Mario Ruiz de los Llanos, Horacio Calderón, and Jacinto Cárdenas, in order that they might move the approval of the resolutions adopted by the Third Conference and to furnish to the International Bureau of the American Republics all data which it might need for the preparation of its labors.

III. The Argentine delegates to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague were authorized to consider the question of the compulsory collection of public debts and pecuniary claims, and they took part in the respective deliberations.

IV. In the report which the Argentine delegation presented to the Third Conference, with respect to the part of the Republic in the construction of the Pan-American Railroad, the following statement was made:

"That the extension to Quiaca of the railroad to Bolivia had already been contracted for by the Argentine Government; and the studies made of the Bolivian section, from La Quiaca to Tupiza, the completion of this section was indispensable and of great advantage."

We have the satisfaction to state to the conference that the Government of the Republic has entirely finished the portion allotted it in the railroad program, the capital being connected with the northermost boundary of the territory.

V. The Republic has likewise complied with the recommendation made to the Governments that they should have prepared a study of the monetary system existing in each of the Republics, specified in resolution XIV, sending to the Bureau of the American Republics the respective data.

#### CONVENTIONS.

Under date of May 16, 1907, the executive sent to the honorable congress a message relating to the convention on international law, signed at the Third Conference on August 23, 1906, requesting the approval of the following draft of a law:

"ARTICLE 1. Let the convention signed at Rio de Janeiro, on August 23, 1906, by the delegates of the Argentine Republic and the other nations represented in the

Third International American Conference, for the constitution of an international board of jurists, composed of one representative from each State, for the purpose of preparing a draft of a code of private international law, which shall govern the relations between the nations of America, and whose first meeting shall presently take place at the city of Rio de Janeiro, be approved."

(The other articles are formal.)

This draft is still under consideration by the honorable congress.

VII. As far as concerns the other conventions concluded at the Third Conference, they were sent to Congress under date of June 18, 1909, accompanied by the following message:

*"To the honorable Congress:*

"The executive has the honor to submit to your honor the conventions which I inclose in certified copy, and which were signed by your delegates at the Third International American Conference convened at Rio de Janeiro.

"They are:

"A convention fixing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin;

"A convention on pecuniary claims; and

"A convention on patents, designs, and industrial models, trade-marks and literary and artistic property.

"Another convention adopted by the same conference, and relating to the meeting of a board of jurists charged with preparing the draft of codes of public and private international law, was already submitted for your approval under date of May 16, 1907, and since then has been pending your decision. The reason why that convention was sent you separately and prior to the others was because of the speed with which its fulfillment should have been accomplished in accordance with provisions, and the end for which it was destined.

"The importance and propriety which these agreements have for the interests of the Republic and for the greater progress of its relations with the countries of America, in consonance with the sentiments of fraternity which inspired said conference, will not escape your eminent sagacity.

"Therefore, the executive refrains from entering upon considerations of this nature and refers to the report and pertinent inclosures of our delegation, copy inclosed, as well as to the other documents of the conference which the printed volume contains therein published and which is also inclosed.

"In this sense, the executive asks of your honors that you may see fit to give your approval to said convention in the form of a draft of a law which he sends herewith."

Of these conventions the one referring to the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin and the one referring to pecuniary claims have been approved by the chamber of deputies and await, in order to become laws, the final approval of the senate.

So far as concerns the one relating to patents, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property, its approval has not been thought urgent because this point has been included in topic X of the program of the Fourth Conference.

We greet your excellency with our distinguished consideration.

ANTONIO BERMEJO, President.

EDUARDO L. BIDAU.

MANUEL A. MONTES DE OCA.

EPIFANIO PORTELA.

CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA.

CARLOS SALAS.

JOSÉ A. TERRY.

ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF BRAZIL.

*His Excellency the President of the Fourth International American Conference, Buenos Aires.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The delegation of Brazil has the honor to present to the Fourth International American Conference the following report on the resolutions and conventions adopted by the Third Conference convened at Rio de Janeiro in July and August, 1906.

The following were approved by the National Congress of Brazil: The resolution of August 23, 1906, on sanitary police (legislative decree No. 1864, January 9, 1908);

the convention of August 13, 1906, "Fixing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin" (legislative decree No. 2115, October 8, 1909); and the convention of August 23, 1906, "Recommending the meeting of an international commission of jurists at Rio de Janeiro in 1907, for the purpose of preparing a code of private international law and another of public international law which should govern the juristic relations between the countries of America." (Legislative decree No. 1834, of December 7, 1907.)

The meeting of the international commission of jurists covered by the convention of August 23, 1906, was postponed until May 21, 1911.

There still await the approbation of the National Congress of Brazil: The resolution of August 13, 1906, "Reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics"; the resolution of August 13, 1906, "Establishing in the departments for foreign affairs of the American countries special committees charged with the duty of promoting the approval of the resolutions of the international American conferences"; the convention of August 13, 1906, "Pecuniary claims"; the resolution of August 22, 1906, "Practice of the liberal professions"; the convention of August 23, 1906, on "Trade-marks and literary and artistic property"; the resolutions of August 23, 1906, on "The Pan-American Railway"; and the resolution of August 23, 1906, "Urging the Governments to hold an international American conference at the city of São Paulo, Brazil, for the purpose of taking effective measures for the benefit of the coffee producers."

Concerning the matters relating to the resolutions of August 16 and 23, 1906 (Commercial Relations, Monetary System, and Sections of Commerce, Customs and Statistics), the delegation of Brazil has the honor to present, as inclosures, for the consideration of the Fourth International American Conference, the following data, documents, reports, and publications:

I. Development of the railroad system in Brazil up to June 30, 1910 (inclosure No. 1).

II. General movement of the mails of Brazil (inclosure No. 2) with copies of the postal regulations (inclosure No. 3).

III. Telegraph systems of Brazil (inclosure No. 4) with the schedule of the stations of general delivery of telegrams (inclosure No. 5), and a graphic diagram of the receipts and expenses, number of telegrams, number of words, and length of telegraph lines (inclosure No. 6).

IV. La Politique Monétaire du Brazil (inclosure No. 7), the report of Dr. Juan Pandia Calogeras; a study which the Third Conference in one of its resolutions recommended to the Governments of the American countries.

V. Bulletin of commercial statistics of Brazil of 1908 and 1909 (inclosure No. 8).

The delegation of Brazil has the honor to renew to your excellency, Mr. President of the Fourth International American Conference, the assurances of its most respectful consideration.

DOMICIO DA GAMA.  
GASTÃO DA CUNHA.  
JOSÉ L. ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.  
OLAVO BILAC.  
HERCULANO DE FREITAS.

BUENOS AIRES, July 14, 1910.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF CHILE.

*Messrs. Delegates to the Fourth International American Conference:*

Before entering upon a consideration of the matters relating to the fulfillment of Article III of the program of this conference, the delegation of Chile regards it as a primary and pleasing duty to renew to the Argentine Nation the testimonial already rendered by the high public authorities of Chile of appreciation for the transcendent fact in its patriotic annals which is commemorated in this present year.

The most important political event of the nineteenth century undoubtedly was the emancipation of the American Continent, preceded, as it was, shortly before by the rise of the great Republic of the United States of America, the example of which was followed and its republican organization imitated by the nationalities established in the remainder of America.

The second feature of the program under which the present Pan American Conference begins its work has to do with the idea of commemorating what might be called the birth of the young American nationalities, by reason of the fact that this year sees the advent of their first centenary of independent life.

Taking into consideration the circumstance that the celebration of an historical fact of such culminating importance coincides with the meeting of this conference in the capital of the Argentine Republic, the delegation of Chile proposes, as a means of strengthening its recollection, the following resolution:

"That by joint effort of all the nations represented in this conference there be erected in the city of Buenos Aires a suitable edifice for the permanent exhibition of the products and manufactures of all of them under the name of Pan American Exposition of Products."

In compliance with what is agreed upon in Article III of the program, the delegation of Chile now proceeds to lay before the honorable assembly the views suggested by the principal conventions and resolutions adopted in the Third International American Conference at Rio Janeiro in the year 1906.

The conventions and resolutions of Rio Janeiro have been ratified by Chile.

The conference of Rio Janeiro recommended the establishment of special sections dependent upon the minister of foreign affairs, and charged among other functions with the duty of promoting the adoption of the agreements made in the Pan American conferences. In compliance with this resolution, the Government of Chile, by decree of December 31, 1906, appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Joaquin Walker Martinez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Emilio Bello Codicido, Adolfo Guerrero, Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, and Alejandro Alvarez.

On August 28, 1907, this committee issued a report on the conventions of the conference in question and also on the resolutions which were of a nature to be submitted to the approval of the National Congress. In this report, which is appended to the present treaties (Appendix A), these conventions are examined and the conclusion is reached that all of them should be approved by the legislative power, to which also is recommended the approval of the resolutions concerning the treaty on the exercise of the liberal professions concluded in Mexico, and the sanitary convention previously agreed upon in Washington.

The assent of both branches of the National Congress having been obtained, the President of the Republic, in accordance with constitutional procedure, approved those conventions on the following dates:

By law of June 17, 1909, the convention dealing with the exercise of the liberal professions;

By law of June 28, 1909, the convention establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin;

By law of the same date, the convention relating to pecuniary claims;

By law of July 2, 1909, the convention relating to patents and inventions, drawings and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property;

By law of July 3, 1909, the convention relating to a codification of international law;

By law of July 23, 1909, the sanitary convention;

This delegation is pleased to inform the representatives of the countries meeting in this assembly that all the conventions which were made a subject of agreement in the conference at Rio de Janeiro, have been made a part of the legislation of the Republic of Chile.

#### CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In the judgment of this delegation it is manifestly desirable that the convention be put into practice which provides for the creation of a commission of jurists, to be composed of one representative from each of the signatory countries, which shall prepare the plan of a code of public international law and of a code of private international law which may regulate the relations among the States of America. This convention has been approved by a number of States sufficiently large to produce results in accordance with article 3.

On the other hand, taking into consideration the importance of this subject, the delegation deems it advisable to have the conference indicate the bases or general lines along which the international commission should proceed in the performance of its duty.

We believe that the attention of the codifying commission ought to be centered upon those matters on which the States of America have shown themselves to be in agreement or on which the commission thinks that such agreement would not be difficult to secure. The conventions signed in the previous conferences and the results of the Congress of Private International Law held at Montevideo both furnish useful antecedents in this respect. A similar basis is offered by the conventions and resolutions of the European international congresses in which the States of America have been represented or to which they have given their approval.

Outside of the commonly accepted division of international law into public and private, a division which the aforesaid convention adopts in its provision for the

preparation of a plan of a code for each of these two branches, the delegation of Chile believes that it would be unquestionably advantageous for the conference to arrange for a separate code justified by the special character of the international questions that affect the relations of the American Continent.

One very marked distinction in fact may be observed between international questions common to all civilized nations, which consequently possess a world application, and those questions which are peculiar to this continent, either because they arise in America alone or because they relate solely to the American countries.

To the diversity of problems arising out of conditions peculiar to each is due the existence of this second group of relations of an American character, without implying in general any antagonism between such relations and those which are common to all nations or any opposition whatever to the growing solidarity of all the States.

In the work of codification it would be desirable to give especial attention to these numerous questions of a purely American sort in order that they may be dealt with suitably on our Continent, the particular reason being that since they have not arisen in similar form in Europe they have not been considered by the publicists from that point of view and accordingly have not been made the subject of conventions between the States or of resolutions on the part of international congresses.

As examples of questions of that nature we might mention those which have to do with problems of immigration; the investment of European capital in America; contracts for colonization; concessions of national property and public works, especially to foreign syndicates; nationality; rights of foreigners; diplomatic claims, especially pecuniary claims; civil wars and the many questions connected with them, such as the recognition of belligerency; neutrality, the right of asylum; the rights and duties of adjoining states in areas claimed by two or more States that have not carried the delimitation of their frontiers to that point; the responsibility of States in cases that have not yet been taken sufficiently into consideration by international law, such as the acts of nomad tribes or those done in regions which on account of their geographical conditions lack properly constituted authorities; sovereignty over polar regions, etc.

Starting from the fundamental distinction that we have made, the delegation submits to the conference the idea of recommending to the codifying commission that, in addition to arranging the subject matter in accordance with the recognized division into public international law and private international law, it divide its work into the two groups, the one of world application and the other of American application such as we have mentioned.

The subject matter having an American application would be made up into a plan which, after having been brought to the knowledge of the several Governments and having been examined by them could be presented with their respective observations for the approval of the next Pan-American conference, in accordance with article 3, including articles 2 and 7 of the convention of Rio de Janeiro on international law.

The subject matter having a universal character would be made up into a separate plan that would follow a like course. But in view of the world importance of such subject matter, it would be desirable to submit the aforesaid plan, in the name of the American States that might have approved it, to the next Hague conference, which probably will meet before the coming American conference. In this fashion the American nations would make known to that congress their desire of arriving at a more complete juristic regulation of international relations.

In conclusion, the delegation of Chile has the honor of submitting to the consideration of the conference the following

#### PROPOSAL.

The Fourth International American Conference resolves:

To confirm the convention agreed upon at the third conference of Rio de Janeiro relative to the codification of international law by means of a commission of jurists and believes that in the performance of its duties it should arrange its work on the following bases:

(a) In addition to keeping separate the usual divisions of the subject into public international law and private international law, it should also subdivide its work into matters of universal application and of American application;

(b) The matters of American application would be made up into a plan which, after having been brought to the knowledge and attention of the governments, could be presented for the approval of the next Pan American conference in accordance with Article III, paragraphs 2 and 7 of the convention of Rio de Janeiro;

(c) The matters of universal character would be made up into a separate project that would follow a like course and it would be presented in the name of the American States which might have approved it to the next conference at The Hague.

## PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

Another of the conventions agreed to in Rio de Janeiro to which the delegation of Chile desires to call the attention of the conference, is that which deals with pecuniary claims. This subject, interesting in itself, is given a special place on the program, No. 11. This convention sets forth that the treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico on January 30, 1902, is to remain in force, with exception of Article III, which is suppressed, until December 31, 1912, for both the nations that have ratified it and for those which may hereafter ratify it. In its first article that treaty of Mexico states that the high contracting parties obligate themselves to submit to arbitration all pecuniary claims that may be presented by their respective citizens and which can not be settled amicably by the diplomatic medium, provided always that such claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of arbitration.

It is undoubtedly of great importance that the American States should duly regulate this matter which has given rise to so many conflicts on the Continent and which accordingly is of real American interest.

The text of the first article of the Mexican convention above mentioned indicates the complex character of this subject. It comprises two principal points that may be set forth in the following terms:

1. When has a State the right to make a claim in behalf of its citizens?
2. What means are offered for the settlement of the question?

The first point is by far the more important for the American States, understanding as they have done the necessity for determining it, and in fact they have made several conventions with European States or among themselves.

It is not surprising that the international American conferences should have dealt especially with this matter. In its session of April 18, 1890, the first conference of this sort meeting in Washington made, contrary to the vote of the United States and with the abstention of Haiti, interesting declarations about the rights of foreigners.

The Second Pan American Conference similarly believed it desirable to deal with this subject of the rights of foreigners. Taking as a basis a project presented by the delegation of Chile, and one from the delegations of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and the Central American Republics, the following convention was agreed to in Mexico on January 29, 1902, by all the delegations with the exception of that of the United States:

"ART. 1. Aliens shall enjoy all civil rights pertaining to citizens, and make use thereof in the substance, form, or procedure, and in the recourses which result therefrom, under exactly the same terms as the said citizens, except as may be otherwise provided by the constitution of each country.

"ART. 2. The States do not owe to, nor recognize in favor of, foreigners, any obligations or responsibilities other than those established by their constitutions and laws in favor of their citizens.

"Therefore, the States are not responsible for damages sustained by aliens through acts of rebels or individuals, and in general, for damages originating from fortuitous causes of any kind, considering as such the acts of war, whether civil or national; except in the case of failure on the part of the constituted authorities to comply with their duties.

"ART. 3. Whenever an alien shall have claims or complaints of a civil, criminal, or administrative order against a State or its citizens, he shall present his claim to a competent court of the country, and such claims shall not be made, through diplomatic channels, except in the cases where there shall have been, on the part of the court, a manifest denial of justice, or unusual delay, or evident violation of the principles of international law."

The delegation of Chile believes that it would be advantageous to have the convention of Rio de Janeiro on pecuniary claims, which, as above mentioned, is to be in force until December 31, 1912, renewed for an indefinite period; and believing that it should be understood in accordance with the principles of international law sanctioned in the convention approved at Mexico on the rights of aliens, would be gratified also were this latter convention to be ratified by all the countries of America.

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The last two conferences have given especial attention to the reorganization of the Bureau of the American Republics, which was founded by a resolution of the First Pan American Conference held in Washington.

In the conference of Mexico a resolution was approved in which was laid down a plan of organization for the office on the fundamental basis of giving to it a truly international character. Accordingly it is stated in Article I:

"The International Bureau of the American Republics shall be under the management of a governing board which shall consist of the Secretary of State of the United

States of America, who shall be its chairman, and the diplomatic representatives of all the governments represented in the bureau, and accredited to the Government of the United States of America."

One of the topics proposed in the program of the conference at Rio de Janeiro was that of reorganizing the International Bureau of American Republics on a more permanent basis and of enlarging the sphere of its activity.

Following out these ideas, the conference at Rio approved an important resolution in which are set forth with greater precision the functions intrusted to the bureau and insured its duration for a period of 10 years, which may be continued indefinitely by others of like length, and internal regulations were drawn up also for the management of the office force.

The program of the fourth conference takes up similarly the study of the actual organization of the bureau and of the recommendations relative to the extension of the term of its operation and to the improvements which might be introduced in it.

On this point, availing ourselves of the same purposes that have inspired the agreements of previous conferences, tending to give to the office of the Bureau of the American Republics all the necessary stimulus for the realization of the beneficent work of drawing the countries of America more closely together, we are of opinion that, apart from the duties intrusted to it by those agreements, it ought to serve in general as a bureau of information regarding the commercial relations of the Republics of North, Central, and South America among themselves, so as to promote the interchange of their products and secure by these practical methods the creation of new and permanent bonds of friendship.

As a corollary of this primary object, we believe that preferential attention should be given to examining the question of the establishment of new means of communication among those countries, with the idea of making them easier, more rapid, regular, and frequent, as well as to the assurance in a practical and effective form of lines of international navigation which may befit these purposes on the basis of the lowest freight charges for the products of international American interchange and of the greatest rapidity in communication that may have as its object the stimulation and development of commercial relations between two or more countries of the continent.

The delegation of Chile has observed with interest the establishment of the International Bureau in its new and sumptuous building, the construction of which is due in great part to the munificence of the American citizen, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and it approves with pleasure the proposed resolution to testify to the gratitude of the American Republics.

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Another of the resolutions adopted in Rio de Janeiro refers to the promotion of commercial relations among the countries of the continent. On this point the program of the fourth conference includes a study of the bases on which may be attained the establishment of a more rapid service of communication by steamer for the carrying of mail, passengers, and cargo among the American Republics.

Up to this time the Government of Chile has not been informed whether the Governments represented at the fourth conference or the International Bureau of the American Republics have made any progress in this matter or laid down the bases in question.

Accordingly this delegation confines itself to the expression in general form of its feeling in regard to this point on the program and to the declaration with the support of certain facts which prove it that the Government of Chile is disposed to cooperate in the improvement of maritime communication which may bind the Republic with the countries of North, Central, and South America.

This delegation does not ignore or exclude in any way the valuable contingent which the fleets of Europe bring to our means of transportation.

It understands, of course, the advantage of having the American countries provide simultaneously with the fleets of Europe for the interchanges by sea that may concern them by the natural means of their own merchant marine. And it thinks that this program may be realized only if certain American countries, those to which nature has given an extensive seacoast, give a vigorous impulse to the increase of their merchant fleets.

Beyond doubt the opinion held by the people and the Government of Chile is that our general destiny is bound to the increase of the national merchant marine.

For a number of years the Government has granted to Chilean maritime navigation the open protection of no small subsidies.

By praiseworthy individual initiative there has been constituted a great navigation enterprise, the South American Steamship Co., which plies along the entire west coast of the Pacific as far as Panama, and which at one time carried the commercial flag of Chile as far as San Francisco.

Accordingly there has been established in the country a commercial fleet, the capacity of which in steam and sail, in vessels of more than a hundred tons, reached in the biennial period, 1907-8, 156,316 tons (Lloyd's Register). The tonnage of the United States in the same period was 4,511,928; of Brazil, 210,685; of the Argentine Republic, 130,071; of Uruguay, 57,447; of Mexico, 31,046; and of Peru, 26,242.

Chile is thus the third among the American powers which with their merchant flag cross the seas extending from the United States to the Straits of Magellan.

The favor, however, that the public authorities have shown to national navigation has appeared deficient; and at this present moment our congress is considering a bill presented by the executive which proposes a series of systematic measures tending forever to secure to the commercial marine of Chile a future of increasing prosperity.

According to the purposes which it has in mind, and according to its traditional policy, the Government of Chile looks with favor upon such means as will extend the radius of lines already established and make the transportation of passengers more rapid and freight charges cheaper around the American Continent, and particularly along the South Pacific coast.

The Third Pan American Conference, assembled in Rio de Janeiro, approved a resolution drawn as follows:

"The Bureau of the American Republics shall be intrusted with the task of preparing a plan which shall contain the definitive bases of the contract which may be concluded with one or more steamship companies for the establishment of new lines between the countries."

Chile would be greatly pleased if the means of transportation already established on the initiative of its own citizens were to aid efficaciously in securing this contract, and in promoting the progress of steam navigation among the countries of the New World, as is desired in the agreement of the Third and in the program of the Fourth Pan American Conferences.

#### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The conference at Rio de Janeiro intrusted to the Bureau of the American Republics a study of the customs legislation of the countries, in order to procure an agreement upon uniformity in administrative procedure in America.

In the program of all the International American Conferences there is an article dealing with the simplification and unification of customs procedure, the formalities of which, when they are not confined to measures indispensable for safeguarding legitimate collection of fiscal duties, constitute a serious obstacle to a commerce that needs liberty and rapidity in its operations.

The formalities of customs procedure harmonize in general with the system of administration peculiar to each country, and accordingly should be regarded as belonging exclusively to its internal legislation.

Certain recommendations of a general character, however, could be made in an international American conference with the object of incorporating them in the legislation of the countries of this continent so as to produce, so far as possible, a unification of customs formalities.

Preceding the preparation of such proposals a compilation should be made of the laws and regulations of each of the American Republics dealing with customs procedure, and the data thus brought together should be studied and compared by persons possessed of technical or expert knowledge in these matters.

To this end, the conference of Mexico recommended the holding of a customs congress composed of one or more delegates from each Government, who should be named from among customs administrators and presidents or members of chambers of commerce. The customs congress met at New York in 1903, and, although made up of persons specially fitted for the study of these subjects, was not in a position to make detailed recommendations because of the lack of data and information furnished in advance. It approved certain conclusions of a very general character (Appendix B), almost all of which have been sanctioned in the legislation, regulations, or customs practice of Chile, and insisted, furthermore, on the necessity and urgency of carrying on the investigation indispensable to success in deliberations on customs matters in the future international conferences.

Owing to the lack of preliminary investigation, the necessity for which had already been strongly urged, the third international American conference found itself unable to recommend the adoption of determinate measures which would serve to attain the beneficent result for which efforts have so long been made and agreed to the establishment of a section of commerce, customs, and statistics in the Bureau of the American Republics, which by means of a permanent and adequate organization could make an investigation of the customs legislation and consular and statistical regulations of the Republics of America and prepare a report on the matter which should

be presented in advance to the Governments of the countries represented in these conferences.

The conference of Mexico recommended to the customs congress an investigation of the means that might be adequate to establish in the Republics of America a common nomenclature of products and commodities, in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, which should be destined to serve as a basis for commercial statistics and to be adopted in the schedules, tariffs, and other customs laws of the American Republics. And in order to make the investigation which was to be carried on by the customs congress useful and complete it recommended to each of the Governments of the Republics of America that the higher administrative officials of customs examine the nomenclature or vocabulary made up by the International Bureau of the said Republics, so that they might have in mind the remarks or corrections which the examination of the vocabulary might suggest to them.

In the judgment of the delegation of Chile it would be desirable for the international American conference assembled at this capital to insist upon the importance of the aforementioned work of investigation and to determine the proper means for realizing the aspirations iterated with so much regularity by former conferences, namely, that of rendering uniform the nomenclature of commodities, the basis of commercial statistics, and the customs procedure in the Republics of the continent.

#### PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

The idea suggested by the previous Pan American conferences of binding the various Republics of the continent by rail was the subject of an interesting resolution adopted in the last conference at Rio de Janeiro. That resolution, among other things, provided—

"That, with the object of contributing within the shortest possible time to the termination of the Pan American Railway, each Republic, when giving its support to the constructions of lines destined to serve local interests, should follow, as far as possible, the intercontinental route," and the able report presented to that conference by the Hon. H. G. Davis, president of the permanent Pan American Railway committee, in alluding to the part that concerns Chile in the realization of that idea, mentions, as projects conducing to the end in view, that of prolonging northward the longitudinal system of the Republic, that of constructing an inter-Andine line from Arica to La Paz and another of like nature so as to join Valparaiso with Buenos Aires, the execution of this latter project being, in the words of the Hon. Mr. Davis, "the end of a truly gigantic work desired for more than a half century."

It is particularly pleasing for the delegation of Chile to state that the recommendation of the conference of Rio de Janeiro has been taken by the Government of the Republic under special consideration, and that so far as Chile is concerned with this great proposal of the previous conferences the work may be regarded as finished.

In the message read by His Excellency the President of the Republic at the opening session of the National Congress on the 1st of last July is found the following declaration:

"Between the cities of Puerto Montt and Tacna, which are 3,439 kilometers apart, 1,795 kilometers have been united by railroad and 1,436 have been contracted for and are now under construction. Only the section between Zapiga and Arica, which comprises 210 kilometers, needs to be contracted for so that Tacna and Puerto Montt may be united. Within four years the city of Puerto Montt will be in communication by rail with the city of Pisagua."

It is equally pleasing for this delegation to state that since the line from Arica to La Paz has been contracted for the work of construction is in active operation and that within two years the capital of Bolivia will be joined to the port of Arica. This railway will connect with the interior lines of Bolivia east and south, and will thus form part of the Pan American system.

Last April the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of Chile officially inaugurated the railway that joins Buenos Aires with Valparaiso, thus realizing within the time desired the hope expressed in the report of the Hon. Mr. Davis.

It ought to be added also that both Governments, inspired with the desire of serving the interests of the two Republics, are promoting the construction of other lines which, aside from the one inaugurated in April, will put the coasts of the Atlantic and of the Pacific into communication.

In this regard, the Government of Chile has furthered the construction of the Trans-Andine line via Antuco to which it has granted a fiscal subsidy of £200,000 and a like stimulant is being given to the line called Pirihuaico. Both lines, situated more to the southward than that of Juncal, recently opened to traffic, are intended to cross

the Andes by more accessible passes and will supply the means for profitable commercial interchange.

So as to know the details bearing upon the succinct statement preceding, the following appendices are added which are deposited in the Secretariat:

(C) Map that shows the course of the Chilean Longitudinal Railway in connection with the Pan American system, and of the Trans-Andine lines from Arica to La Paz and from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires.

(D) Text of the law authorizing the construction of the Longitudinal and the respective contracts.

(E) Treatise presented to the First Pan American Scientific Congress, assembled at Santiago in January, 1909, and prepared by the Chilean engineer, Mr. Santiago Marin Vicuña "Regarding the Railways of Chile."

MANUEL CRUCHAGA.  
ANIBAL CRUZ.  
EMILO BELLO.  
B. MATHIEU.  
ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ.

BUENOS AIRES, July 10, 1910.

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#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA.

The undersigned, delegate of the Government of Colombia, has the honor to inform the president of the third committee that the Government of Colombia ratified the following conventions celebrated at the Third International American Conference of Rio de Janeiro: Pecuniary claims, ratified August 29, 1908; commission of jurists, ratified March 10, 1907; citizenship and naturalization, ratified August 29, 1908.

R. ANCÍZAR.

BUENOS AIRES, July 22, 1910.

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#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF COSTA RICA.

##### Mr. SECRETARY GENERAL:

In compliance with the requirements of Article III of the program of the Fourth International Conference, I have the honor to inform the Conference, on behalf of the Government of Costa Rica, concerning the matters to which it relates.

By a duly authorized decree, dated October 26, 1908, the constitutional congress of the Republic approved the conventions signed at the Third International American Conference, which met at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

In the spirit of those conventions, the Government of Costa Rica has taken cognizance of all the acts having a bearing upon them.

As yet the Pan American committee, to which the respective resolution of the Third International Conference refers, has not been appointed.

A section of the ministry of foreign relations has prepared to deal with these matters and therefore the necessity for constituting such committee has not been felt up to this time.

In matters of customs and commercial statistics, we have in force smoothly running regulations which simplify the operations of warehouse removals and fix the various duties and processes for the entry, dispatch and clearance of various kinds of vessels and merchandise. I venture to append a copy of those regulations. The laws of Costa Rica make obligatory the use of manifests and consular invoices in harmony with the resolutions adopted in the previous international conferences.

I deem any measure most useful which will tend to render the procedure in such matters uniform among the countries of commerce, since it will do much to extend reciprocal trade.

Costa Rica is guided in the matter of sanitary police by the international convention of Washington. It has put its precepts into practice, and is engaged actively in adopting every means for assuring the sanitation of its cities, and particularly of its ports.

We are gratified to be able to say that in our Atlantic and Pacific ports there has not arisen in many years a single case of plague or yellow fever.

In a cablegram that I have just received, statements in the press concerning the recent appearance of this latter disease in the Republic have been denied by the Government.

As to marine sanitation, the greatest possible vigilance is observed.

The international sanitary commission, the medium of information for the American Republics, as established by the Third Pan-American Conference, is in full operation.

In December of last year the third international sanitary conference met at San José, Costa Rica, and agreed upon certain measures of great importance in public hygiene. I have the pleasure to append a copy of these measures as published in the Official Gazette.

My Government has continued to give attention to the construction of the Intercontinental Railway, with a view to increasing the lines which are to unite Costa Rica with the two countries adjoining on the north and south, since it presumes that, should the route planned be not exactly followed, the Pan-American Railroad will be carried on by the union of the sections in the various States.

In that sense Costa Rica has advanced considerably, and the portion of the railway to the Pacific that remains to complete the Interoceanic Railway, will shortly be finished. This will cause the section in question to be utilized as a part of the Pan American, by extending the branch from Punta Arenas to the north as far as the frontier of Nicaragua, or the other route will be adopted whenever the Guapiles Railroad is constructed on the Atlantic side as far as the eastern boundary of the country last named. The line from Limón to the boundary of Panama is progressing rapidly.

When this subdivision is taken up especially, I shall have the honor to present a complete report on the railroads existing in the country, with precise mention of the sections that remain to be constructed and of their possible cost and completion.

In Costa Rica there is a law covering the property rights in mercantile and industrial inventions and a regulation for the registration of trade-marks, dated September 11, 1896. The law fixes the term of 20 years as the duration of the right to the use of an invention.

The convention of Rio de Janeiro in part changes legal principles, but as it has not been possible to carry these provisions into effect in the majority of our countries, we have not tried to harmonize our laws with the conventions.

On account of its great importance at present, this is a matter that demands especial study for the purpose of reaching conclusions equitable to all the nations.

Costa Rica has not had any diplomatic claim for damages and injuries caused to foreign citizens or corporations, and it is to be hoped that it never will have any. For this reason there has been no necessity of adhering to the treaties on pecuniary claims signed in Mexico in 1902 and extended in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. In any event we consider its extension very proper, but it would be necessary to make express mention in the new convention of the principle accepted at the Second Conference, and regarding the rights of foreigners, to the effect that resort shall not be had to the arbitral claims tribunal unless all the judicial remedies of the country against which the claim is made shall first have been exhausted and that there shall have been on the part of the courts a manifest denial of justice or an abnormal delay or an evident violation of the principles of international law.

It is a matter of respect due to the institutions and to the administration of justice in our countries, and it is an equitable measure as well, not to place the foreigner on a better footing than that vouchsafed our own citizens by creating a special jurisdiction for his claims.

I believe that I have reported upon the principal questions proposed, and I have the honor, your excellency, to submit myself with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

ALFREDO VOLIO.

BUENOS AIRES, July 16, 1910.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the provisions of the third topic of the program of the Fourth International Conference of the American Republics, the Cuban delegation, undersigned, have the honor to submit the following memorandum relative to the action of the Government of the Republic upon the resolutions and conventions of the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

Four conventions were signed as follows:

1. Fixing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of origin.
2. Pecuniary claims.
3. Patents of invention, designs, and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property.
4. The codification of international law.

The first has not yet been ratified, because its text was in contradiction, in the judgment of our Government, with the provisions of the Constitution.

The convention signed August 13, 1906, provides as follows:

"ART. I. If a naturalized citizen, a native of any of the countries signing the present convention, and naturalized in another, shall again take up his residence in his native country without the intention of returning to the country in which he has been naturalized, he will be considered as having reassumed his original citizenship, and as having renounced the citizenship acquired by the said naturalization."

This article comprises not only the citizen already naturalized, but also those who may become naturalized subsequently.

"ART. II. The intention not to return will be presumed to exist when the naturalized person shall have resided in his native country for more than two years. But this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary."

Article VII of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba provides:

"Cuban nationality is lost:

\* \* \* \* \*

"4. In cases of naturalized Cubans, by their residence for five years continuously in the country of origin, except when serving an office of fulfilling a commission of the Government of the Republic."

The Cuban delegation, as well as others, commented in the sixth committee of the conference at Rio, which had this matter in charge, upon the shortness of the time; that is, the period of two years. But, such term having already been set as a precedent in several treaties with the United States, and with other powers, the third conference adopted it in the final convention.

The Government of Cuba understood that Article VII, clause 4, of the constitution, already cited, precludes the ratification of said convention, being in conflict with Article II thereof, and therefore it refrained from recommending its ratification.

The second of the conventions signed at Rio de Janeiro declares in force until December 31, 1912, the treaty upon Pecuniary Claims, signed at Mexico January 30, 1902, both for the nations which had already agreed to it, as well as for those which might ratify it thereafter, abolishing Article III, which declared that said convention was obligatory only on the States which might have subscribed the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes signed at the Hague in 1899, and for those States which should ratify the protocol adopted at the said second conference by the countries there represented upon adhesion to the conventions of the Hague.

This convention was signed at Rio de Janeiro August 13, 1906, and was approved by the Government of Cuba March 17, 1908.

The third convention signed at Rio de Janeiro relates to patents of invention, drawings, and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property, and was concluded August 23, 1906.

The signatory nations of this convention adopted the treaties signed at the Second International Conference at Mexico, January 27, 1902, with the modifications set forth in the later convention.

The Republic of Cuba, on January 10, 1906, adhered to the treaty on patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, and trade-marks, signed at Mexico during the second conference, but has not yet adhered to the convention on literary and artistic property, signed on the same date, because the said treaty (of Rio) declares by Article I that the signatory nations adopt, spontaneously, the two treaties of Mexico before mentioned, both relating to patents and trade-marks and the one relating to literary and artistic property, and Cuba had already adhered to the former. It has not been able, therefore, to recommend the adoption of the aforesaid convention of Rio de Janeiro.

The fourth convention, signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, provides for the appointment of an international commission of jurists, composed of one representative from each of the signatory States, selected by their respective Governments. This commission was to be organized for the preparation of a draft of a code of private international law and one of public international law which should regulate the relations between the nations of America. The Republic of Cuba has not as yet ratified this convention.

Besides the aforesaid conventions, the conference at Rio de Janeiro adopted the following resolutions: Arbitration; the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics; building for the International Bureau of the American Republics; special divisions in the International Bureau; section of commerce, customs, and statistics; liberal professions; public debts; sanitary police; intercontinental railway; commercial relations; future conferences; monetary system; natural resources; coffee conference.

**REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE BUREAU.**

The Government of Cuba has contributed with its quota to the construction of the above-mentioned building, and has also accepted the increase plan for the support of said bureau, beginning July 1, 1908, to satisfy the new amount.

**ARBITRATION.**

In accordance with the resolution of the conference of Rio de Janeiro relative to this important subject, Cuba gave appropriate instructions to its delegates to the Second Conference at The Hague.

**PUBLIC DEBTS.**

Likewise, the instructions suggested by the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro concerning this subject were given to said delegates to the Second Hague Conference.

**COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.**

The recommendations which are referred to the Governments by this resolution are:

1. That agreements be promoted between the signatory governments to stimulate as much as possible rapid railway communications, steamship and telegraph lines, and post conventions for the carriage of samples.
2. That good connections be made for railway and telegraphic lines.
3. That goods in transit over the routes of communication in any country shall pay only for the services rendered by the adequate installations of the ports and roads passed over, on the same scale as such services are paid for by goods destined for the consumption of the country over whose territory the transit is effected.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba has taken under consideration these recommendations and will receive with special satisfaction any agreements which may be proposed to it in that sense. As to the subjects mentioned in the second and third paragraphs above, it is a pleasure to us to make known that the laws and regulations in force concerning railways, telegraphs, and merchandise in transit, are in harmony with said recommendations.

**LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.**

The resolution of the conference at Rio de Janeiro, relative to this matter, confines itself to confirming integrally the treaty upon the practice of the liberal professions, signed on January 28, 1902, by the Second Conference held in Mexico and to recommending its adoption and ratification.

The Government of Cuba has not adhered to said treaty, it being incompatible in some of its provisions with existing legislation on the subject, which has not yet been amended, the adoption of the aforesaid convention being now looked into by the educational boards.

**SANITARY POLICE.**

The Republic of Cuba adhered to the sanitary convention of Washington, and sent delegates to the Third Sanitary Conference held in Mexico, December, 1907, and to that of San José, Costa Rica, of 1909. Cuba has complied, therefore, as far as it is concerned, with the recommendations of this resolution.

**PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY.**

The Republic of Cuba having no direct and immediate interest in the construction of this important line, it is not incumbent upon it to take any action upon this subject.

**MEETING OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.**

The governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, having been authorized to designate the place of meeting for the Fourth International American Conference, selected, in January, 1908, the city of Buenos Aires. The Government of Cuba hastened to express its acquiescence, appointed as representatives the undersigned delegates.

## COFFEE PRODUCTION.

The resolution of the Rio de Janeiro conference concerning this interesting branch of the resources of several nations represented therein, recommended to the respective Governments the holding of an international American conference to adopt efficacious measures for the benefit of coffee products, designating the city of São Paulo, in the United States of Brazil, for the meeting of the conference. The Government of Cuba has been and is disposed to consider with special interest the advisability of being represented in said conference, if such conference be deemed necessary by the Governments most directly interested in this subject.

## MONETARY SYSTEMS.

The resolution on this subject recommends the preparation of detailed reports upon the monetary systems and their history of the several nations represented in the conference, and upon the fluctuations of the type of exchange in the past 20 years, as well as the preparation of tables showing the influence of said fluctuations on commerce and industrial development; said reports to be forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics for the preparation of a resumé, and for publication and distribution among the several Governments at least six months before the meeting of the present conference.

The department of state of the Republic of Cuba, opportunely acquainted the department of the treasury with this resolution in order that it might begin the preparation of this material, but it could not be prepared by the date indicated. It will however be transmitted to the International Bureau of the American Republics for the ultimate action contemplated.

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PAN AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the respective resolution, the Government of the Republic of Cuba appointed the following committees by decree dated July 20, 1908: Dr. Leopoldo Berriel, lawyer and rector of the University of Habana; Dr. Leopoldo Cancio, lawyer and professor of the University of Havana; Dr. Jose; Lorenzo Castellanos, lawyer, ex-representative and ex-secretary of the President; Dr. Mario Garia Kholy, lawyer, member of the advisory board, at present secretary of public instruction; Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Cuba in Mexico and in Washington, and at present appointed in like capacity to the Argentine Republic; Dr. José Antonio Gonzales Lanuza, lawyer, professor of the University of Havana, and formerly delegate of Cuba to the Third International American Conference; Licenciado Rafael Montoro, lawyer, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London, member of the advisory board, and delegate to the Third International American Conference; Dr. Erasmo Regueiferos, lawyer, and member of the advisory board; Dr. Artonio Sanchez de Bustamante, lawyer, senator, professor of the University of Havana, and delegate to the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague; Dr. Manuel Sanguilly, lawyer, senator, and delegate to the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague—at present secretary of state of the Republic; Señor Manuel Marques Stirling, ex-chargé d'affaires in the Argentine Republic and at present minister to Brazil; and Dr. Fernando Sanchez de Fuentes y Pelaez, lawyer, professor of the University of Havana, secretary of the delegation to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague.

We reiterate to your excellency the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

CARLOS GARCIA VELEZ.  
RAFAEL MONTORO.  
GONZALO DE QUESADA.  
ANTONIO GONZALO PÉREZ.  
JOSÉ M. CARBONELL.

BUENOS AIRES, July 14, 1910.

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REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In pursuance of Article III of the program of the Fourth International American Conference, of which you are the worthy president, I have the honor to inform your excellency concerning the execution on the part of the Government of the Dominican Republic of the resolutions and conventions of the Third International American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

1. In pursuance of the recommendation contained in the resolution of the Third Conference of Rio de Janeiro, dated August 22, 1906, the Dominican Republic announced through its delegate to the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague, at the session of October 16, 1907, to be in favor of the proposition made by the delegation of the United States of America, with an amendment to the effect that arbitration should be obligatory and reciprocal, in which there should be embraced every claim of a pecuniary nature, including those for damages and injuries, and that the judgment should be rendered in accordance with justice instead of equity.

2. In accordance with the resolution of the Third Conference, above referred to of August 7, 1906, the Dominican Government gave to the delegates it sent to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, instructions looking to the rendering the principle of arbitration practical, who were the only ones to assert themselves in favor of the principle of obligatory arbitration without reserve. Such is the faith that the Dominican Republic has in the efficacy of justice as a fundamental principle.

3. In fulfillment of the convention concluded at the third conference of Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, and relating to the meeting in that city of an international commission of jurists charged with drafting a project of code of public international law and one of private international law which should govern the relations between the nations of America, the undersigned has had the honor to have been designated by the Dominican Government on March 12, 1909, to represent the Dominican Republic on said commission.

4. Also, and by decree of January 21, 1910, the Pan American committee has been organized to which the resolution of the third conference of Rio de Janeiro of August 13, 1906, refers. Said committee is composed of seven members, and in addition to the duties imposed by the Rio resolution, it has that of furthering the approval of the conventions and other agreements signed by the Dominican Republic at the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague.

5. The other conventions and resolutions are still awaiting approval, and no doubt they will be approved before the end of the present year. This circumstance prevented the Dominican Republic from participating in the Fourth International Conference of San José, Costa Rica.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure your excellency of my most distinguished consideration.

Buenos Aires, July 22, 1910.

AMÉRICO LUGO.

To His Excellency ANTONIO BERMEJO,

*President of the Fourth International American Conference, Buenos Aires.*

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF ECUADOR.

BUENOS AIRES, July 25, 1910.

MR. SECRETARY OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE: For my part, with reference to Chapter III of the present international conference, my report is limited to stating that the resolutions and conventions of the third conference were approved by the legislature of Ecuador in November, 1909. As to the action of the Government in putting them in force, it seems that no special executive decree has yet been issued, inasmuch as, without doubt, conventions constitutionally approved are laws of the Republic and will not for that reason fail to be observed.

With assurances of my distinguished consideration, I am, Mr. Secretary,  
Your obedient servant,

ALEJANDRO CÁRDENAS.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF GUATEMALA.

Mr. President and Delegates to the Fourth International Pan-American Conference:

In accordance with the provisions of Article III of the program, the delegation of Guatemala has the honor to submit for your distinguished consideration a succinct report concerning the action its Government has taken with respect to the resolutions and conventions of the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

The convention that fixes the status of (naturalized) citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin, was ratified by Guatemala, April 20, 1907, and Guatemala had the satisfaction of being the first of the American nations to do so.

The convention on pecuniary claims was also ratified on April 20, 1907, it being proper to note that Guatemala had, in due course, ratified the treaty of Mexico, to which this convention refers.

On April 19, 1907, Guatemala ratified the convention on international law, having named in due time the person who should represent her on the international commission of jurists created by Article I of said instrument.

The convention on patents, designs, and industrial models and trade-marks, and commercial, literary, and artistic property was ratified on April 19, 1907, the four conventions mentioned above being ratified anew on February 15, 1909.

In order to properly fulfill the resolutions adopted at the third conference, the Government of Guatemala has taken all the necessary steps, as we shall endeavor to show, enumerating the principal ones.

As it has not yet been possible to create a special Pan American section in the ministry for foreign affairs, what refers to this important matter is at present treated in one of the bureaus which form part of the department above mentioned.

For the erection of the building of the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington our Government gladly contributed its quota.

Few questions occupy the attention of the Guatemalan authorities more or with greater reason than the maintenance and regulation of an efficacious sanitary police, which at the same time that it protects the nations who maintain commercial relations with us, assures the health and welfare of the inhabitants. With this end in view we were not only among the first to adhere to the International Sanitary Convention of Washington and to send our representatives to the congresses that were held in Mexico in 1907 and in Costa Rica in 1909, approving the resolutions adopted by these learned assemblies, but the following measures tending to the same end have been taken: The sanitation of the Guatemalan-Atlantic coast, especially Puerto Barrios, undertaken and carried out by the railroad company of Guatemala; the creation of a special board of health provided with all kinds of supplies, for the purpose of seconding and maintaining the works carried on in said zone; the issuance of a sanitary code, the strict enforcement whereof is intrusted to a technical board of public health and hygiene, the members of which are invested with authority; the establishment of an institution of animal vaccine, and of a Pasteur institute, and several other foundations of a philanthropic character, which, like the "Gota de Leche" and the "Home for the Aged and Convalescent," are destined to better the general hygienic conditions, and especially those of the coasts.

The efficacy of the measures enumerated is evidenced by the fact that in the Republic of Guatemala not a single case of yellow fever has appeared since 1906.

Coffee being the principal product of export of Guatemala and many other countries of America, our Government would view with very special pleasure if the meeting could be effected of the international American conference relating to this matter, to which the respective resolution refers, which was approved by the conference of Rio de Janeiro and proposed by the Guatemalan delegate to that assembly.

Without prejudice of making a detailed report to the Pan American Railway committee concerning the development and increase of the railroad lines which have been constructed in Guatemala during the last decade, it is very pleasing to this delegation to tell you in accordance with the contracts entered into with the Central Railway Co., on the one hand, and with the Guatemala Railway Co., on the other, within two years Guatemala will have completed its portion of the railroad, uniting it by rail with the bordering Republics of Mexico and Salvador. In order to connect with the railroad systems of the first of said nations, we only lack 25 miles, which will be completed about the beginning of next year.

It is an honor for the delegation of Guatemala to offer to the president and delegates the assurance of their highest and most distinguished consideration.

LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE,  
*For the Delegation of Guatemala.*

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#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF HONDURAS.

In compliance with Article III of the program approved by the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics, I have the honor to inform the Fourth Pan-American Conference that Honduras has approved the conventions and resolutions of the Third Conference and has endeavored to carry out its recommendations.

Our commercial relations with the other nations of America continue to improve from day to day, thanks to the efficient protection given by my Government to all enterprises that tend to draw closer together the countries of the continent, either by

granting them subventions or franchises and concessions which contribute to their support.

The Government of Honduras has given especial attention to the question of sanitation, and I am pleased to state that it was not only represented in the sanitary congresses held in the capitals of Mexico and Honduras, but that, assisted by the Sanitary Board of New Orleans and by the Vaccination Institute of San Salvador, it has prevented the spread of yellow fever and of smallpox which, in an epidemic character, invaded the country from the western frontier.

No work has been completed concerning railroad lines that could be utilized for the Pan-American Railway, because the small lines that are in operation, or under construction, are all on the Atlantic side; but the Government is disposed to grant concessions and franchises to facilitate the construction of these lines on the Pacific coast, and I have no doubt that requests will be made it to this end by the Salvadoran railroads now approaching the frontier of Honduras.

My Government, which faithfully observes the pacts signed by its delegates, will do all in its power to carry out the provisions which proceed from this conference, because it is convinced that said provisions all tend to the improvement of the conditions of life of the great American family.

LUIS LAZO A.,  
*Delegate for Honduras.*

BUENOS AIRES, July 16, 1910.

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#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO.

At the Third International American Conference 4 conventions and 14 resolutions were signed.

The Government of the United Mexican States has decreed that, in so far as possible within the limits of the constitutional institutions of the country, the measures necessary in order that said pacts—some of them real treaties and others conventions ad-referendum—should have full force and effect; and if for any reason it has not been possible to put them in force the Government itself has joined in the celebration of special treaties with one or more of the American nations, so as to make effective in this manner the fundamental principles by which the three former conferences and the present one have been inspired.

#### CONVENTIONS.

##### NATURALIZATION—PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

The conventions on naturalization and claims for injuries and pecuniary damages have been approved by the senate, notwithstanding that, regarding the first, the promulgation of the decree relating thereto has remained pending, since it was thought proper to await the result of the general revision which it is proposed to bring about by Mexican legislation concerning naturalization and the rights of foreigners.

#### CODIFICATION.

As to the codification of international American law, Mexico appointed in due course its representative to form part of the commission of jurists which is to study the projects of future codes, but the meeting of this commission, as is known, has been postponed to a future date.

##### PATENTS—TRADE-MARKS—INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

The conventions on artistic and literary property, and on patents of invention, drawings, industrial models, and trade-marks, were limited to the adoption, with some modification, of the treaties signed ad referendum at the Second Conference on January 27, 1902, for which reason the Government of the United Mexican States has not been able to enact any measure relating to the same, inasmuch as it did not approve the aforesaid treaties of 1902.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

##### ARBITRATION.

Mexico has always been and is now in favor of arbitration, believing that same, though different from any other recourse, pacific or violent, is the only one that strictly combines juristic principles in the settlement of international disputes.

The resolution on this subject, signed in Rio de Janeiro August 7, 1906, was limited to the ratification of the principle of arbitration, and to recommending that in the Second Conference of The Hague, then about to convene, a general convention should be adopted which would be accepted and enforced by all the nations.

As in said peace conference only the recommendation was made, without concluding a treaty, the United Mexican States have resorted to the celebration of special conventions, and in this sense have concluded recently a general treaty of arbitration with the United States of America.

On the other hand, and even though the necessary requisites for placing it in full effect were not complied with by the signatory nations, the arbitration celebrated at the Second International American Conference was approved by the Senate of the United Mexican States.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The resolution of the Third Conference concerning the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington is very interesting.

Experience has proved the difficulty in arriving at an effective and sudden agreement among the American nations to put in force the conventions and resolutions of former assemblies.

Up to within a few months, for example, the convention of August 13, 1906, concluded between 19 nations in Rio de Janeiro, on a subject as important as that of extending to December 31, 1912, with the exception of article 3, the period of duration of the treaty which was signed at the second conference on January 30, 1902, on claims for injuries and pecuniary damages, had not been ratified by the United Mexican States, by the United States of America, and by the Republics of Colombia, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

It is, therefore, quite necessary that the means of rendering effective the agreements of the Pan American conferences be sought.

From that point of view, the International Bureau in Washington can play a very important part.

Among the objects that article 1 of the resolution of August 13, 1906, signed in the Third Conference, assigns to said bureau is "to assist in obtaining the ratification of the resolutions and conventions adopted by the conferences."

This rule, apparently so simple, covers a series of problems from the form in which the bureau should give that assistance to the manner in which it should take measures binding on the signatory nations, and it is to be hoped that the present conference will formulate some bases concerning this point.

#### BUILDING FOR BUREAU.

Concerning the building intended for the bureau in question, Mexico has contributed with the sum of 25,352.84 pesos, equal to \$12,676.42, which was the quota assigned to it.

#### COMMITTEES DEPENDING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

At the present time the committee connected with the department of foreign relations, which should furnish to the Bureau of the American Republics the data that the latter needs in accordance with the resolution signed in Rio de Janeiro, is constituted.

#### SECTION OF COMMERCE IN THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Likewise there should be sent to said bureau everything relating to customs legislation, consular rules and regulations, and commercial statistics.

#### COMPULSORY COLLECTION OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

The resolution on the compulsory collection of public debts was confined to recommending that the American nations should submit the case to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, and Mexico complied by sending its representatives.

#### LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

The resolution concerning the exercise of the liberal professions was restricted to a confirmation of the treaty of January 28, 1902, which was not ratified by Mexico.

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The resolution on the development of the commercial relations among the American Republics embraced two points:

(1) That of the exemption from duties of merchandise in transit, and (2), that of contracts with navigation, railway and telegraph lines.

As to exemption from duties the Government of Mexico has not adhered to the resolution, because it would require a complete change in the present fiscal organization of the country; and as to the special contracts referred to it is to be borne in mind that the national railway lines run through all the territory of the Republic from the frontier of the United States of America to that of Guatemala, and from the ports of the Gulf of Mexico to those of the Pacific, without taking into account the lines that are under construction.

On the other hand, it is hoped that there will be made known the bases that the Bureau of the American Republics may formulate, in order that the Mexican Government may decide the form in which easier maritime communications with South America may be secured, now that it has established at the present time communications of importance with a part of South America, with Central America, and with the United States of America.

## FUTURE CONFERENCES.

The United Mexican States have complied by sending its delegation to this conference, as well as the publications and laws of the different branches of public administration, which remain at the disposal of the said Pan American assembly.

## COMMERCIAL RESOURCES.

As to natural resources the report of the International Bureau of the American Republics is awaited, and the resolutions of the conference on this subject, held in Washington, should be considered.

## SANITARY BUREAUS AND QUARANTINE—PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Concerning the Pan American Railway and the sanitary police, as the present program, in topics VI and IX, refers to the same subject, the delegation will make its report in the respective committees.

## COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Mexico has not received an invitation from other Governments to the conference which it was proposed to hold in São Paulo, Brazil, for the purpose of encouraging the coffee industry.

## MONETARY SYSTEMS.

As to the report on the monetary systems of the United Mexican States, the delegation submits it to the conference as an appendix to this general report.

V. SALADO ALVAREZ, *Chairman.*  
Luis Pérez Verdía.  
Antonio Ramos Pedrueza.  
Roberto Esteva Ruiz.

BUENOS AIRES, July 21, 1910.

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF NICARAGUA.

*Honorable Delegates of the Fourth International American Conference:*

In accordance with Article III of the program of this conference, the delegation of Nicaragua has the honor to report to you the steps taken by its Government upon the resolutions and conventions of the third conference convened at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

Nicaragua has given special attention to the execution of those resolutions and has been among the first to ratify the conventions that demand that requisite. The national legislative assembly for which it is proper under the constitution and local laws of the State to ratify international treaties and conventions, gave, on February 20, 1908, its approval, in due course communicated to the department of foreign affairs of Brazil and to the International Bureau of the American Republics, to the first, second, and fourth conventions, concluded at Rio Janeiro, on naturalization, pecu-

niary claims, and patents, designs and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property.

The study of numerous and important internal matters of the country has precluded the legislative assembly of Nicaragua until the present, from examining with a view to approval the third of the conventions of Rio de Janeiro upon the formation of a code of public and private international law. Nevertheless, the Government, knowing that this approval will not long be delayed, when circumstances permit its study by the legislative body which had formerly approved the treaty, made in the conference at Mexico, has already named its representatives on the international commission of jurists which should draft it. It is not to be doubted that in the coming legislature this convention will be ratified, and I do not think it rash to assert from now on there will be no obstacle to Nicaragua's being represented on that commission, whose meeting, as is known, has been proposed.

The Government of Nicaragua understanding the usefulness and the benefit of one of the most important recommendations made to the governments represented at the third conference, which is that of August 13, 1906, for the establishment of committees subordinate to the ministry of foreign affairs, charged with promoting the approval of the resolutions adopted by the International American Conference and to furnish to the International Bureau of Washington the data needed for the preparation of its labors, organized, by resolutions of May 2 and October 6, 1909, the aforesaid committee presided over by the assistant secretary of foreign affairs and subordinate to that department. The internal troubles of the country have not permitted the committee to occupy itself with all the industry desirable to the discharge of its duty, so that its labors, in the short time that it has been organized, have been compelled to be very limited and the report of them has served me as the principal basis for the present.

Concerning the recommendations for the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and for the establishment of a section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics between the American nations, the International Bureau of Washington will furnish better and more concrete information. The action of the Government of Nicaragua has been limited to its participation in the maintenance of said bureau, to instructions communicated to the administrative offices of the country to cooperate in the best possible manner for the important purposes of such a useful institution, and to furnish to the bureau in Washington all the information it may request, as well as that which tends to better and extend the contracts with steamship companies that carry on the commerce between Nicaragua and the other American countries. Effort is at present being made to have the company of navigation between the ports of Mexico and Salvador extend its line as far as the ports of Nicaragua so that communication with the northern countries might be easier and more rapid; and the committee created on the recommendation of Rio de Janeiro is also interesting itself in the removal of tonnage tax. It would not be too much to say to you here, that the governments of Central America, anxious to improve communications between their countries, have concluded in Washington on December 20, 1907, a treaty in which they bind themselves to establish and improve the means of communication, such as lines of steamers, submarine cables and telegraphs and telephones.

Nicaragua has approved the convention relative to the liberal professions, signed in Mexico in 1902, and it is to be noted that the laws of the country do not require Nicaraguan citizenship for their exercise. Thus, also, the sanitary convention of Washington of 1905 has been approved. The important question concerning fluctuations in exchange is being studied with the care possible, and the general monetary plan is waited which the International Bureau of the American Republics had announced in order to decide what would be most practical.

Regarding the progress made in the works of the Pan American Railroad, the honorable committee created by the former conferences will inform you later, and it is pleasing to say to you that endeavor has been made to bring the lines of railroad in construction in Nicaragua to conform as far as possible to the lines of the committee of 1893 in order that they may be availed of and the work of the intercontinental route become easier.

It will give me pleasure to present to you separately a detailed report on this subject, which shows the advance made in my country.

With every consideration, it is pleasing for me to subscribe myself, the delegates humble servant,

M. PÉREZ ALONZO.

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF PANAMA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In obedience to Article III of the program of the Fourth International Conference of the American Republics, I have the honor to submit to you, in my capacity as delegate of the Republic of Panama, the report concerning the action taken by my Government on the resolutions and conventions of the Third Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906.

It is well known that my country, which in 1906 did not yet have the luster of a long independent existence, had the honor for the first time of entering, as a sovereign entity, into the concert of American nations.

The agreement approving the principle of arbitration for the settlement of questions that may arise, as well as that relative to the inadmissibility of the use of force for the collection of contract debts as supported at The Hague peace conference, and the declaration of arbitration made at this famous conference, to which my country had the honor of being invited, have been approved, as has also the convention for the limitation of the use of force for the collection of contract debts.

The agreement providing for the creation of a commission of jurists charged with the duty of preparing the plan of a code of public and private international law was also sanctioned by my country, since my Government appointed a delegate of the Republic to the Pan American Juristic Congress which was to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1908 and which has been postponed indefinitely.

Panama has put no obstacle in the way of recovering citizenship in the case of citizens who, after becoming naturalized in other countries have returned to their country of origin with the purpose of remaining there permanently. Ever since the beginning of independence liberal laws on this point have been enacted.

Sure in very rare and exceptional cases the laws enlarge rather than restrict the means of acquiring citizenship in Panama.

Progress which also has sought a place among us has increased production and wealth in the new republic so greatly that the construction of a railway has been begun which will connect the capital of the Republic with the city of David, the most remote of the important cities of the Isthmus of Panama on the shores of the Pacific and the nearest of them to the frontier of the Republic of Costa Rica. This railway will form part of the Pan American system which in a few years will join the one already constructed in the province of Bocas del Toro on the Atlantic side, also adjoining the Republic of Costa Rica. The former line will be more than 500 kilometers in length and will be constructed with public funds. The latter already has nearly 300 kilometers in operation, with 26 locomotives and 350 passenger and freight cars, and by Government concession, has been built by the well known United Fruit Co., a corporation dealing in bananas.

Furthermore, Panama has complied most vigorously with all the preventive measures for the treatment of contagious diseases; yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague and other diseases subject to quarantine are now unknown in the Republic, and the mortality is so much reduced that, taking the annual average of 50 per 1,000 deaths in 1905, two years after its separation from Colombia, when the capital of the Republic had only 22,000 inhabitants, at the beginning of 1909, when the population of the city had reached 45,000, the annual average was hardly 19 per 1,000. It is undoubtedly now much smaller, according to data before me, since progress in this branch of the public service has gone steadily forward while the population in all the territory of the Republic at the same time has increased considerably. In San José, Costa Rica, Panama was represented by a delegate at the Fourth International Sanitary Convention and approved through its delegate the several resolutions therein adopted for the prevention of epidemics and the lowering of mortality on our Continent.

The committee connected with the ministry of foreign affairs, charged with the duty of providing the bureau in Washington with whatever it might need, has not been appointed, in the hope, perhaps, of improving or enlarging the organization of that bureau. In all probability it has not been created because the personnel of the ministry has been deemed sufficient to supply the bureau, whenever the case might arise, with anything needed for its labors.

Here in résumé is set forth the action taken by the Government of my country on the resolutions and conventions of the Third Pan American Conference.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

BUENOS AIRES, July 12, 1910.

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay, in pursuance of the principles of American solidarity, and always promoting the many forms of its political and national development, in accordance with the most advanced ideas and inspirations which mark the progressive evolution of the other countries, has with sincere faith attended all the prior American conferences and in general terms has formed its laws, conventions, and international procedures in accordance with the resolutions and conventions approved in said conferences.

## CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

*Arbitration.*—One of the questions of highest importance on which the Third Conference fixed its attention refers to arbitration as the most rational means of settling disputes between nations, and although the aspirations sanctioned by said resolution have not as yet had legal and positive confirmation which are to make it effective, Paraguay during its entire constitutional existence has ratified its adhesion to said high principle, having recourse thereto in special treaties for the settlement of its boundary disputes, one of the most recent being the Solar-Pinilla treaty, whereby its boundary dispute with Bolivia is submitted to the decision of the President of the Argentine Republic.

*Sanitary police.*—The Third Conference, in its resolution on sanitary police, expressed its desire that the nations of America should adhere to the convention of Washington or carry its provision into effect. It urged the adoption of measures tending to secure the sanitation of cities and port, and, in a general way, established the means of facilitating communication on sanitary questions among the American countries, so as to arrive at a better method which, assuring reciprocal defense against epidemics, would diminish the injuries arising from the rigid enforcement of quarantine and isolation. With that end in view, it favors the conventions of Washington and Rio de Janeiro and urges the creation of international consulting boards with reference to sanitary questions.

Paraguay, in direct communication by its rivers with the countries of the Platte and of the Atlantic, has sought the realization of the ideals aspired to by the most modern methods of sanitary police and has formed its international sanitary conventions so as to accord fundamentally with the conventions of Washington and Rio de Janeiro, as the treaty of Montevideo shows, which is at present in force, and in which its relations are fixed with Uruguay and Argentina. By it quarantines are, in a certain manner, suppressed by a rigid sanitary inspection and disinfection of vessels and ports, the voluntary declaration of local sanitary authorities of the appearance of epidemics and special methods of prevention being established in each case.

*Monetary status.*—Through the instrumentality of the Chamber of Commerce of Asuncion the Government causes to be published the fluctuations of legal-tender money with respect to gold. The latest law actually in force provides for the conversion of paper money into gold at the rate of 10 to 1; that is to say, 10 cents gold to 1 peso paper. This conversion will be completed little by little within eight years. In order to effect it, a redemption fund exists, which is the proceeds of special taxes and whose amount to-day reaches one-fourth the value of the issue in circulation.

*Pan-American railways.*—Upon this point the delegation will present a special report to the proper committee.

*Private and public international law—Naturalized citizens.*—These two important conventions embrace the realization of high and eminently American ideals; they have not, however, been ratified except by very few countries. Paraguay hopes that new efforts will offer her the opportunity of confirming her adhesion to such useful principles.

*Pecuniary claims.*—This being one of the most important subjects before the Fourth Conference, and Paraguay not having ratified said convention, she hopes that in the new deliberations a more adequate formula will be found more suitable to the existing American interests.

*Bureau of the international American office.*—With regard to the resolution wherein the desire is expressed that each country should create a section subordinate to the ministry of foreign affairs, in whose charge should be placed matters relating to the Bureau of American Republics, Paraguay remarks that if she has not, as almost all the other States, strictly complied therewith she has designated sections subordinate to the department of foreign affairs, the office that has charge of everything concerning the Pan American Union.

*International Bureau of the American Republics.*—Acknowledging the useful work of the International Bureau, which constitutes one of the most efficacious means of activity of the union of the American republics, Paraguay has not relaxed her efforts

of every sort looking to its maintenance and its work of propaganda and general information. Owing to causes of a political nature, which in these last years have agitated her internal existence, it has not been possible for her to organize her diplomatic representation in certain countries, as in the United States of North America, wherefore she could not be represented in the International Bureau. She hopes, on the other hand, that the fourth conference, for the purpose of re-forming the regulation and organization of the International Bureau, will find a manner of simplifying and bettering the relations of said bureau with the government of each country, to the end of making its services more concrete and practical, thus approaching the ideal of union and protection of the American republics among themselves which gave rise to its formation.

*Building for the International Bureau of the American Republics.*—The resolution adopted by the third conference now being a beautiful reality, Paraguay shows her great satisfaction thereat and records her gratitude for the munificence of Mr. Carnegie.

*Section of commerce customs and commercial statistics.*—This provides duties for the International Bureau which complete its organization. Paraguay has contributed within the scope of her obligations to the collection of information to render easy the action of this subdivision.

*Exercise of the liberal professions.*—Paraguay has special treaties with several countries, the fundamental portions whereof agree with the treaty of Mexico of 1902.

*Public debts.*—Paraguay, through her representative in The Hague Conference, has carried out the recommendation of the third conference upon this point.

*Patents, designs, models, privileges, etc.*—If, indeed, Paraguay has not ratified this convention, her treaties at present in force follow its fundamental provisions.

*Natural resources.*—Upon this subject the Paraguayan delegation will present to each delegate a recently published official publication in which complete information upon this point is contained.

*Commercial relations.*—Paraguay has developed and considerably extended her means of river, railroad, and telegraph communication, therefore making important improvements in her international commercial relations. The Central Railroad of Paraguay is about to complete its extension which will join it with the Argentine lines, thus placing Asuncion in direct communication with Buenos Aires. Another company is projecting a line which, starting from the capital, will connect with the Brazilian lines, thus making a direct communication between Paraguay and the Brazilian ports of the Atlantic. Minor railroad lines in course of construction will connect many villages and towns of the interior.

The telegraph lines lengthened in 1909 reached an extent of 204 kilometers.

The river communications have considerably increased and their traffic has been perfected. Paraguay owns a complete dredging outfit, which maintained in active operation contributes to the preservation of the easy and regular navigation of her great rivers.

In conclusion, the Paraguayan delegation has the pleasure of expressing their sincere hope that the most complete success will crown the deliberations of the Fourth Pan-American Conference.

TEODOSIO GONZÁLEZ.  
JOSÉ P. MONTERO.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF PERU.

BUENOS AIRES, July 23, 1910.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The delegation of Peru has the honor to inform the Fourth International American Conference that all the conventions and resolutions adopted in the Third American Conference of 1906 have been implicitly approved.

The conventions that require the legislative approval are submitted to the national congress for their final ratification. The executive has recommended that it be done as soon as possible.

The resolution relative to the congress of jurists was expressly approved on August 17, 1907. The Government likewise appointed the respective jurist, Señor Dr. Don Juan José Calle, formerly fiscal (attorney) of the supreme court of justice, who has not begun the exercise of his functions because it was agreed that the commission of jurists should meet in May, 1911.

The Government of Peru, by decree of March 20, 1908, also created the special committee charged with performing the duties to which Article III of the convention of August 23, 1906, refers. This committee is composed of the following persons:

Chairman: Señor E. Larrañaga y Unanue, Vice President of the Republic.

Members: Señor Alberto Elmore, associate justice of the supreme court; Señor Anselmo V. Barreto, associate justice of the supreme court; Señor José Antonio de

Lavalle y Pardo, legal counsel to the supreme court; Señor Alejandro Garland, president of the National Society of Industries; secretary, the assistant chief of the boundary archives.

The ministry of Fomento is at present studying the convention of patents, trademarks, etc., to find whether it is in opposition to our liberal laws on the subject. We believe that it will shortly be submitted to the national congress for due ratification.

As to the rest, with respect to the work of the Pan-American Railroad, we have the honor to submit herewith a special report and map in which is shown the effective work that Peru has accomplished during the four years elapsed since the International American Conference that sat at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

Peru, thus also, since the beginning of the present year, has established a rapid service of navigation in the Pacific, by means of merchant vessels of the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Co., which at present make the trip between Callao and Panama in five days. Formerly the trip between the two ports was made in 12 days at least.

The example of the Peruvian Steamship Co. has served to have the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the Kosmos Co., respectively English and German, establish an equally rapid service of five days between Callao and Valparaiso.

The Peruvian Steamship Co., which the Government of Peru subsidizes, will soon establish a like service in the same time.

The delegation of Peru has the honor of presenting to his excellency the president of the Fourth International American Conference the assurances of their highest and most distinguished consideration.

E. LARRABURE Y UNÁNUE,  
J. A. DE LAVALLE.  
C. A. CALDERÓN.

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#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF SALVADOR.

In fulfillment of the provisions of Article III of the program of the Fourth International American Conference, the delegation of Salvador has the honor to submit a report relative to the action taken by the Government of the country which we represent, upon the resolutions and conventions of the Pan-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro.

The Government of our country, which is enthusiastic concerning the ideals of brotherhood and union of this Continent has viewed with delight the labors of the Pan-American conferences, and it is pleasing for us to state that the 18 instruments signed by the Third Conference were approved by the national assembly of Salvador under date of May 11, 1907, and proclaimed by the executive on the 16th of the same month.

On the 23d of March, 1908, the Government issued a decree, whereby the committee subordinate to the ministry of foreign relations is created, which was recommended by the Third Conference in its resolution of August 13, 1906.

This commission because of special circumstances has not up to this time been organized, but meantime its duties have been discharged by the personnel of the department of state and foreign relations.

The Government, in compliance with the provisions of the convention on international law, appointed on February 28, 1908, its delegate to represent it on the international commission of jurists charged with the preparation of the drafts of codes of public and private international law.

One of the points which has most occupied the Government is that referring to the Pan-American Railroad. The report upon the works completed will be presented to the proper committee.

The railroad building operations begun in Salvador, once they have been completed, will place the principal cities of the Republic in communication, and they will also be in direct contact with the Republic of Guatemala.

The Government acknowledging the utility and importance of the recommendations made by the international American conferences, has supported the establishment of a line of steamers which makes the direct journey between the Salvadoran port of Acajutla and the Mexican port of Salina Cruz in 36 hours. This line began its voyages at the beginning of last year, having gained because of its commodiousness and rapidity the preference of the public.

Sanitation has received special attention on the part of the Government; it has sent representatives to the two sanitary conferences which have taken place after the former Pan-American conferences; one in Mexico, and the other in San Jose, Costa Rica. The board of health and the Institute of Vaccination work without interruption.

F. MEJÍA,  
F. MARTÍNEZ SUÁREZ.

*Mr. Secretary of the Third Committee of the Fourth International American Conference:*

The delegation of Salyador submits the report which it presented to the Fourth International Pan-American Conference, and has the honor to make the following statement:

In article 1 of the treaty on pecuniary claims for damages and injuries, this provision is found:

"The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens, and which can not be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels and when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration," and in the program of the Fourth Conference the consideration of the continuation after their expiration of the treaties concerning pecuniary claims is provided.

In order that these considerations should lead to a result satisfactory to the interests of the countries of this Continent, it is proper to bear in mind the axiom of international law founded on a principle of justice, that it is due to the sovereignty of nations that foreign claimants must exhaust all legal means and remedies which the legislation of the country against which they claim affords them before seeking the protection of their Government.

To that end the Salvadoran delegation takes the liberty of recommending to the committee, of which the secretary is the worthy representative, that it is pleased to take into consideration the point above referred to in order that it may be submitted to the consideration of the Fourth International American Conference.

FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ S.

BUENOS AIRES, August 25, 1910.

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#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF URUGUAY.

The delegation of Uruguay has the honor to report on the topics indicated in subject III of the program.

At the conference of Rio de Janeiro, 4 conventions and 14 resolutions were adopted:

I. A convention concerning naturalization.

II. A convention concerning pecuniary claims.

III. On patents of invention, trade-marks and labels, and literary and artistic property.

IV. On codification of international law, public and private.

The first of the above-mentioned conventions which requires the approval of both houses, has not yet been sanctioned by the congress of Uruguay.

But it may be predicted that it will not encounter any opposition, when the simplicity of the points agreed upon and the liberality of its provisions which do not raise any objection to its sanction, is considered.

Convention No. 2 has not yet been sent to the congress. The delegation, through its chairman, will submit to the proper committee (the eleventh), the observations that it deems pertinent on a subject as delicate as it is important.

The third convention has also not been sent to the congress. Uruguay has recently modified its trade-mark, commercial and agricultural legislation, making it conform to the most advanced principles on the subject, to the most authoritative decisions of judicial and administrative jurisprudence, domestic and foreign, and to the needs of commercial growth. That legislation at the same time that it has reorganized the registration of trade-marks by surrounding it with guarantees of inscription, has facilitated the comparison of trade-marks, restricted their imitation and has guaranteed foreign trade-marks and facilitated their registration and renewal. Conspiracy and forgery are punished quickly and severely. A copy of the law is attached.

No law has yet been enacted on artistic and literary property referred to in the civil code of Uruguay, but a proposed law is being considered, a copy of which is attached herewith.

The patent and trade-mark law (1885) is in harmony with the principal laws in force concerning the subject in other countries. The executive power is now preparing a plan for improving the procedure in securing patents, making it more economical and adapting it to the advancement of inventions.

In dealing with topic X of the program in the respective committee, Delegate Dr. Amézaga will set forth the conclusions which are regarded as the most interesting.

The fourth Rio de Janeiro convention relates to a codification of public and private international law.

The legislative body of Uruguay approved that convention and the executive appointed its delegate to the meeting of jurists which was to be held at Rio de Janeiro.

The president of this delegation was named as the delegate in question. This meeting has been postponed.

The codification of private international law received a vigorous impulse at the congress held in Montevideo, which has been deservedly praised by noteworthy international lawyers. As to public international law, in spite of the differences existing in America, it is a well-known fact that there are valuable antecedents available in the plans for codification drawn up by eminent publicists, both European and American, and in the proceedings of the Institute of International Law and partial codifications of certain important subjects. The work, therefore, is not utopian and its realization is to be hoped for ere long.

In regard to the resolutions adopted at the Rio de Janeiro conference we shall mention them in the order given in the published proceedings.

The first deals with arbitration.

In fulfillment of what had been agreed upon, Uruguay appointed its delegates plenipotentiary to the Second Hague Conference and, along with the majority of the nations, approved the proposal for compulsory arbitration.

The second resolution of the Rio de Janeiro conference dealt with the organization and operation of the Bureau of the American Republics at Washington.

The Government of Uruguay has contributed to the maintenance of the bureau, the usefulness and importance of which it recognized from the beginning.

Certain charges will be suggested to insure a greater degree of success in the work of the bureau.

As to the third resolution, concerning the building already inaugurated, Uruguay will join in the homage to be rendered to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the eminent Pan Americanist, whose valuable gift has made it possible to secure within a short time the construction of the palace which serves as the seat of the Bureau of the American Republics in Washington.

The fourth resolution relates to the establishment in the ministry of foreign relations of each Republic of a committee to promote the approval of the resolutions of previous conferences and to furnish the bureau in Washington with data.

This committee has not been created because it would be, perhaps, more conducive to the purposes set forth in the resolution, more in harmony with the internal organization of the administrative service in each country, and probably more expeditious, as well, if the governing board of the bureau in Washington, to which article 2 of the resolution (minutes of the Rio de Janeiro conference, p. 582), were to further, through the medium of the Department of State of the United States, all that relates to compliance with what may have been agreed upon at the conference, since that governing board is composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the nations and is the permanent organ of the International Union of the American Republics.

As to the sending or furnishing of all sorts of statistical data and information, as the countries of the International American Union possess organized bureaus of statistics, it would be quite sufficient were such bureaus to send the data in question directly to the bureau in Washington, and, if they should not do so within a given period, the bureau should call for them through its director or governing board and through the medium of the Secretary of State of the United States. An agreement may be made in this sense.

The bureau of statistics of Uruguay has always performed this duty by sending its annual.

The delegation appends a pamphlet which contains the tables of exportation and importation for 1907 and 1908.

This material has to do with the very useful proposal to render generally commercial and census statistics uniform. This is a need very much felt and bears a close relation to other resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro.

Uruguay took its last national census of population and industry in 1908, as it took the municipal census of Montevideo in 1889, by a highly improved method of procedure in which it made use of the individual blanks and followed the most advanced system of investigation.

The fifth resolution was to be carried into effect by the Bureau of the American Republics in Washington, with the aid of the special committees to be established in the ministry of foreign affairs of each country. Since these special committees of information have not been created, that being a matter dependent upon the internal budget of each nation, the central bureau of the International American Union has been unable to perform the duty assigned to it.

In this respect a statement is made of the changes that might be made in order to attain those results.

The sixth resolution deals with the compulsory collection of public debts and defers the examination of the matter to the Second Hague Conference.

Since Uruguay was represented and voted in this conference there would be no information at present to impart on so important a subject, which has furnished material

for an extensive and interesting bibliography—were it not for the fact that in the program of the Fourth Conference Topic IX shows some connection with the sixth resolution in question, and that it was included in The Hague convention relative to the limitation of the use of force for the collection of contract debts.

The seventh Rio de Janeiro resolution concerns the practice of the liberal professions and recommends the adoption and ratification of the treaty of Mexico.

The eighth resolution of the Rio de Janeiro conference deals with commercial relations and bears upon Topic VII of the program of the Fourth Conference.

The chief task to fulfill was incumbent upon the central bureau in Washington, namely the elaboration of a plan for steamship service.

Regarding postal and telegraph communication, railways, and exemption from transit taxes, Uruguay has suggested the holding of a congress to consider the first two of these points. The construction of railways has to do with the Pan American Railway system, which is a special topic. A Uruguayan railway that crosses the principal lines of the country now in operation, called the Interior Railway, lies within the system projected for the Pan American Railway.

The concession has been approved. The law therefore is annexed. And the plan of the line has just been submitted to the approval of the Uruguayan Government.

Since the eleventh Rio de Janeiro resolution includes the Pan American Railway, this resolution is herewith reported upon, although Delegate Amézaga may furnish the committee with more elaborate data on the subject.

Ninth resolution: On future conferences Delegate Rodriguez will supply remarks or proposals on the matter within the committee itself that has to deal with this topic and of which he is a member.

Tenth resolution: On natural resources the information to be furnished by the central bureau in Washington will appear in the report of that office. But this information depends upon the cooperation that may be given by the countries composing the Union.

It is a matter of great importance, therefore, to establish an adequate system for the speedy sending of all sorts of data by the statistical bureaus of each country of the Union to the central bureau in Washington.

Eleventh resolution (on sanitary police): This resolution has been carried out. Uruguay was represented at the Third Sanitary Conference of Mexico. There it expressed its adherence to the Second Sanitary Conference of Washington. The convention agreed upon by this conference is the same as the sanitary convention of Paris of 1903, drawn up by eminent scientists from 23 nations.

At the Second Sanitary Conference of Washington the portion relating to the prophylaxis of yellow fever was added, and all that which referred to countries of the Levant and to traffic through the Suez Canal was omitted from the convention of Paris.

The Fourth American Sanitary Conference of Costa Rica (December, 1909–January, 1910) amplified certain resolutions, made new recommendations, and fixed an interpretation of Article IX of the Second Conference of Washington.

The sanitary organization of Uruguay is highly advanced, and its internal regulation, as well as its service of an international character, are based upon the principles and declarations of the conference of Paris and of the American sanitary conferences.

The latest reform in Uruguay centers the higher administration of the sanitary service in the national authorities as was recommended in those of Washington.

Recently an organic law as to animal sanitary police has been enacted which corresponds to the most authorized scientific demands and to the encouragement of economic interests placed under the protection of veterinary and customs regulations.

In regard to the twelfth resolution of the sanitary conference of Costa Rica we can only state that as yet the bureau of sanitary information to be established in Montevideo has not been organized. Its operation does not depend solely upon the initiative and good will of the Government of Uruguay, but also upon the aid in effective cooperation and communication which the other countries that must supply the data may furnish. In the respective committee, Delegate Pena will make some remarks on the matter.

The twelfth resolution of the conference of Rio de Janeiro has already been treated in the observations made in connection with the eighth resolution, and will be amplified also by Delegate Amézaga in the committee on the Pan American Railway.

Thirteenth resolution includes an examination of the coffee crisis. It concerns primarily the countries of production.

This product is a very prominent item in the commerce of Brazil and Uruguay and has a close relation to the other producing countries of America which are seeking an extension of their markets.

The fourteenth resolution deals with the monetary system and with fluctuations in exchange during the last 20 years.

It was agreed that the countries forming the union should present treatises on these topics in due time to be distributed and examined six months at least before the meeting of this Fourth Conference.

These treatises have not been prepared in a comprehensive and methodical manner on certain bases of uniformity. The study of exchange is one of great complexity. The factors to be examined and taken into account are many. They require well prepared statistics, analyses and interpretations of the same, and a comprehensive glance at the monetary régime, the organization of bank credits and public credits in each country. We are unable at this point to enter upon details like these which call for technical study. But we wish to state that perhaps the very difficulties and complexities involved in the examination of fluctuations in exchange are responsible for the nonpresentation of the treatises recommended.

In Uruguay no investigation has been attempted by the bureau of statistics, nor has the subject been examined under the conditions laid down in the Third Conference, but Delegate Pena presents a statistical table on the rates of exchange for 20 years—a table which, at his request, was prepared by Dr. Julio Llamas, professor of political economy in the School of Commerce of Uruguay. This table is accompanied by a graphic diagram and by various tables that enable one to appreciate side by side with the rates of exchange the changes in values of the commerce of Uruguay of both exportation and importation during the same period of 20 years. These are accompanied in turn by other supplementary tables as well as by one relative to the commerce between Uruguay and the United States.

Within the respective committee, Delegate Pena will furnish all the information and explanations that may be needful.

The Government of Uruguay has just presented to congress a plan of reform in the customs tariff. This plan is followed by an extensive analytical study of the greatest importance. It includes new classifications, an extension of the scope of specified duties, and statistical comparisons to enable one to understand the effect from a viewpoint of revenue of the reform.

There will be presented to the proper committee a copy of this interesting work.

The study of the monetary system of Uruguay, even though couched in brief terms, would be of the greatest interest. But this is not the time to consider it. Later a report will be sent to the central office of the union in Washington as was agreed in the Third Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

But if the question is considered at the meeting of any committee of this Fourth Conference, the chairman, Mr. Ramírez, or the delegate, Mr. Pena, will furnish the information necessary for all these topics.

Such, your excellency, Mr. President, are the reports and information which the delegation of Uruguay is able to furnish concerning the fulfilment of resolutions and conventions approved in the Third Conference of Rio de Janeiro.

It is very pleasing for us to salute his excellency, the president, therefore, with the greatest consideration.

GONZALO RAMÍREZ, *Chairman.*  
CARLOS M. DE PENA.  
ANTONIO M. RODRIGUEZ.  
JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA.

BUENOS AIRES, July 18, 1910.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF VENEZUELA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Even if the United States of Venezuela did not participate in the Third International American Conference, the Venezuelan delegation has the honor to submit to the consideration of the present conference a brief report on matters pertaining to it that relate to Topic III of the program under which we are assembled.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The resolution adopted in this regard at Rio de Janeiro is open to debate by the terms of Topic IV of the program, and the delegation will submit two propositions concerning this matter in two appendices to the present report marked "A" and "B."

#### CONVENTION FIXING THE STATUS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Articles I and II of this agreement provide that the native citizen of a State, naturalized in another, upon again taking up his residence in the country of origin without the intention of returning to the country of his adoption, resumes his original citizen-

ship; and that the intention of not returning must be presumed when the naturalized person resides for more than two years in the country of origin. In Article II it is added, nevertheless, that, "this presumption may be overcome by evidence to the contrary." In view of the fact that most treaties concluded for this purpose do not contain such a reservation; that this has already given rise to disputes and will always do so; that with regard to the scope of this very provision the doctrine has been advanced that the State "reserves to itself fully and absolutely the right to decide with respect to the status of its citizens and that it exercises this right exclusively as an attribute of its sovereignty;" the Venezuelan Executive would not be disposed to ask its congressional ratification unless said reservation were suppressed.

#### PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

The Government of the United States of Venezuela is willing to sign the convention relative to pecuniary claims made at Rio de Janeiro, together with its extension, provided always that it be understood that resort to diplomatic intervention shall not be had with regard to this class of claims except in a case of the denial of justice on the part of a State against which the claim is made.

#### CREATION OF INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEES SUBORDINATE TO THE MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

This resolution, which properly forms part of the organization of the Bureau of American Republics, since the proposed committees become organs of the International Union, organized in each of the capitals of that union, would have no real purpose if it were not adopted and put into practice by all or at least the majority of the States of America, since their principal usefulness depends upon the harmonious operations of all these bodies so as to cooperate in the realization of what is agreed to at these different conferences and to prepare, in common accord and upon reflection, the work of future gatherings. With this end in view our Government would like to know whether all or most of the nations of America join in the creation of these committees, and in this case it proposes that some of the beauties to which Article III of the resolution in question refers be defined, and that there be included among them (1) that of making reports concerning the labors which each State may propose for the Bureau of American Republics for each new conference; (2) that of collecting information and of investigating measures which may tend to the uniformity of consular documents and customs regulations, census and commercial statistics and relations. With regard to this second point the basis would be the formation of a nomenclature which should establish in an official manner in America the equivalents in Spanish of the words which, in the various countries of this tongue, designate articles and products of commerce and industry; and the terms to which this Spanish word corresponds in English, Portuguese, and French. A work of this magnitude could not be undertaken and much less completed except by technical committees of each country of the union formed by an expert in customs nomenclature and a linguist, to the end that the labors of the various committees might be centralized in the bureau at Washington, where they would serve for the formation of the official nomenclature of the American nations.

#### SANITARY POLICE.

The Government of the United States of Venezuela has paid special attention to this administrative branch. It has created in the ministry of interior relations a board of public health, supplemented by a superior council of hygiene. The board of public health and the body of experts attached to it have issued ordinances of sanitary police; have made effective the obligatory declaration of contagious diseases, and have attended with special care to the sanitation of the ports and to the struggle against yellow fever and bubonic plague, so far as to accomplish the extinction of the latter, which two years ago infested the ports of Venezuela, having been brought in from the Pacific. The United States of Venezuela were represented by two experts at the international sanitary conference of San José, Costa Rica, and are disposed to adopt the international sanitary convention of Washington, provided Article IX of said convention be not given the interpretation in the sixth recommendation of the international sanitary conference of San José, because that interpretation seems contrary to the idea of the decorum inherent in sovereignty, and might, moreover, be converted into an easy means of disturbing the commerce of a given country.

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

This convention has been sent to Congress with a request that legal authorization be given in order that the executive may adhere to it in the name of Venezuela.

CONVENTION CONCERNING PATENTS.

Without entering upon the merits of the matter, and in case the bureaus of registration are established which this convention proposes, Venezuela observes that mindful of her position on the South American continent, of her bordering on Brazil, of the natural development of maritime and river communication, which everything tends to make more rapid and more frequent between the two countries, it should form part of the group of nations whose bureau of registry would be at the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Buenos Aires, July 12, 1910.

MANUEL DÍAZ RODRÍGUEZ.  
C. ZUMETA.

To His Excellency Señor Dr. ANTONIO BERMEJO,  
*President of the Fourth International Conference.*

## A P P E N D I X I.

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### REPORT AND DRAFT OF RESOLUTIONS BY THE THIRD COMMITTEE.

The third committee, intrusted with Topic III, "The examination of the reports or memorials presented by each delegation relative to the action of the respective Governments concerning the resolutions and conventions of the Third Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, including the report of the Pan-American committees and the consideration of extending the functions of the latter," has the honor to submit to the Fourth International Conference of the American Republics the following report and draft of resolution:

All the countries represented in the present conference have submitted their reports relative to this topic, with the exception of Haiti, which did not attend the conference at Rio de Janeiro.

#### CONVENTIONS.

The first convention, fixing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin, has been approved by the United States, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador.

The Chamber of Deputies of Argentina has approved it and the agreement of the Senate is awaited in order that it may become a law.

The Senate of Mexico has approved it, but it has been deemed wise to await the result of the general revision which it is proposed to carry into effect with regard to the legislation on naturalization before promulgating the decree.

Paraguay hopes to adhere to such a useful proposal. Peru has implicitly approved it, submitting it to the National Congress for its final ratification.

In Uruguay it has not yet been approved, but its delegation believes that it will encounter no opposition.

Only two Governments believe that they can not give it their approval—Cuba and Venezuela. The former because it believes that Article VII of the constitution, which reads as follows,

"Cuban nationality is lost—

\* \* \* \* \*

"4. In case of naturalized Cubans, by their residence for five years continuously in the country of origin, except when serving an office or fulfilling a commission of a Government of the Republic"

is in contradiction with Article II of the treaty of Rio de Janeiro, which is of the following tenor:

"The intention not to return will be presumed to exist when the naturalized person shall have resided in his native country for more than two years. But this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary."

Venezuela objects to the words in Article II which say, "but this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary," and declares that—

"In view of the fact that most of the treaties concluded for this purpose do not contain such a reservation; that this has already given rise to disputes and will always do so; that with regard to the scope of this very provision the doctrine has been upheld that the State 'reserves to itself fully and absolutely the right to decide with respect to the status of its citizens and that it exercises this right exclusively as an attribute of its sovereignty,' the Venezuelan executive would not be disposed to ask its congressional ratification unless said reserve were suppressed."

The second convention concerning pecuniary claims for damages and injuries has been approved by the United States of America, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador.

In Argentina it has received the approval of the Chamber of Deputies and awaits that of the Senate. In Brazil it is awaiting the approval of the National Congress. Uruguay has not sent it to the legislative body.

Concerning this convention, which will remain in force until December 31, 1912, Chile is of opinion that it should be renewed for an indefinite time, in conformity

with the principle of international law sanctioned in the convention of Mexico concerning the rights of foreigners, and would view with pleasure that this latter convention be ratified by all the countries of America.

Costa Rica believes it necessary, in the new convention, to make these principles clear, that resort shall not be had to the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal of claims without first having exhausted all legal remedies before the tribunals of the country against the Government of which the claim has been presented, and that there has been on the part of said tribunal a manifest denial of justice or an undue delay or an evident violation of the principles of international law. Paraguay has not ratified said convention, and hopes that in the new deliberations a form better suited to the interests of American nations may be found. Peru has implicitly approved this convention, and has referred it to the National Congress for its final ratification. Salvador, which has approved it, presented to this committee an additional report concerning this treaty in which on referring to the consideration of the extension of the same says:

"In order that these considerations should lead to a result satisfactory to the interests of the countries of this continent, it is proper to bear in mind the axiom of international law founded on a principle of justice, that it is due to the sovereignty of nations that foreign claimants must exhaust all legal means and remedies which the legislation of the country against which they claim affords them before seeking the protection of their Government."

Uruguay has not as yet sent it to the legislative body. The United States of Venezuela are disposed to sign it and its extension provided that it be understood that there shall be no recourse to diplomatic intervention with regard to this class of claims, except in case of a denial of justice on the part of the State against which the claim is made.

The observations concerning this matter made by the different delegations were sent in due course to the proper committee.

The third convention concerning patents, designs, and industrial models, trade-marks and literary and artistic property has been approved by Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

The United States of America has not been able to decide anything regarding this matter because of the impossibility of harmonizing its present legislation and practice on patents with the plan of the convention. The delegation of the United States will present separate drafts for patents, trade-marks, and copyrights. These drafts will be in accordance with the treaty of Paris of 1883, and with regard to copyrights, the modifications recently made at the congress held in Berlin in 1909 upon this matter will be borne in mind. In Argentina it is awaiting the approval of Congress. The National Congress of Brazil has not as yet given its approval to this convention. Costa Rica, which has approved it, says in its report:

"The convention of Rio de Janeiro in part changes our legal principles, but as it has not been possible to carry these provisions into effect in the majority of our countries, we have not tried to harmonize our laws with the conventions."

Cuba, which adhered to the treaty of Mexico on patents, designs, and industrial models, trade-marks, has not been able to recommend to the Senate the adoption of the convention of Rio de Janeiro because it had not accepted that of Mexico concerning that of literary and artistic property of which it forms a part. Mexico has not been able to take any steps in regard to it, because it has not approved the treaties of Mexico of 1902, which, with some modifications, form the convention of Rio de Janeiro. Paraguay, if indeed it has not ratified this convention, in its existing treaties adheres to its fundamental provisions. Peru also is considering it, and believes that it will soon be submitted to the National Congress for its final ratification. Uruguay has not sent it to the legislative body.

The fourth convention concerning international law has been approved by the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Salvador, and Uruguay.

It is awaiting approval in the Argentine Congress and in that of Nicaragua.

Paraguay is awaiting an opportunity to confirm its adhesion to such a useful proposal. Venezuela has sent it to Congress with a request for legal authorization for the executive to adhere to it in the name of Venezuela. Chile in treating this subject believes that it would be advantageous if the fourth conference should specify the bases or general lines along which the international commission might proceed in the discharge of its duty; it exposes at length its points of view which endeavor to group separately the matters of American interest and those of a universal character and condenses its opinion in a draft of resolution the text of which is as follows:

"The Fourth International American Conference resolves:

"To confirm the convention agreed upon at the third conference of Rio de Janeiro relative to the codification of international law, by means of a commission of jurists,

and believes that in the performance of its duties it should arrange its work upon the following bases:

"(a) In addition to keeping separate the usual divisions of the subject into public international law and private international law, it should also subdivide its work into matters of universal application and to American application;

"(b) The matters of American application would be made up into a plan which, after having been brought to the knowledge and attention of the Governments, could be presented for the approval of the next Pan American Conference in accordance with Article III, paragraphs 2 and 7, of the convention of Rio de Janeiro.

"(c) The matters of universal character would be made up into a separate project that would follow a like course and it would be presented in the name of the American States which might have approved it to the next conference at The Hague."

The undersigned committee after having examined the ideas presented by Chile, believes that the conference ought to submit to the consideration of the commission of jurists created by the Third International American Conference, the suggestion made by the delegation of Chile relative to the form in which said commission might fulfil its task.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1. The American Governments gave instructions to their representatives to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in consonance with the resolutions concerning international arbitration.

2. The second resolution concerned the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics. They have all contributed to its maintenance, agreeing to the increase of the quota which has been caused by the increasing necessities.

Chile believes that, apart from its functions, it should constitute a center of information on the commercial relations of the American nations, in order to foment the interchange of products between them, and to reach by these practical methods the creation of new and lasting bonds of friendship.

3. Concerning the building for the Bureau of the American Republics, already completed, everyone pays a tribute of thanks to Mr. Andrew Carnegie because of his generous donation, which has permitted the sumptuous realization of all the wishes of the Third Conference.

4. This resolution refers to the organization in the department for foreign affairs of each Republic of a committee which shall promote the approval of the resolutions of prior conferences and the transmission of data to the bureau at Washington. These have been already established by the United States, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Salvador.

Venezuela proposes that some of the duties to which the third article of the resolution refers be defined, and that there be included in it—

"1. That of making reports concerning the labors which each State might propose for the Bureau of the American Republics for each new conference; and

"2. That of collecting information and of investigating measures that may tend to the uniformity of consular documents and customs regulations, census, and commercial statistics and relations. With regard to this second point the basis would be the formation of a nomenclature which should establish, in an official manner in America, the equivalents in Spanish of the words which, in the various countries of this tongue, designate articles and products of industries, and the terms to which this Spanish word corresponds in English, Portuguese, and French. A work of this magnitude could not be undertaken and much less completed except by technical committees of each country of the Union formed by an expert in customs nomenclature and by a linguist, to the end that the labors of the various committees might be centralized in the bureau at Washington, where they would serve for the formation of the official nomenclature of the American nations.

5. This resolution concerned the creation of a section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics in the International Bureau of the American Republics, with the assistance of the special Pan American committees, and must be the subject of a report from the director of that bureau.

6. The sixth resolution related to the compulsory collection of public debts, and referred the examination of this matter to the Second Hague Conference. The American Governments there represented carried out the instructions of their respective foreign offices.

7. The seventh resolution, regarding the liberal professions, which confined itself to confirming in its entirety the treaty concerning their practice, signed at Mexico, neither the United States nor Cuba, owing to the legislation existing in both countries, have been able to adhere to. Uruguay maintains in force the treaties of Montevideo concerning this matter. Brazil has not given its approval in the National Congress. Nicaragua has already approved the convention relating to the practice of the liberal

professions, signed in Mexico in 1902, it being worthy of note that the laws of the country do not require, for their exercise, Nicaraguan citizenship.

8. This resolution, relative to commercial relations, also should form a part of the detailed report of the director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

9. This resolution has as its object the assurance of periodical reunions of the conference at short intervals and the meeting of the fourth conference. Concerning this resolution the Government of the United States declares:

"That it views with approval the method embodied in this resolution, whereby the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics is authorized to designate the place of meeting and, subject to the conditions fixed by the conference, the date thereof."

10. The tenth resolution related to natural resources and is thus a matter also for the report of the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

11. The eleventh resolution concerned sanitary police, and the various reports contain an account of the great advance that has been made in the different countries in this matter since the conference at Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil has adhered to the convention of Washington under date January 9, 1908, and in the Third Sanitary Conference of Uruguay did likewise.

The delegation of Paraguay states "that Paraguay in direct communication by its rivers with the countries of the Plate and of the Atlantic, has sought the realization of the ideals aspired to by the most modern methods of sanitary police, and has formed its international sanitary conventions so as to accord fundamentally with the conventions of Washington and Rio de Janeiro, as the treaty of Montevideo shows, which is at present in force, and in which its relations are fixed with Uruguay and Argentina."

In the report of Uruguay it is said that as yet the bureau which was to have been constituted in Montevideo has not been organized; in this respect it declares that its operation does not depend solely upon the initiative and good will of the Government of Uruguay, but also upon the concurrence of efficacious adhesion and communications which the other countries that are to join in furnishing information may lend.

Venezuela declares that she is disposed to adopt the international sanitary convention of Washington, provided that to Article IX of said convention the interpretation urged in the sixth recommendation of the international sanitary conference at San José be not given; because that interpretation appears contrary to the concept of decorum inherent in sovereignty, and might moreover be converted into an easy method of disturbing the commerce of a given country.

12. The twelfth resolution concerned the Pan American Railroad. Reserving the right to present to the committee of this conference which is occupied with this matter, several countries state in their reports the amount of work completed; and these data, together with the report of the permanent committee of Washington, which the United States have transmitted, show the progress that has been accomplished in the intercontinental system.

13. The thirteenth resolution, which concerned the meeting of a coffee congress, has had no action taken on it. The congress has not been convoked by Brazil. Guatemala would see with pleasure that the idea of said congress might be carried out.

14. The fourteenth resolution concerned monetary systems, etc. The United States has sent, as has Panama, as appendices to their reports, a work upon this matter, and Brazil a work upon the monetary political situation of Brazil by Senhor Calogeras.

A summarized table is annexed which shows what Governments have approved the conventions and organized the Pan American committees.

Taking into consideration everything contained in the reports and the opinions expressed in the sessions of the committee, the following is recommended as the draft of a resolution:

The undersigned, delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, thereunto duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolution:

To recommend to the Governments represented—

(1) That they send through the conduct of the ministers of foreign relations all the reports presented to this conference to each one of the Pan American committees, and to the Pan American Union, for appropriate action.

(2) That these reports being of great usefulness, the Governments are especially urged to present them to future conferences and in order that they may be more carefully examined, that they be sent three months beforehand to the Pan American Union in order that they may be printed, and to the end that they be distributed upon the day of the opening of the conference.

(3) That the usefulness of the Pan American committees in the countries wherein they have been established and the evident utility of establishing them in the nations which have not yet done so, having been proved, the latter are urged to create them promptly informing said bureau.

(4) That thus also the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Third Conference upon natural resources, a monetary system, commerce, customs, and statistics, is urged upon the Governments, the bureaus of the respective countries being able to send directly to the Pan American Union at Washington their reports, annuals, data, and every class of publication that refers to these matters.

(5) That, in order to facilitate the deposit of the ratifications of the conventions, and in order to render more rapid their exchange and publication, besides the copy of ratifications sent to the department for foreign affairs of the country in which the conference is held, another copy be sent, as a means of information, to the Pan American Union and that a like procedure be followed with respect to the adhesion of non-signatory nations.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, on the — day of August, 1910, in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, and deposited in the department for foreign relations of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies may be taken to be sent through diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory States.

Buenos Aires, August 3, 1910.

Henry White, delegate of the United States of America; M. Montes de Oca, delegate of Argentina; Olavo Bilac, delegate of Brazil; Miguel Cruchaga, delegate of Chile; R. Ancizar, delegate of Colombia; Alfredo Volio, delegate of Costa Rica; Gonzalo de Quesada, delegate of Cuba; Américo Lugo, delegate of Dominican Republic; A. Cárdenas, delegate of Ecuador; Manuel Arroyo, delegate of Guatemala; C. Fouchard, delegate of Haiti; Luís Lazo, delegate of Honduras; Luis Pérez Verdía, delegate of Mexico; M. Pérez Alonso, delegate of Nicaragua; Belisario Porras, delegate of Panama; José P. Montero, delegate of Paraguay; E. Larabure y Unáñue, delegate of Peru; F. Martínez Suárez, delegate of Salvador; Carlos M. de Peña, delegate of Uruguay; Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, delegate of Venezuela.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, THIRD COMMITTEE.

*Ratifications of conventions of Rio de Janeiro and the appointment of the Pan American committees.*

Countries.	Status of naturalized citizens.	Pecuniary claims.	Patents, trademarks, etc.	International law. <sup>6</sup>	Pan American committees.
America (United States).....	Jan. 13, 1908.....	Mar. 2, 1907.....		Feb. 3, 1908.....	Yes.
Argentina.....	Sanctioned by House; pending in Senate. Oct. 8, 1909.....	Sanctioned by House; pending in Senate. Awaiting congressional approval.	Awaiting congressional approval. <sup>1</sup>	Awaiting congressional approval. <sup>1</sup>	Yes.
Brazil.....			do. <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 7, 1907.....	
Chile.....	June 28, 1909.....	July 2, 1909 <sup>1</sup> .....		July 3, 1909.....	Yes.
Colombia.....	Aug. 29, 1908.....	Aug. 29, 1908 <sup>2</sup> .....	(1)	Mar. 10, 1907.....	Yes.
Costa Rica.....	Oct. 26, 1908.....	Oct. 26, 1908 <sup>2</sup> .....		Oct. 26, 1908.....	
Cuba.....	(1).....	Mar. 17, 1908.....	(7)		
Dominican Republic.....				June 15, 1907.....	Yes.
Ecuador.....	Nov. 1909.....	Nov. 1909.....	Nov. 1909 <sup>1</sup> .....	Nov. 1909.....	Yes.
Guatemala <sup>3</sup> .....	Apr. 20, 1907.....	Apr. 20, 1907 <sup>2</sup> .....	Apr. 19, 1907 <sup>3</sup> .....	Apr. 19, 1907.....	
Haiti <sup>8</sup> .....					
Honduras.....	Feb. 5, 1907.....	Feb. 5, 1907.....	Feb. 5, 1907 <sup>3</sup> .....	Feb. 5, 1907.....	Yes.
Mexico.....	Approved but waits proclamation. Feb. 20, 1908.....	Approved.....	Nov. 18, 1907 <sup>2</sup> .....	June 10, 1907.....	Yes.
Nicaragua.....		Feb. 20, 1908 <sup>2</sup> .....	Feb. 20, 1908.....		Yes.
Panama.....	Approved.....	Approved.....	Approved.....	Approved.....	
Paraguay.....	Pending in Congress. May 11, 1907.....	Pending in Congress. <sup>2</sup> May 11, 1907.....	(1)	Mar. 20, 1908.....	Yes.
Peru.....					
Salvador.....	May 11, 1907.....	Not yet sanctioned.	Not sent to Congress.	May 11, 1907 <sup>8</sup> .....	Yes.
Uruguay.....				May 11, 1907.....	
Venezuela <sup>8</sup> .....				Mar. 27, 1907 <sup>8</sup> .....	
				Awaits Congressional approval.	

<sup>1</sup> Ratified Montevideo treaties.

<sup>2</sup> Approved treaty of Mexico.

<sup>3</sup> Approved treaties of Mexico.

<sup>4</sup> In conflict with constitution.

<sup>5</sup> Ratified again Feb. 15, 1909.

<sup>6</sup> Meeting set May 21, 1911.

<sup>7</sup> Approved that of Mexico on patents but not copyrights.

<sup>8</sup> Not represented at Rio.

## APPENDIX J.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### CONVENCIÓN

*Patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales*

#### CONVENTION

*Inventions, patents, designs and industrial models*

S. S. E. E. los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América, de la República Argentina, del Brasil, de Chile, de Colombia, de Costa Rica, de Cuba, de la República Dominicana, del Ecuador, de Guatemala, de Haití, de Honduras, de México, de Nicaragua, de Panamá, del Paraguay, del Perú, de El Salvador, del Uruguay y de Venezuela:

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella debidamente autorizados, para aprobar las Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados, que juzgaren útiles para los intereses de América á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

*Estados Unidos de América:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos del Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*República de Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codelido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*República de Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*República de Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*República de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*República del Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*República de Guatemala:* Luís Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*República de Haití:* Constantín Fouchard.

*República de Honduras:* Luís Lazo Arriaga.

Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela:

Being desirous that their respective countries may be represented at the Fourth International American Conference, have sent thereto the following delegates, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties which they might deem advantageous to the interests of America.

*United States of America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Argentine Republic:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*United States of Brazil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Republic of Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codelido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Republic of Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Republic of Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*Republic of Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Dominican Republic:* Américo Lugo.

*Republic of Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Republic of Guatemala:* Luís Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Republic of Haiti:* Constantín Fouchard.

*Republic of Honduras:* Luís Lazo Arriaga.

## APPENDIX J.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### CONVENÇÃO

#### CONVENTION

*Patentes de invenção, desenhos e modelos industriais*

*Brevets d'invention, patentes de dessins et de modèles industriels*

Suas Excellencias os Presidentes dos Estados Unidos da America, da Republica Argentina, do Brasil, do Chile, da Colombia, da Costa Rica, de Cuba, da Republica Dominicana, do Equador, de Guatemala, de Haiti, de Honduras, do Mexico, de Nicaragua, do Panamá, do Paraguay, do Peru, de Salvador, do Uruguay e de Venezuela:

Desejando que os seus respectivos paizes fossem representados na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, mandaram, devidamente autorizados, para aprovar as recomendações, resoluções, convenções, e tratados que julgassem de utilidade para os interesses da America, os seguintes Srs. Delegados:

*Estados Unidos da America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos do Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*República do Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*República da Colômbia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*República da Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*República de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*República do Equador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*República de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*República de Haiti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*República de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

LL. EE. les Présidents des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la République Argentine, du Brésil, du Chili, de la Colombie, de Costa-Rica, de Cuba, de la République Dominicaine, de l'Équateur, du Guatemala, d'Haïti, du Honduras, du Mexique, de Nicaragua, de Panama, du Paraguay, du Pérou, du Salvador, de l'Uruguay et de Venezuela.

Désirant que leurs pays respectifs fussent représentés à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, y envoyèrent, dûment autorisés, pour approuver les Recommandations et Traité qu'ils jugeraient utiles aux intérêts de l'Amérique, Messieurs les Délégués dont les noms suivent:

*États - Unis d'Amérique:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*République Argentine:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*États - Unis du Brésil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*République du Chili:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*République de Colômbie:* Roberto Ancízar.

*République de Costa-Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*République de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*République Dominicaine:* Américo Lugo.

*République de l'Équateur:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*République du Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*République d'Haïti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*République du Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Estados Unidos Mexicanos:* Victoriano Salado Álvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República de Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República del Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República del Perú:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República de El Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República del Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos de Venezuela:* Manuel Diaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado en celebrar la siguiente Convención:

### ARTÍCULO I

Las naciones signatarias adoptan este Convenio para la protección de las patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales.

### ARTÍCULO II

Toda persona de cualquiera de los Estados signatarios, gozará en cada uno de los otros Estados, de todas las ventajas que conceden las leyes relativas á patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales. En consecuencia, tendrán la misma protección é idénticos recursos legales contra todo ataque á sus derechos, sin perjuicio de cumplir con las formalidades y condiciones impuestas por las disposiciones de la legislación interior de cada Estado.

### ARTÍCULO III

Toda persona que haya depositado debidamente una solicitud de patente de invención, dibujo ó modelo industrial, en uno de los Estados contratantes, gozará de un derecho de prioridad durante un término de doce meses para las patentes de invención, y de cuatro meses para los dibujos ó modelos industriales, á fin de que pueda hacerse el depósito en los otros Estados, sin perjuicio de los derechos de un tercero.

En consecuencia, el depósito ulteriormente hecho en alguno de los Estados signatarios antes del vencimiento de los términos señalados, no podrá ser anulado por hechos ocurridos en el intervalo, ya sea especialmente por otro depósito, por la publicación del invento ó su explotación, ó por la venta de ejemplares del dibujo ó modelo.

*United Mexican States:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Republic of Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Republic of Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*Republic of Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Republic of Peru:* Eugenio Larabure, y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Republic of Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez:

*Republic of Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*United States of Venezuela:* Manuel Diaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

WHO, after having presented their credentials, and the same having been found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention:

### ARTICLE I.

The subscribing Nations enter into this convention for the protection of patents of invention, designs and industrial models.

### ARTICLE II.

Any persons who shall obtain a patent of invention in any of the signatory States, shall enjoy in each of the other States all the advantages which the laws relative to patents of invention, designs and industrial models concede. Consequently, they shall have the right to the same protection and identical legal remedies against any attack upon their rights, provided they comply with the laws of each State.

### ARTICLE III.

Any person who shall have regularly deposited an application for a patent of invention or design or industrial model in one of the contracting States shall enjoy, for the purposes of making the deposit in the other States, and under the reserve of the rights of third parties, a right of priority during a period of twelve months for patents of invention, and of four months for designs or industrial models.

Therefore, the deposit subsequently made in any other of the signatory States before the expiration of these periods, cannot be invalidated by acts performed in the interval, especially by other deposits, by the publication of the invention or its working, or by the sale of copies of the design or of the model.

*Estados Unidos do Mexico:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República do Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República do Paraguai:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República do Perú:* Eugenio Larraubure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República do Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República do Uruguai:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Os quaeas, depois de terem apresentado as suas credenciaes, consideradas em bôa e devida forma, concordaram celebrar a seguinte Convenção.

### ARTIGO I.

As nações signatarias adoptam esta Convenção para protecção das patentes de invenção, desenhos e modelos industriaes.

### ARTIGO II.

Toda pessoa de qualquer dos Estados signatarios gozará, em cada um dos outros Estados, de todas as vantagens que concedem as leis relativas a patentes de invenção, desenhos e modelos industriaes. Portanto, terão a mesma protecção e idênticos recursos legaes contra qualquer tentativa aos seus direitos, sem que isto prejudique o cumprimento das formalidades e condições impostas pelas prescripções da legislação interna de cada Estado.

### ARTIGO III.

Toda a pessoa que tiver devidamente apresentado um requerimento de patente de invenção, desenho ou modelo industrial, n'um dos Estados contratantes, gozará de um direito de prioridade, durante o prazo de doze mezes, para as patentes de invenção, e de quatro mezes para os desenhos ou modelos industriaes, para que possa fazer a mesma apresentação de requerimento nos outros Estados, sem prejudicar direitos de terceiro.

Portanto, a apresentação anteriormente feita em algum dos Estados signatarios, antes do vencimento dos prazos marcados, não poderá ser annullada por actos praticados n'esse intervallo de tempo, quer especialmente por outra apresentação de requerimento, por publicação do invento ou exploração do mesmo, ou pela venda de exemplares do desenho ou do modelo.

*États-Unis Mexicains:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luís Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*République de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*République de Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*République du Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*République du Pérou:* Eugenio Larraubure, y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*République du Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*République l' Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*États Unis de Venezuela:* Manuel Diaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pouvoirs et les avoir reconnus comme étant en bonne et due forme, ont décidé de célébrer la Convention suivante:

### ARTICLE I.

Les Nations signataires adoptent la présente Convention pour la protection des Brevets d'Invention, patentés de dessins et modèles industriels.

### ARTICLE II.

Toute personne de l'un quelconque des États signataires jouira, dans chacun des autres Etats, de tous les avantages accordés par les lois relatives aux brevets d'invention, patentés de dessins et modèles industriels. En conséquence, elle aura la même protection et recours légaux identiques contre toute attaque à ces droits, sans préjudice de l'accomplissement des formalités et conditions imposées par les dispositions de la législation intérieure de chaque État.

### ARTICLE III.

Toute personne qui aurait régulièrement déposé une demande de brevet d'invention, ou patente de dessins ou modèles industriels, dans l'un des États contractants, jouira d'un droit de priorité pendant douze mois pour les brevets d'invention, et pendant quatre mois pour les patentés de dessins ou modèles industriels, afin qu'elle puisse faire de dépôt dans les autres États, sans préjudice des droits d'un tiers.

En conséquence, le dépôt effectué ultérieurement dans quelqu'un des États signataires, et avant l'échéance des termes ci-dessus indiqués, ne pourra être déclaré nul par des faits survenus dans l'intervalle, que ce soit spécialement par un autre dépôt, par la publication de l'invention ou par son exploitation, ou par la vente d'exemplaires du dessin ou du modèle.

## ARTÍCULO IV

Cuando en los plazos fijados una persona haya depositado en varios Estados solicitudes de patente por el mismo invento, los derechos resultantes de las patentes así solicitadas, serán independientes los unos de los otros.

Serán también independientes de los derechos que resulten de las patentes que hayan sido adquiridas por el mismo invento en los países que no formen parte de esta Convención.

## ARTÍCULO V

Las cuestiones que se susciten sobre prioridad de las patentes de invención, se resolverán teniendo en cuenta la fecha de la solicitud de las patentes respectivas en los países en que se otorgaron.

## ARTÍCULO VI

Se considerará invención: un nuevo modo de fabricar productos industriales; una nueva máquina ó aparato mecánico ó manual que sirva para fabricar dichos productos; el descubrimiento de un nuevo producto industrial; la aplicación de medios conocidos con el objeto de conseguir resultados superiores, y todo dibujo nuevo, original y de adorno para un artículo de la industria.

El precepto anterior se entenderá sin perjuicio de lo que disponga la legislación de cada país.

## ARTÍCULO VII

Cualquiera de los Estados signatarios podrá rehusar el reconocimiento de patentes por algunas de las siguientes causas:

a) Porque las invenciones ó descubrimientos hubieren tenido publicidad en cualquier país con anterioridad á la fecha de invención por el solicitante.

b) Porque hubieren sido registradas, publicadas ó descriptas en cualquier país con un año de anterioridad á la fecha de la solicitud en el país en el cual la patente se haya solicitado.

c) Porque sean de uso público ó estén en venta en el país en el cual la patente haya sido solicitada, con un año de anterioridad á la fecha de dicha solicitud.

d) Porque las invenciones ó descubrimientos sean de algún modo contrarios á la moral ó á la legislación.

## ARTICLE IV.

When, within the terms fixed, a person shall have filed applications in several States for the patent of the same invention, the rights resulting from patents thus applied for shall be independent of each other.

They shall also be independent of the rights arising under patents obtained for the same invention in countries not parties to this Convention.

## ARTICLE V.

Questions which may arise regarding the priority of patents of invention, shall be decided with regard to the date of the application for the respective patents in the countries in which they are granted.

## ARTICLE VI.

The following shall be considered as inventions: A new manner of manufacturing industrial products; a new machine or mechanical or manual apparatus which serves for the manufacture of said products; the discovery of a new industrial product; the application of known methods for the purpose of securing better results; and every new, original and ornamental design or model for an article of manufacture.

The foregoing shall be understood without prejudice to the laws of each State.

## ARTICLE VII.

Any of the signatory States may refuse to recognize patents for any of the following causes:

(a) Because the inventions or discoveries may have been published in any country prior to the date of the invention by the applicant;

(b) Because the inventions have been registered, published, or described in any country more than one year prior to the date of the application in the country in which the patent is sought;

(c) Because the inventions have been in public use, or have been on sale in the country in which the patent has been applied for, one year prior to the date of said application;

(d) Because the inventions or discoveries are in some manner contrary to morals or laws.

## ARTIGO IV.

Quando nos prazos marcados, qualquer pessoa tiver apresentado em varios Estados os requerimentos de patente pelo mesmo invento, os direitos resultantes das patentes assim requeridos serão independentes uns dos outros.

Tambem serão independentes dos direitos resultantes das patentes que tiverem sido adquiridas pelo mesmo invento nos paizes que não formarem parte d'esta Convenção.

## ARTIGO V.

As questões que se suscitarem sobre prioridade das patentes de invenção, se resolverão tendo em conta a data do requerimento das patentes respectivas nos paizes em que se outorgaram.

## ARTIGO VI.

Considera-se invenção, um novo modo de fabricar productos industriaes, uma nova machina ou apparelho mecanico ou manual que servir para fabricar esses productos; o descobrimento de um novo producto industrial; a applicação de meios conhecidos com o fim de conseguir resultados superiores, e qualquer desenho novo original e de adorno para um artigo industrial.

A anterior prescripção regerá, sem que por isso prejudique o que disponha a legislação de cada paiz.

## ARTIGO VII.

Qualquer dos Estados signatarios poderá negar o reconhecimento de patentes, por alguma das seguintes causas:

a) Porque as invenções ou descobrimentos tiverem tido publicidade por parte do requerente em qualquer paiz antes da data da invenção.

b) Por terem sido registradas, publicadas ou descriptas em qualquer paiz um anno antes da data do requerimento, no lugar em que se tiver requerido a patente.

c) Por serem de uso publico ou estarem á venda no paiz em que a patente tiver sido requerida antes de um anno da data do mesmo requerimento.

d) Por serem as invenções ou descobrimentos contrarios, de alguma forma, á moral ou á legislacão.

## ARTICLE IV.

Quand, aux délais ci-dessus fixés, une personne aura déposé dans plusieurs Etats des demandes de brevets pour la même invention, les droits résultant des brevets ainsi sollicités seront indépendants les uns des autres.

Ces droits seront aussi indépendants des droits qui résulterait des brevets ou patentés qui auraient été acquis pour la même invention dans les pays qui ne font pas partie de cette Convention.

## ARTICLE V.

Les questions qui seront soulevées sur la priorité des brevets d'invention, seront résolues en tenant compte de la date de la demande des brevets respectifs dans les pays où ils auront été concédés.

## ARTICLE VI.

On considère invention: un nouveau système de fabrication de produits industriels; une nouvelle machine ou appareil mécanique ou manuel servant à la fabrication des dits produits; la découverte d'un nouveau produit industriel; l'application de moyens connus dans le but d'obtenir des résultats supérieurs, et tout dessin nouveau, original et d'ornement, pour un article industriel.

Le précepte précédent se comprendra sans préjudice des décisions de la législation de chaque pays.

## ARTICLE VII.

L'un quelconque des États signataires, pourra refuser la reconnaissance des brevets et patentés pour l'une quelconque des causes suivantes:

a) Parce que les inventions ou découvertes auraient été rendues publiques dans un pays quelconque antérieurement à la date de l'invention faite par le sollicitant.

b) Parce qu'elles auraient été enregistrées, publiées ou décrites, dans un pays quelconque, une année avant la date de la demande d'inscription, dans le pays où la patente ou le brevet ait été sollicité.

c) Pour être en usage public ou mises en vente dans le pays, où la patente ou le brevet aurait été sollicité, une année avant la date de ladite demande d'inscription.

d) Parce que les inventions ou découvertes seraient de quelque manière, contraires à la morale ou à la législation.

## ARTÍCULO VIII

La propiedad de una patente de invención comprende la facultad de gozar de los beneficios de la misma, y el derecho de cederla ó transferirla según las leyes de cada país.

## ARTÍCULO IX

Las personas que incurran en responsabilidades civiles ó criminales por dañar ó perjudicar los derechos de los inventores, se perseguirán y castigarán con arreglo á las leyes del país en que se haya cometido el delito ó ocasionado el perjuicio.

## ARTÍCULO X

Las copias certificadas de las patentes de invención en el país de origen, de acuerdo con las leyes de la Nación, recibirán entera fe y crédito como prueba del derecho de prioridad, sin perjuicio de lo que se dispone en el artículo VII.

## ARTÍCULO XI

Los Tratados sobre patentes de invención, dibujos ó modelos industriales efectuados con anterioridad entre los países signatarios del presente Convenio, serán sustituidos por éste desde que quede ratificado en cuanto á las relaciones entre los Estados signatarios.

## ARTÍCULO XII

Las adhesiones de las Naciones Americanas al presente Convenio, serán dirigidas al Gobierno de la República Argentina, para que las comunique á los otros Estados. Estas comunicaciones harán las veces de canje.

## ARTÍCULO XIII

La Nación signataria que creyere conveniente desligarse de este Convenio, lo hará saber al Gobierno de la República Argentina; y después de un año de recibida la comunicación, cesará la vigencia de este Convenio, en cuanto á la Nación que lo hubiere denunciado.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención y ponen en ella el sello de la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires á los veinte días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés y depositado

## ARTICLE VIII.

The ownership of a patent of invention comprises the right to enjoy the benefits thereof, and the right to assign or transfer it in accordance with the laws of the country.

## ARTICLE IX.

Persons who incur civil or criminal liabilities, because of injuries or damage to the rights of inventors, shall be prosecuted and punished, in accordance with the laws of the countries wherein the offence has been committed or the damage occasioned.

## ARTICLE X.

Copies of patents certified in the country of origin, according to the national law thereof, shall be given full faith and credit as evidence of the right of priority, except as stated in Article VII.

## ARTICLE XI.

The treaties relating to patents of invention, designs or industrial models, previously entered into between the countries subscribing to the present Convention, shall be superseded by the same from the time of its ratification in so far as the relations between the signatory States are concerned.

## ARTICLE XII.

The adhesion of the American Nations to the present Convention shall be communicated to the Government of the Argentine Republic in order that it may communicate them to the other States. These communications shall have the effect of an exchange of ratifications.

## ARTICLE XIII.

A signatory Nation that sees fit to retire from the present convention, shall notify the Government of the Argentine Republic, and one year after the receipt of the communication the force of this Convention shall cease, in so far as the nation which shall have withdrawn its adherence is concerned.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed thereto the Seal of the Fourth International American Conference.

Made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires on the twentieth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and

## ARTIGO VIII.

A propriedade de uma patente de invenção comprehende o direito de gozar os benefícios da mesma, e o de cedel-a ou transferir-a, de acordo com as leis de cada paiz.

## ARTIGO IX.

As pessoas que incorrerem em responsabilidades civis ou criminaes para causar danno aos direitos dos inventores serão perseguidas e castigadas, de acordo com as leis do paiz onde se tiver commettido o delicto ou causado o prejuizo.

## ARTIGO X.

As copias authenticadas das patentes de invenção de onde procedem, de acordo com as leis da Nação merecerão inteira fé e credito, como prova do direito de prioridade, sem por isso ir contra o que prescreve o artigo VII.

## ARTIGO XI.

Os Tratados sobre patentes de invenção, desenhos ou modelos industriaes, celebrados anteriormente entre os paizes signatarios do presente Convenio, serão substituidos por este, desde que se ratifique quanto ás relações entre os Estados signatarios.

## ARTIGO XII.

As adhesões das Nações Americanas ao presente Convenio, serão dirigidas ao Governo da Republica Argentina para que as communiquem aos outros Estados. Essas comunicações farão as vezes de permuta.

## ARTIGO XIII.

A Nação signataria que julgar conveniente desligar-se d'este Convenio, fará saber ao Governo da Republica Argentina; e um anno depois de recebida a communicação, cessará a vigencia d'este Convenio, relativamente á Nação que o tiver denunciado.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção, sellando-a com o sello da Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanol, portuguez, inglez e francez, e entregue ao Mini-

## ARTICLE VIII.

La propriété d'un brevet d'invention comprend la faculté de jouir des bénéfices de cette invention, et le droit de la céder ou la transférer en se conformant aux lois de chaque pays.

## ARTICLE IX.

Les personnes qui encourraient des responsabilités, civiles ou criminelles, pour avoir nui ou porté préjudice aux droits des inventeurs, seront poursuivies et châtiées conformément aux lois du pays dans lequel l'infraction criminelle aurait été perpétrée, ou le préjudice causé.

## ARTICLE X.

Les copies des brevets d'invention certifiées dans le pays d'origine, conformément aux lois de la Nation recevront entière foi et créance, en tant que preuve du droit de priorité, sans préjudice des dispositions de l'article VII.

## ARTICLE XI.

Les Traitéts relatifs aux brevets d'invention, patentes de dessins ou modèles industriels, établis antérieurement entre les pays signataires de la présente Convention, seront remplacés par ladite, dès que celle-ci aura été ratifiée en ce qui concerne le Règlement des relations entre les États signataires.

## ARTICLE XII.

Les adhésions des Nations Américaines à la présente Convention, seront adressées au Gouvernement de la République Argentine afin que celuici les communique aux autres États. Ces communications rempliront le rôle d'échange.

## ARTICLE XIII.

La Nation signataire qui voudrait se rendre libre de l'engagement résultant de la présente Convention, devra en donner avis au Gouvernement de la République Argentine; et après le délai d'une année, à compter du jour de la réception de cet avis, cette Convention cessera d'être en vigueur à l'égard de la Nation qui l'aura dénoncée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaries et Délégués signent la présente Convention et y apposent le sceau de la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires le vingtîème jour du mois d'Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des

tado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

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*Por la República de Nicaragua*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú*—Eugenio Larraubre y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chili*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

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*For the Dominican Republic*—Américo Lugo.

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*For the Republic of Guatemala*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

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*For the United States of Venezuela*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

stero das Relações Exteriores da República Argentina, para que se tirem cópias authenticadas, que serão enviadas, pela via diplomática, a cada um dos Estados signatários.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedreza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Peru.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

Affaires Étrangères de la République Argentine, pour qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Equateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedreza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX K.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### CONVENCIÓN

*Marcas de fábrica y de comercio.*

S. S. E. E. los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América, de la República Argentina, del Brasil, de Chile, de Colombia, de Costa Rica, de Cuba, de la República Dominicana, del Ecuador, de Guatemala, de Haití, de Honduras, de México, de Nicaragua, de Panamá, del Paraguay, del Perú, de El Salvador, del Uruguay y de Venezuela;

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados, para aprobar las Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados que juzgaren útiles para los intereses de América, á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

*Estados Unidos de América:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos del Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*República de Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*República de Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*República de Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*República de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*República del Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*República de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*República de Haití:* Constantin Fouchard.

#### CONVENTION

*Protection of trade-marks*

Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela;

Being desirous that their respective countries may be represented at the Fourth International American Conference, have sent thereto, the following Delegates, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties which they might deem advantageous to the interest of America.

*United States of America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Argentine Republic:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*United States of Brazil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Republic of Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Republic of Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Republic of Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*Republic of Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Dominican Republic:* Américo Lugo.

*Republic of Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Republic of Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Republic of Haiti:* Constantin Fouchard.

## APPENDIX K.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### CONVENÇÃO

*Marcas de Fabrica e de Commercio*

#### CONVENTION

*Marques de Fabrique et de Commerce*

Suas Excellencias os Srs. Presidentes dos Estados Unidos da America, da Republica Argentina, do Brasil, do Chile, da Colombia, da Costa Rica, de Cuba, da Republica Dominicana, do Equador, de Guatemala, de Haití, de Honduras, do Mexico, de Nicaragua, do Panamá, do Paraguay, do Peru, do Salvador, do Uruguay e da Venezuela;

Desejando que os seus respectivos paizes estivessem representados na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, mandaram a ella, devidamente autorizados, para aprovar as resoluções, recomendações, convenções e tratados que julgarem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Srs. Delegados:

*Estados Unidos da America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Republica Argentina:* Anotnio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos do Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Republica do Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Anibal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Republica da Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Republica da Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*Republica de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo d Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Republica Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*Republica do Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Republica de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Republica de Haiti:* Constantin Fouchard.

LL. EE. les Présidents des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la République Argentine, du Brésil, du Chili, de la Colombie, de Costa-Rica, de Cuba, de la République Dominicaine, de l'Équateur, du Guatemala, d'Haïti, du Honduras, du Mexique, de Nicaragua, de Panama, du Paraguay, du Pérou, du Salvador, de l'Uruguay et de Venezuela;

Désirant que leurs pays respectifs fussent représentés à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, y envoyèrent, dûment autorisés, pour approuver les Recommandations, Résolutions, Conventions et Traités qu'ils jugeraient utiles aux intérêts de l'Amérique, Messieurs les Délégués dont les noms suivent:

*Etats - Unis d'Amérique:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*République Argentine:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*États - Unis du Brésil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*République du Chili:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Anibal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*République de Colombie:* Roberto Ancízar.

*République de Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*République de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*République Dominicaine:* Américo Lugo.

*République de l'Équateur:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*République du Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*République d'Haïti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*República de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Estados Unidos Mexicanos:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República de Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República del Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República del Perú:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Álvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República de El Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República del Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado en celebrar la siguiente Convención sobre Marcas de Fábrica y de Comercio:

#### ARTICULO I.

Las Naciones signatarias adoptan esta Convención para la protección de las marcas de fábrica y de comercio, y nombres comerciales.

#### ARTICULO II.

Toda marca debidamente registrada en uno de los Estados signatarios se considerará registrada también en los demás países de la Unión, sin perjuicio de los derechos de un tercero y de los perceptos de la legislación interna de cada Nación.

Para gozar de este beneficio, deberá el industrial ó comerciante interesado en el registro de la marca, contribuir, además de los derechos ó emolumentos fijados en la legislación interna, con la suma de \$50 (dollars) por una sola vez, que se destinará á cubrir los gastos de Registro Internacional de la respectiva Oficina.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

El depósito de una marca de fábrica ó de comercio en uno de los Estados signatarios, crea á favor del depositante un derecho de prioridad durante un plazo de seis meses, con el fin de que pueda hacer el depósito en los otros Estados.

En consecuencia, el depósito hecho posteriormente antes del vencimiento de ese plazo, no podrá anularse por actos ejecutados en el intervalo, especialmente por otro depósito, por la publicación ó el uso de la marca.

*Republic of Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*United Mexican States:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Republic of Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Republic of Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*Republic of Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Republic of Peru:* Eugenio Larabure, y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Republic of Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez;

*Republic of Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*United States of Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Who, after having presented their credentials and the same having been found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention for the Protection of Trade-Marks.

#### ARTICLE I

The signatory Nations enter into this Convention for the protection of trademarks and commercial names.

#### ARTICLE II

Any mark duly registered in one of the signatory States shall be considered as registered also in the other States of the Union, without prejudice to the rights of third persons and to the provisions of the laws of each State governing the same.

In order to enjoy the benefit of the foregoing, the manufacturer or merchant interested in the registry of the mark must pay, in addition to the fees or charges fixed by the laws of the State in which application for registration is first made, the sum of fifty dollars gold, which sum shall cover all the expenses of both Bureaux for the international registration in all the signatory States.

#### ARTICLE III

The deposit of a trade-mark in one of the signatory States produces in favor of the depositor a right of priority for the period of six months, so as to enable the depositor to make the deposit in the other states.

Therefore, the deposit made subsequently and prior to the expiration of this period, cannot be annulled by acts performed in the interval, especially by another deposit, by publication, or by the use of the mark.

*República de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Estados Unidos do México:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República do Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República do Paraguai:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República do Perú:* Eugenio Larraubure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República do Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República do Uruguai:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos da Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Os quaes, depois de terém apresentado as suas credenciaes, que foram consideradas em bôa e devida forma, deliberaram celebrar a seguinte Convenção, sobre marcas de fabrica e de commercio.

#### ARTIGO I.

As Nações signatarias adoptam esta Convenção para protecção das marcas de fabrica e de commercio e nomes comerciaes.

#### ARTIGO II.

Toda a marca devidamente registrada em um dos Estados signatarios se considerará tambem registada nos outros paízes da União, sem que isto implique prejuizo para os direitos de terceiro e dos preceitos da legislação interna de cada Nação.

Para gozar d'este beneficio, deverá o industrial ou comerciante, interessado no registro da marca, contribuir, além dos direitos ou emolumentos prescriptos na legislação interna, com a quantia de 50 dollars por uma só vez, que se destinará para cobrir as despezas do registro internacional da respectiva Secretaria.

#### ARTIGO III.

O registro de uma marca de fabrica ou de commercio em um dos Estados signatarios, dará, em favor de quem fizer o registro, direito de prioridade durante o prazo de seis mezes, para que possa fazer o registro nos outros Estados.

Por consequencia, o registro feito posteriormente antes do vencimento d'esse prazo, não se poderá annullar por actos executados n'esse intervallo de tempo, especialmente por outro registro, pela publicação ou pelo uso da marca.

*République du Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*États-Unis Mexicains:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*République de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*République de Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*République du Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*République du Pérou:* Eugenio Larraubure, y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*République du Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*République l'Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*États-Unis de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pouvoirs et les avoir reconnus comme étant en bonne et due forme, ont décidé de célébrer la Convention suivante, sur les Marques de Fabrique et de Commerce.

#### ARTICLE I.

Les Nations signataires adoptent cette Convention pour la protection des Marques de Fabrique et de Commerce et des nomenclatures commerciales.

#### ARTICLE II.

Toute marque dûment enregistrée dans un des États signataires, sera considérée comme enregistrée également dans les autres pays de l'Union, sans préjudice des droits d'un tiers et des dispositions de la législation intérieure de chaque Nation.

Pour jouir de ce bénéfice, l'industriel ou le commerçant intéressé à l'enregistrement de la Marque, devra contribuer, en sus des droits ou émoluments fixés par la législation intérieure, la somme de 50 dollars, pour une seule fois, somme qui sera destinée à couvrir les dépenses du Registre International du Bureau respectif.

#### ARTICLE III.

Le dépôt d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce dans un des États signataires donne naissance, en faveur du déposant, d'un droit de priorité pendant un laps de temps de six mois, afin qu'il puisse faire le dépôt dans les autres États.

En conséquence, le dépôt fait postérieurement et avant la date de l'expiration de ce terme, ne pourra pas être annulé par des actes exécutés dans l'intervalle, spécialement par un autre dépôt, par la publication ou l'usage de la marque.

## ARTÍCULO IV.

Se considera marca de comercio ó de fábrica, todo signo, emblema ó nombre especial que los comerciantes ó industriales adopten ó apliquen en sus artículos ó productos para distinguirlos de los de otros industriales ó comerciantes que fabriquen ó negocien en artículos de la misma especie.

## ARTÍCULO V.

No podrán adoptarse ó usarse como marca de fábrica ó de comercio, las banderas ó escudos nacionales, provinciales ó municipales; las figuras inmorales ó escandalosas; los distintivos que se hayan ya obtenido por otros ó que den lugar á confusión con otras marcas; las denominaciones generales de artículos; los retratos ó nombres de personas, sin su permiso; y cualquier dibujo que haya sido adoptado como emblema por alguna asociación fraternal ó humanitaria.

El precepto anterior se entenderá sin perjuicio de lo que disponga la legislación interna de cada país.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

Las cuestiones que se susciten sobre prioridad del depósito ó adopción de una marca de comercio ó de fábrica, se resolverán teniendo en cuenta la fecha del depósito en el país en que se hizo la primera solicitud.

## ARTÍCULO VII.

La propiedad de una marca de comercio ó de fábrica comprende la facultad de gozar de los beneficios de la misma, y el derecho de ceder su propiedad ó su uso, total ó parcialmente, de conformidad con la legislación interna.

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

La falsificación, simulación ó uso indebido de una marca de comercio ó de fábrica, así como la falsa indicación de procedencia de un producto, será preseguida por la parte interesada, de acuerdo con las leyes del Estado en cuyo territorio se haya cometido el delito.

Se considera como parte interesada, para los efectos de este artículo, cualquier productor, fabricante ó comerciante dedicado á la producción, fabricación ó comercio de dicho producto, ó en el caso de falsa indicación de procedencia, el establecido en la localidad falsamente indicada como de procedencia, ó en la región en que dicha localidad esté situada.

## ARTICLE IV

The following shall be considered as trade-mark: any sign, emblem, or especial name that merchants or manufacturers may adopt or apply to their goods or products in order to distinguish them from those of other manufacturers or merchants who manufacture or deal in articles of the same kind.

## ARTICLE V

The following cannot be adopted or used as trade-mark: national, provincial or municipal flags or coats-of-arms; immoral or scandalous figures; distinctive marks which may have been obtained by others or which may give rise to confusion with other marks; the general classification of articles; pictures or names of persons without their permission; and any design which may have been adopted as an emblem by any fraternal or humanitarian association.

The foregoing provisions shall be construed without prejudice to the particular provisions of the laws of each State.

## ARTICLE VI

All questions which may arise regarding the priority of the deposit, or the adoption of a trade-mark, shall be decided with due regard to the date of the deposit in the State in which the first application was made therefor.

## ARTICLE VII

The ownership of a trade-mark includes the right to enjoy the benefits thereof, and the right of assignment or transfer in whole or in part of its ownership or its use in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the respective States.

## ARTICLE VIII

The falsification, imitation or unauthorized use of a trade-mark, as also the false representation as to the origin of a product, shall be prosecuted by the interested party in accordance with the laws of the State wherein the offence is committed.

For the effects of this article, interested parties shall be understood to be any producer, manufacturer or merchant engaged in the production, manufacture or traffic of said product, or in the case of false representation of origin, one doing business in the locality falsely indicated as that of origin, or in the territory which said locality is situated.

## ARTIGO IV

Considera-se marca de commercio ou de fabrica todo o signal, emblema ou nome especial que os commerciantes ou industriaes adoptarem ou applicarem nos seus artigos ou productos, para os distinguir dos de outros industriaes ou commerciantes que fabricarem ou negociarem em artigos da mesma especie.

## ARTIGO V

Não se poderão adoptar ou empregar como marcas de commercio ou de fabrica, as bandeiras ou escudos nacionaes, provincias ou municipaes, as figuras immoraes ou escandalosas, os distintivos que já outros tiverem escolhido ou que dêm lugar a confusão com outras marcas, as denominações geraes de artigos, os retratos ou nomes de pessoas, sem permissão expressa, e qualquer desenho que tiver sido adoptado como emblema por alguma associação de protecção mutua ou humanitaria.

Esta prescripção regerá sem prejuízo do que disponha a legislação interna de cada paiz.

## ARTIGO VI

As questões que se suscitem sobre prioridade do artigo ou adopção de uma marca de commercio ou de fabrica, se resolverão tendo em conta a data do registo no paiz em que se fizer o primeiro requerimento.

## ARTIGO VII

A propriedade de uma marca de commercio ou de fabrica comprehende o direito de gozar dos benefícios da mesma e o direito de ceder a sua propriedade ou o seu uso, total ou parcialmente, de acordo com a legislação interna.

## ARTIGO VIII

A falsificação, simulação ou uso indevidamente de uma marca de commercio ou de fabrica, assim como a falsa indicação da procedencia de um producto, serão perseguidos pela parte interessada, de acordo com as leis do Estado em cujo territorio se tiver commetido o delicto.

Considera-se como parte interessada, para os effeitos d'este artigo, qualquer productor, fabricante ou comerciante que se dedique á producção, fabrica ou commercio d'esse producto; ou, para o caso de falsa indicação de procedencia, que estiver estabelecido na localidade falsamente indicada como de procedencia ou na regiao em que essa localidade estiver situada.

## ARTICLE IV.

Est considéré Marque de Commerce ou de Fabrique: tout signe, emblème ou désignation spéciale que les commerçants ou les industriels adoptent ou appliquent à leurs articles ou à leurs produits, afin de les distinguer de ceux des autres industriels ou commerçants qui fabriquent ou négocient des articles de la même espèce.

## ARTICLE V.

Ne pourront pas être adoptés ou employés comme Marques de Commerce ou de Fabrique, les Drapeaux ou Ecussons nationaux, provinciaux ou municipaux, les figures immorales ou scandaleuses, les signes distinctifs déjà obtenus par d'autres ou qui donneraient lieu à une confusion avec d'autres Marques, les dénominations générales d'articles, les portraits ou noms de personnes sans leur autorisation, et tout dessin qui ait été adopté comme emblème par une Société fraternelle ou ayant un but humanitaire.

La disposition précédente s'entendra sans préjudice de ce dont dispose la législation interne de chaque pays.

## ARTICLE VI.

Les questions qui pourraient se soulever au sujet de la priorité du dépôt ou de l'adoption d'une Marque de Commerce ou de Fabrique, seront tranchées en tenant compte de la date du dépôt dans le pays où a été faite la première demande.

## ARTICLE VII.

La propriété d'une Marque de Commerce ou de Fabrique comprend la faculté de jouir de ses bénéfices, et le droit de céder sa propriété ou son usage total ou partiel d'accord avec la législation interne.

## ARTICLE VIII.

La falsification, imitation ou usage illicite d'une Marque de Commerce ou de Fabrique, ainsi que la fausse indication de la provenance d'un produit, seront poursuivis par la partie intéressée, d'accord avec les lois de l'Etat sur le territoire duquel le délit aura été commis.

Est considéré comme partie intéressée, aux fins de cet article, tout producteur, fabricant ou commerçant qui s'occupe de la production, fabrication ou commerce du dit produit, ou dans le cas de fausse indication de provenance, celui qui est établi dans la localité faussement indiquée comme lieu de provenance ou bien dans la région où est située ladite localité.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

Cualquier persona de uno de los Estados signatarios podrá pedir y obtener, en cualquiera de los otros Estados, ante la autoridad judicial competente, la anulación del registro de una marca de comercio ó de fábrica, cuando haya solicitado el registro de dicha marca ó de otra cualquiera que se pueda confundir en dicho Estado con aquella cuya anulación interese, probando:

a) que la marca, cuyo registro solicita, ha sido empleada ó usada dentro del país con anterioridad al empleo ó uso de la Marca registrada por el registrante, ó por aquél ó aquéllos de quienes él la hubo;

b) que el registrante de la marca cuya anulación se pretende, tuviera conocimiento de la propiedad, empleo ó uso de la marca del solicitante en cualquiera de los Estados signatarios, con anterioridad al empleo ó uso de la marca registrada por el registrante, ó por aquél ó aquéllos de quienes él la hubo;

c) que el registrante no tenía derecho á la propiedad uso ó empleo, de la marca registrada, en la fecha de su depósito;

d) que la marca registrada no hubiera sido usada ó empleada por el registrante ó su causa habiente, dentro del plazo que marquen las leyes del Estado en que se haya verificado el registro.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Los nombres comerciales serán protegidos en todos los Estados de la Unión, sin oblicación de depósito ó registro, formen ó no parte de una marca de fábrica ó de comercio.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

A los fines indicados en el presente Tratado se constituye una Unión de las Naciones Americanas que funcionará por medio de dos Oficinas establecidas, una en la ciudad de la Havana y otra en la de Rio de Janeiro, en completa correlación entre sí.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

Las Oficinas Internacionales, tendrán las siguientes funciones:

1.<sup>o</sup>—Llevar un registro de los certificados de propiedad de marcas de fábrica y de comercio, que se expidan por alguno de los Estados signatarios.

2.<sup>o</sup>—Reunir cuantos informes y datos tengan relación con la protección de la

## ARTICLE IX

Any person in any of the signatory States shall have the right to petition and obtain in any of the States, through its competent judicial authority, the annulment of the registration of a trade-mark, when he shall have made application for the registration of that mark, or of any other mark calculated to be confused, in such state, with the mark in whose annulment he is interested, upon proving:

a) That the mark, the registration whereof he solicits, has been employed or used within the country prior to the employment or use of the mark registered by the person registering it, or by the persons from whom he has derived title;

b) That the registrant had knowledge of the ownership, employment or use in any of the signatory states, of the mark of the applicant, the annulment whereof is sought, prior to the use of the registered mark by the registrant or by those from whom he has derived title;

c) That the registrant had no right to the ownership, employment or use of the registered mark on the date of its deposit;

d) That the registered mark had not been used or employed by the registrant or by his assigns within the term fixed by the laws of the State in which the registration shall have been made.

## ARTICLE X

Commercial names shall be protected in all the States of the Union, without deposit or registration, whether the same form part of a trade-mark or not.

## ARTICLE XI

For the purposes indicated in the present Convention a Union of American Nations is hereby constituted, which shall act through two International Bureaus established one in the city of Havana, Cuba, and the other in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, acting in complete accord with each other.

## ARTICLE XII

The International Bureaux shall have the following duties:

1. To keep a register of the certificates of ownership of trade-mark issued by any of the signatory states.

2. To collect such reports and data as relate to the protection of intellectual and

## ARTIGO IX.

Qualquer pessoa de um dos Estados signatarios poderá pedir e obter, em qualquer dos outros Estados, da autoridade judicial competente, a annullação do registro de uma marca de commercio ou de fabrica, quando tiver requerido o registro d'essa marca ou de qualquer outra que se puder confundir n'esse Estado com aquella cuja annullação desejar, provando:

a) que a marca cujo registro pede, foi empregada ou usada dentro do paiz, anteriormente ao emprego ou uso da marca registrada pelo requerente ou por aquelle ou aquelles de quem a adquirio;

b) que a pessoa que registrou a marca cuja annullação se pretende, tinha conhecimento da propriedade, emprego ou uso da marca do requerente em qualquer dos Estados signatarios, anteriormente ao emprego ou uso da marca registrada pelo mesmo requerente ou por aquelle ou aquelles de quem a adquirio;

c) que a pessoa que registrou não tinha direito á propriedade, uso ou emprego da marca registrada na data do registro;

d) que a marca registrada não foi usada ou empregada pela pessoa que a registrou ou pelo seu representante legal dentro do prazo que marquem as leis do Estado em que se tiver verificado o registro.

## ARTIGO X.

Os nomes commerciaes, serão protegidos em todos os Estados da União, sem obrigação de deposito ou registro, formem ou não parte de uma marca de fabrica ou de commercio.

## ARTIGO XI.

Para os fins indicados no presente Tratado constitue-se uma União das Nações Americanas, que funcionará por meio de duas Secretarias, estabelecidas uma na cidade de Havana e outra na do Rio de Janeiro, relacionadas entre si.

## ARTIGO XII.

As Secretarias Internacionaes terão as seguintes atribuições:

1.<sup>º</sup> Annotar os attestados de propriedades de marcas de fabrica e de commercio que forem dados por algum dos Estados signatarios.

2.<sup>º</sup> Registrar quantas informações e dados se relacionem com a protecção da

## ARTICLE IX.

Toute personne ressortissant d'un des États signataires pourra solliciter et obtenir, dans n'importe lequel des autres Etats, par devant l'autorité judiciaire compétente, l'annulation de l'enregistrement d'une Marque de Commerce ou de Fabriche, lorsqu'elle aura demandé l'enregistrement de ladite Marque ou d'une autre quelconque qui puisse se confondre, dans ledit Etat, avec celles dont l'annulation intéresser, devant prouver pour ces fins:

a) Que la Marque, dont il sollicite l'enregistrement, a été employée ou mise en usage dans le pays antérieurement à l'emploi ou usage de la Marque enregistrée par la personne qui obtint l'enregistrement ou par celui ou ceux de qui elle l'a reçue;

b) Que la personne qui aurait sollicité l'enregistrement de la Marque dont on poursuit l'annulation, a eu connaissance de la propriété, emploi ou usage de la Marque du solliciteur dans n'importe lequel des pays signataires, antérieurement à l'emploi ou usage de la Marque enregistrée par la personne qui obtint l'enregistrement, ou par celui ou ceux de qui elle l'aurait reçue;

c) Que la personne ayant enregistré la Marque n'avait aucun droit à la propriété, usage ou emploi de la Marque enregistrée à la date de son dépôt;

d) Que la Marque enregistrée n'aurait pas été mise en usage ou employée par la personne ayant obtenu l'enregistrement ou par son ayant droit, dans le délai indiqué par les lois de l'Etat où aurait eu lieu l'enregistrement.

## ARTICLE X.

Les désignations commerciales seront protégées dans tous les États de l'Union, sans obligation de dépôt ou d'enregistrement, qu'elles fassent ou non partie d'une Marque de Fabriche ou de Commerce.

## ARTICLE XI.

Aux fins indiquées dans le présent Traité, il est constituée une Union des Nations Américaines, laquelle fonctionnera au moyen de deux Bureaux, établis, l'un dans la Ville de La Havane et l'autre dans celle de Rio de Janeiro, étant en complète corrélation entre eux.

## ARTICLE XII.

Les Bureaux Internationaux seront chargés des fonctions suivantes:

1.<sup>º</sup> Tenir à jour un Registre des certificats de propriété de Marques de Fabriche et de Commerce, accordés par l'un quelconque des Etats signataires.

2.<sup>º</sup> Réunir toutes informations et renseignements qui aient rapport à la pro-

propiedad intelectual é industrial, y publicarlos y circularlos en las Naciones de la Unión, así como suministrarles cualquier información especial que necesiten sobre la materia.

3.<sup>o</sup>—Fomentar el estudio y divulgación de las cuestiones relativas á la protección de la propiedad intelectual é industrial, publicando al efecto una ó más revistas oficiales, en las cuales se insertarán, en su totalidad ó en resumen, los documentos que remitan á la Oficina las autoridades de los Estados signatarios.

Los Gobiernos de dichos Estados se comprometen á remitir á las Oficinas Internacionales Americanas las publicaciones oficiales que contengan declaraciones de registro de marcas, nombres comerciales y concesiones de patentes, de privilegios, así como las sentencias de nulidad de marcas ó patentes, pronunciadas por sus respectivos Tribunales.

4.<sup>o</sup>—Comunicar á los Gobiernos de los Estados de la Unión cualquiera dificultad ó obstáculo que se oponga ó demore la eficaz aplicación de esta Convención.

5.<sup>o</sup>—Concurrir con los Gobiernos de los Estados signatarios á la preparación de Conferencias Internacionales para el estudio de legislaciones relativas á la propiedad industrial y las reformas que convenga introducir en el régimen de la Unión ó en los tratados vigentes sobre protección de aquellas. Los Directores de las Oficinas tendrán el derecho de asistir á las sesiones de las Conferencias, con voz pero sin voto.

6.<sup>o</sup>—Presentar á los Gobiernos de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos del Brasil relaciones anuales de los trabajos realizados, comunicándolos al mismo tiempo á los Gobiernos de todos los demás Estados de la Unión.

7.<sup>o</sup>—Iniciar y mantener relaciones con Oficinas análogas y con Sociedades é Instituciones, científicas é industriales, para el canje de publicaciones, informes y datos que tiendan al progreso del derecho de la propiedad industrial.

8.<sup>o</sup>—Investigar los casos en que las marcas de fábrica ó de comercio, los dibujos ó modelos industriales, no hayan sido reconocidos ó registrados, de acuerdo con esta Convención, por autoridades de alguno de los Estados de la Unión, comunicando los hechos é informando las razones aducidas al Gobierno del país de origen y á los interesados.

9.<sup>o</sup>—Cooperar, como agentes de los Gobiernos de las Naciones signatarias, ante las autoridades respectivas, al mejor desempeño de cualquiera gestión que tenga por objeto promover ó realizar los fines de esta Convención.

industrial property" and to publish and circulate them among the nations of the Union, as well as to furnish them whatever special information they may need upon this subject.

3. To encourage the study and publicity of the questions relating to the protection of intellectual and industrial property; to publish for this purpose one or more official reviews, containing the full tests or digests or all documents forwarded to the Bureaus by the authorities of the signatory States.

The Governments of said States shall send to the International American Bureaus their official publications which contain the announcements of the registrations of trade-marks, and commercial names, and the grants of patents and privileges as well as the judgments rendered by the respective courts concerning the invalidity of trade marks and patents.

4. To communicate to the Governments of the Union any difficulties or obstacles that may oppose or delay the effective application of this Convention.

5. To aid the Governments of the signatory States in the preparations of international conferences for the study of legislation concerning industrial property, and to secure such alterations as it may be proper to propose in the regulations of the Union, or in treaties in force to protect industrial property. In case such conferences take place, the Directors of the Bureaus shall have the right to attend the meetings and there to express their opinions, but not to vote.

6. To present to the Governments of Cuba and of the United States of Brazil, respectively, yearly reports of their labors which shall be communicated at the same time to all the Governments of the other States of the Union.

7. To initiate and establish relations with similar Bureaus, and with the scientific and industrial associations and institutions for the exchange of publications, information and data conducive to the progress of the protection of industrial property.

8. To investigate cases where trademarks, designs, and industrial models, have failed to obtain the recognition of registration provided for by this Convention, on the part of the authorities of any one of the States forming the Union, and to communicate the facts and reasons to the Government of the country of origin and to interested parties.

9. To cooperate as agents for each one of the Governments of the signatory States before the respective authorities for the better performance of any act tending to promote or accomplish the ends of this convention.

propriedade intelectual e industrial, e publicá-los e fazel-los circular nas Nações da União, como tambem ministrar qualquer informação especial que se necessitar sobre a materia.

3.<sup>o</sup> Promover o estudo e divulgação das questões relativas á protecção da propriedade intelectual e industrial, publicando para esse fim uma ou mais revistas officiaes, nas quaes se ensenirão por inteiro ou resumidos, os documentos que as autoridades dos Estados signatarios enviarem á Secretaria.

Os Governos dos referidos Estados compromettem-se a remetter ás Secretarias Internacionaes Americanas as publicações officiaes que contiverem declarações de registro de marcas, nomes commerciaes e concessões de patentes, de privilegios, assim como as sentenças de nullidade de marcas ou patentes, dadas pelos seus respectivos Tribunaes.

4.<sup>o</sup> Communicar aos Governos dos Estados da União qualquer dificuldade ou obstáculo que se oppuzer ou retardar a efficaz applicação d'esta Convenção.

5.<sup>o</sup> Contribuir com os Governos dos Estados signatarios para a preparação de Conferencias Internacionaes para o estudo de legislações relativas á propriedade industrial e reformas que convier introduzir no regimen da União ou nos tratados vigentes sobre protecção das mesmas. Os Directores das Secretarias terão o direito de assistir ás sessões das Conferencias, com voz, mas sem voto.

6.<sup>o</sup> Apresentar aos Governos de Cuba e dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, relações annuas dos trabalhos realizados, comunicando-os, ao mesmo tempo, aos Governos de todos os outros Estados da União.

7.<sup>o</sup> Iniciar e manter relações com Secretarias analogas e com sociedades é instituições scientificas e industriaes para a permuta de publicações, relatorioes e dados que tendam ao progresso do direito da propriedade industrial.

8.<sup>o</sup> Investigar os casos em que as marcas de fábrica ou de comercio e os desenhos o modelos industriaes não tiverem sido reconhecidos ou registrados, de acordo com esta Convenção, por autoridades de algum dos Estados da União, comunicando os factos e informando as razões allegadas ao Governo do paiz de origem e aos interessados.

9.<sup>o</sup>—Cooperar, como agentes dos Governos das Nações signatarias, junto ás autoridades respectivas, para o melhor desempenho de qualquer gestão que tiver por objecto promover ou realizar os fins d'esta Convenção.

tection de la propriété intellectuelle et industrielle, les publier et organiser leur circulation dans les Nations de l'Union, fournir également toutes les informations spéciales que celles-ci solliciteraient sur la matière.

3.<sup>o</sup> Organiser l'étude et la vulgarisation des questions relatives à la protection de la propriété intellectuelle et industrielle, en publiant dans ce but une ou plusieurs Revues officielles, dans lesquelles seront insérés, en totalité ou en résumé, les documents envoyés au Bureau par les autorités des Etats signataires.

Les Gouvernements des dits Etats prennent l'engagement de remettre aux Bureaux Internationaux Américains, les publications officielles qui contiennent des déclarations d'enregistrement de Marques, désignations commerciales et concessions de patentes, de priviléges, de même que les sentences de nullité de marques ou de patentes, prononcées par leurs Tribunaux respectifs.

4.<sup>o</sup> Communiquer aux Gouvernements des Etats de l'Union toute difficulté ou obstacle qui s'oppose ou retarde l'application efficace de cette Convention.

5.<sup>o</sup> Contribuer avec les Gouvernements des Etats signataires, à la préparation de Conférences Internationales, pour l'étude de législations relatives à la propriété industrielle et des réformes qu'il convient d'introduire dans le régime de l'Union ou dans les Traitées en vigueur pour leur protection. Les Directeurs des Bureaux auront le droit d'assister aux Séances des Conférences, avec voix consultative seulement.

6.<sup>o</sup> Présenter aux Gouvernements de Cuba et des Etats-Unis du Brésil, des rapports annuels sur les travaux effectués, et les communiquer en même temps aux Gouvernements de tous les Etats de l'Union.

7.<sup>o</sup> Créer et conserver des relations avec des Bureaux analogues et avec des Sociétés et Institutions Scientifiques et Industrielles pour l'échange de publications, informations et renseignements qui aient trait au progrès du droit de la propriété industrielle.

8.<sup>o</sup> Rechercher les cas où les Marques de Fabrique et de Commerce, les Dessins et Modèles industriels n'auraient pas été reconnus et enregistrés, d'accord avec cette Convention, par les autorités de l'un quelconque des Etats de l'Union, communiquer les faits et les raisons allégués au Gouvernement du pays d'origine et aux intéressés.

9.<sup>o</sup> Coopérer comme agents des Gouvernements des Nations signataires, par devant les autorités respectives, au parfait fonctionnement de toute gestion qui aurait pour but de provoquer ou de réaliser les fins de cette Convention.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

La Oficina establecida en la ciudad de la Habana, tendrá á su cargo los registros de las marcas de comercio ó de fábrica que procedan de los Estados Unidos de América, México, Cuba, Haití, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala y Panamá.

La Oficina establecida en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, tendrá á su cargo los registros de las marcas de comercio ó de fábrica que procedan del Brasil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Perú, Ecuador, Venezuela y Colombia.

## ARTÍCULO XIV.

Las dos Oficinas Internacionales se considerarán como una sola, y á los efectos de unificación de los registros, se dispone:

- a) que ambas lleven las mismos libros y la misma contabilidad, bajo un idéntico sistema;
- b) que cada semana se remitan, recíprocamente, copias de todas las solicitudes, registros, comunicaciones y demás documentos que se refieran al reconocimiento de los derechos de los propietarios.

## ARTÍCULO XV.

Las Oficinas Internacionales se regirán por un mismo Reglamento, redactado de acuerdo por los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Cuba y los Estados Unidos del Brasil, y aprobados por todos los demás Estados signatarios.

Los presupuestos de gastos serán aprobados por dichos Gobiernos y costeados por todos los Estados signatarios, en una proporción igual á la establecida por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en Washington, y á ese respecto, esas Oficinas estarán bajo el control de los Gobiernos en cuyos países tengan su asiento.

Las Oficinas internacionales podrán adoptar los Reglamentos interiores que crean convenientes para el cumplimiento de lo estipulado en esta Convención, siempre que no estén en contradicción con los términos de ella.

## ARTÍCULO XVI.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos del Brasil procederán á la organización de las Oficinas de la Unión Internacional, de acuerdo con lo estipulado, tan pronto como haya sido ratificada esta Convención por las dos terceras partes, á lo menos, de las Naciones pertenecientes á cada grupo.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The Bureau established in the City of Havana, Cuba, shall have charge of the registration of trade-marks coming from the United States of America, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama.

The Bureau established in the City of Rio de Janeiro, shall have charge of the registration of trade-marks coming from Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The two International Bureaus shall be considered as one, and for the purpose of the unification of the registrations it is provided:

- a) Both shall have the same books and the same accounts kept under an identical system;
- b) Copies shall be reciprocally transmitted weekly from one to the other of all applications, registrations, communications and other documents affecting the recognition of the rights of owners of trademarks.

## ARTICLE XV.

The International Bureaus shall be governed by identical regulations, formed with the concurrence of the Governments of the Republic of Cuba and of the United States of Brazil and approved by all the other signatory States.

Their budgets, after being sanctioned by the said Governments, shall be defrayed by all the signatory States in the same proportion as that established for the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, and in this particular they shall be placed under the control of those Governments within whose territories they are established.

The International Bureaus may establish such rules of practice and procedure, not inconsistent with the terms of this convention, as they may deem necessary and proper to give effect to its provisions.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The Governments of the Republic of Cuba and of the United States of Brazil shall proceed with the organization of the Bureaus of the International Union as herein provided, upon the ratification of this Convention by at least two-thirds of the nations belonging to each group.

## ARTIGO XIII.

A Secretaria estabelecida na cidade de Havana terá a seu cargo os registos das marcas de commercio e de fabrica que procedam dos Estados Unidos da América, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Republica Dominicana, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala e Panamá.

A Secretaria estabelecida na cidade do Rio de Janeiro terá a seu cargo os registros das marcas de commercio e de fabrica procedentes do Brasil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Perú, Ecuador, Venezuela e Colombia.

## ARTIGO XIV.

As duas Secretarias Internacionaes serão consideradas como uma só; e, para os effeitos da unificação dos registros, fica estabelecido:

a): que as duas façam suas annotações em livros iguaes, e tenham igual contabilidade, adoptando identico systema;

b): que semanalmente se remettam reciprocamente, copias de todos os requerimentos, registros, comunicações e mais documentos que se referirem ao reconhecimento dos direitos dos proprietarios.

## ARTIGO XV.

As Secretarias Internacionaes se regerão por um só regulamento, redigido de conformidade pelos Gouvernos das Republicas de Cuba e dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, e approvado por todos os outros Estados signatarios.

Os orçamentos das despezas serão aprovados por esses Gouvernos e custeados por todos os Estados signatarios em proporção igual á estabelecida pela Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas em Washington; e para isso, essas Secretarias serão fiscalizadas pelos Gouvernos em cujos paízes tiverem a sua séde.

As Secretarias Internacionaes poderão adoptar os regulamentos internos que julgarem convenientes para cumprimento do estipulado n'esta Convenção, comtanto que taes regulamentos estejam de acordo com os termos da mesma.

## ARTIGO XVI.

Os Gouvernos das Republicas de Cuba e dos Estados Unidos do Brasil organizarão as Secretarias da União International, de acordo com o estipulado, logo que fôr ratificada esta Convenção pelas duas rças partes, pelo menos, das Nações pertencentes a cada grupo.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Le Bureau installé dans la Ville de la Havane aura à sa charge les registres des Marques de Commerce et de Fabrique provenant des États-Unis d'Amérique, du Mexique, de Cuba, d'Haïti, de la République Dominicaine, du Salvador, du Honduras, de Nicaragua, de Costa-Rica, du Guatémala et de Panama.

Le Bureau installé dans la Ville de Rio de Janeiro aura à sa charge les registres de Marques de Commerce et de Fabrique provenant du Brésil, de l'Uruguay, de l'Argentine, du Paraguay, de la Bolivie, du Chili, du Pérou, de l'Équateur, de Venezuela et de la Colombie.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Les deux Bureaux Internationaux seront considérés comme ne formant qu'un seul, et, aux fins de l'unification des Registres, il est disposé:

a) Que les deux Bureaux aient des livres semblables et la même comptabilité, d'un système identique.

b) Que chaque semaine ils fassent l'échange réciproque des copies de toutes les demandes, enregistrements, communications et autres documents qui aient trait à la reconnaissance des droits des auteurs ou des propriétaires.

## ARTICLE XV.

Les Bureaux Internationaux seront régis par un même Règlement, rédigé d'accord par les Gouvernements des Républiques de Cuba et des États-Unis du Brésil, et approuvé par tous les autres États signataires.

Les budgets des dépenses seront approuvés par les dits Gouvernements et alimentés par tous les États signataires dans une proportion égale à celle qu'a établie le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines à Washington, et à ce sujet, ces Bureaux seront sous le contrôle des Gouvernements des pays où ils ont leur siège.

Les Bureaux Internationaux pourront adopter les Règlements internes qu'ils jugeront convenables pour l'accomplissement de ce qui est stipulé dans cette Convention, si toutefois ils ne sont pas en contradiction avec les termes de celle-ci.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Les Gouvernements des Républiques de Cuba et des États-Unis du Brésil, procèderont à l'organisation des Bureaux de l'Union Internationale, d'accord avec ce qui est stipulé, aussitôt que cette Convention sera ratifiée par les deux tiers, au moins, des Nations appartenant à chaque groupe.

No será necesario el establecimiento simultáneo de las dos Oficinas, pudiendo instalarse una sola, si hubiese el número señalado de Naciones signatarias.

#### ARTÍCULO XVII.

Los tratados sobre marcas de comercio ó de fábrica, celebrados con anterioridad entre los Estados signatarios, serán substituidos por esta Convención, desde la fecha de su ratificación, en cuanto á las relaciones entre dichos Estados.

#### ARTICULO XVIII.

La ratificación ó adhesiones de las Naciones Americanas á esta Convención, serán comunicadas al Gobierno de la República Argentina, que las hará saber á todos los demás Estados de la Unión. Esas comunicaciones harán las veces de canje.

#### ARTÍCULO XIX.

El Estado signatario que creyere conveniente desligarse de esta Convención, lo hará saber al Gobierno de la República Argentina, que lo comunicará á los demás Estados de la Unión; y un año después de recibida la comunicación respectiva, cesará la vigencia de esta Convención respecto del Estado que la hubiera denunciado.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención y ponen en ella el sello de la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los veinte días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.—* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.—* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.—* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

The simultaneous establishment of both Bureaus shall not be necessary; one only may be established if there be the number of adherent governments provided for above.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

The treaties on trade-marks previously concluded by and between the signatory States, shall be substituted by the present convention from the date of its ratification, as far as the relations between the signatory States are concerned.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

The ratifications or adhesion of the American States to the present Convention shall be communicated to the Government of the Argentine Republic, which shall lay them before the other States of the Union. These communications shall take the place of an exchange of ratifications.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

Any signatory State that may see fit to withdraw from the present Convention shall so notify the Government of the Argentine Republic, which shall communicate this fact to the other States of the Union, and one year after the receipt of such communication this Convention shall cease with regard to the State that shall have withdrawn.

In Witness Whereof, the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates sign this Convention and affix to it the Seal of the Fourth International American Conference.

Made and signed in the City of Buenos Aires, on the twentieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic in order that certified copies may be made to be forwarded through appropriate diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory Nations.

*For the United States of America.—* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.—* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.—* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chile.—* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

Não será necessário estabelecer simultaneamente as duas Secretarias, podendo installar-se uma só, se houver o numero, já indicado, de Nações signatarias.

#### ARTIGO XVII.

Os tratados sobre marcas de commercio ou de fabrica anteriormente celebrados entre os Estados signatarios, serão substituidos por esta Convenção, desde a data da sua ratificação, quanto ás relações entre esses Estados.

#### ARTIGO XVIII.

A ratificação ou adhesões das Nações Americanas a esta Convenção serão comunicadas ao Governo da Republica Argentina, que as fará saber a todos os outros Estados da União. Essas comunicações farão as vezes de permuta.

#### ARTIGO XIX.

O Estado signatario, que julgar conveniente desligar-se d'esta Convenção, o fará saber ao Governo da Republica Argentina, que o comunicará aos outros Estados da União, e, um anno depois de recebida a communicação respectiva, cessará a vigencia d'esta Convenção, relativamente ao Estado que a tiver denunciado.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção e poêm n'ella o sello da Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez e francés, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas, que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*Pela Republica Argentina—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.*

*Pela Republica do Chile—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.*

Il ne sera pas nécessaire d'organiser simultanément les deux Bureaux; on pourra en installer un seul aussitôt qu'il y aura le nombre indiqué de Nations signataires.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

Les Traité sur les Marques de Commerce et de Fabrique établis antérieurement entre les États signataires, seront remplacés par cette Convention, à partir de la date de sa ratification, pour ce qui est des relations entre les dits Etats.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

La ratification ou les adhésions des Nations Américaines à cette Convention, seront communiquées au Gouvernement de la République Argentine, lequel en donnera connaissance à tous les pays de l'Union. Ces communications serviront d'échange.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

L'État signataire qui croirait avantageux de se délier de cette Convention, le fera savoir au Gouvernement de la République Argentine, qui en fera communication aux autres Etats de l'Union, et une année après la réception de la communication respective, cette Convention cessera d'être en vigueur pour l'État qui l'aurait dénoncée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaries et Délégués signent la présente Convention et y apposent le sceau de la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires le vingt-ième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais portugais, et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, pour qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*Pour la République Argentine—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.*

*Pour la République du Chili—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.*

- Por la Repùblica de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.  
*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.
- Por la Repùblica de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.  
*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.
- Por la Repùblica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.  
*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.
- Por la Repùblica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.  
*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.
- Por la Repùblica del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.
- Por la Repùblica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
- Por la Repùblica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.
- Por la Repùblica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.
- Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
- Por la Repùblica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.
- Por la Repùblica de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.  
*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.
- Por la Repùblica del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- Por la Repùblica del Peru.*—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- Por la Repùblica de el Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- Por la Repùblica del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.  
*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

<i>Pela Republica da Colombia</i> —Roberto Ancízar.	<i>Pour la République de Colombie</i> —Roberto Ancízar.
<i>Pela Republica da Costa Rica</i> —Alfredo Volio.	<i>Pour la République de Costa-Rica</i> —Alfredo Volio.
<i>Pela Republica de Cuba</i> —Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.	<i>Pour la République de Cuba</i> —Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.
<i>Pela Republica Dominicana</i> —Américo Lugo.	<i>Pour la République Dominicaine</i> —Américo Lugo.
<i>Pela Republica do Equador</i> —Alejandro Cárdenas.	<i>Pour la République de l'Équateur</i> —Alejandro Cárdenas.
<i>Pela Republica de Guatemala</i> —Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.	<i>Pour la République du Guatémala</i> —Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
<i>Pela Republica de Haïti</i> —Constantin Fouchard.	<i>Pour la République d'Haïti</i> —Constantin Fouchard.
<i>Pela Republica de Honduras</i> —Luis Lazo Arriaga.	<i>Pour la République du Honduras</i> —Luis Lazo Arriaga.
<i>Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico</i> —Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.	<i>Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains</i> —Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
<i>Pela Republica de Nicaragua</i> —Manuel Pérez Alonso.	<i>Pour la République de Nicaragua</i> —Manuel Pérez Alonso.
<i>Pela Republica do Panamá</i> —Belisario Porras.	<i>Pour la République de Panama</i> —Belisario Porras.
<i>Pela Republica do Paraguay</i> —Teodosio González, José P. Montero.	<i>Pour la République du Paraguay</i> —Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
<i>Pela República do Perú</i> —Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.	<i>Pour la République du Pérou</i> —Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
<i>Pela Republica do Salvador</i> —Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.	<i>Pour la République du Salvador</i> —Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
<i>Pela Republica do Uruguay</i> —Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.	<i>Pour la République de l'Uruguay</i> —Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.
<i>Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela</i> —Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.	<i>Pour les Etats-Unis de Venezuela</i> —Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX L.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### CONVENCIÓN

##### *Propiedad literaria y artística*

S. S. E. E. los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América, de la República Argentina, del Brasil, de Chile, de Colombia, de Costa Rica, de Cuba, de la República Dominicana, del Ecuador, de Guatemala, de Haití, de Honduras, de México, de Nicaragua, de Panamá, del Paraguay, del Perú, de El Salvador, del Uruguay y de Venezuela;

Desiendo que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados, para aprobar las Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados que juzgaren útiles á los intereses de América, á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

*Estados Unidos de América:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos del Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*República de Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*República de Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*República de Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*República de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*República del Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*República de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*República de Haití:* Constantin Fouchard.

*República de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

#### CONVENTION

##### *Literary and artistic copyright*

Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela;

BEING desirous that their respective countries may be represented at the Fourth International American Conference, have sent thereto the following Delegates duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties which they might deem advantageous to the interests of America:

*United States of America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Argentine Republic:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*United States of Brazil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Republic of Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Republic of Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Republic of Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*Republic of Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Dominican Republic:* Américo Lugo.

*Republic of Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Republic of Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Republic of Haiti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*Republic of Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

## APPENDIX L.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### CONVENÇÃO

*Propriedade litteraria e artistica*

#### CONVENTION

*Propriété littéraire et artistique*

Suas Excellencias, os Srs. Presidentes dos Estados Unidos da America, da Republica Argentina, do Brasil, do Chile, da Colombia, da Costa Rica, da Republica Dominicana, do Equador, de Guatemala, de Haiti, de Honduras, do Mexico, de Nicaragua, do Panamá, do Paraguay, do Perú, do Salvador, do Uruguay e da Venezuela;

Desejando que os seus respectivos paizes estivessem representados na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, mandaram, devidamente autorizados para aprovarem as recomendações, resoluções, convenções e tratados que julgassem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Srs. Delegados:

*Estados Unidos da America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Republica Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos do Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Republica do Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Republica da Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Republica da Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*Republica de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Republica Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*Republica do Equador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Republica de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Republica de Haïti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*Republica de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

LL. EE. les Présidents des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la République Argentine, du Brésil, du Chili, de la Colombie, de Costa-Rica, de Cuba, de la République Dominicaine, de l'Équateur, du Guatemala, d'Haïti, du Honduras, du Mexique, de Nicaragua, de Panama, du Paraguay, du Pérou, du Salvador, de l'Uruguay et de Venezuela.

Désirant que leurs pays respectifs fussent représentés à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, y envoyèrent, dûment autorisés, pour approuver les Recommandations, Résolutions, Conventions et Traités qu'ils jugeraient utiles aux intérêts de l'Amérique, MM. les Délégués dont les noms suivent:

*Etats-Unis d'Amérique:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*République Argentine:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*États-Unis du Brésil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*République du Chili:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*République de Colombie:* Roberto Ancízar.

*République de Costa-Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*République de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*République Dominicaine:* Américo Lugo.

*République de l'Équateur:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*République du Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*République d'Haïti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*République du Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Estados Unidos Mexicanos:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República de Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República del Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República del Perú:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República de El Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República del Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado en celebrar la siguiente Convención, sobre Propiedad Literaria y Artística.

Art. 1.<sup>o</sup>—Los Estados signatarios reconocen y protegen los derechos de Propiedad Literaria y Artística, de conformidad con las estipulaciones de la presente Convención.

Art. 2.<sup>o</sup>—En la expresión “obras-literarias y artísticas” se comprenden los libros, escritos, folletos de todas clases, cualquiera que sea la materia de que traten, y cualquiera que sea el número de sus páginas; las obras dramáticas ó dramáticomusicales; las coreográficas, las composiciones musicales, con ó sin palabras; los dibujos, las pinturas, las esculturas, los grabados; las obras fotográficas; las esferas astronómicas ó geográficas; los planos, croquis ó trabajos plásticos relativos á geografía, geología ó topografía, arquitectura ó cualquiera ciencia; y, en fin, queda comprendida toda producción que pueda publicarse por cualquier medio de impresión ó reproducción.

Art. 3.<sup>o</sup>—El reconocimiento del derecho de propiedad obtenido en un Estado, de conformidad con sus leyes, surtirá de pleno derecho sus efectos en todos los demás, sin necesidad de llenar ninguna otra formalidad, siempre que aparezca en la obra cualquiera manifestación que indique la reserva de la propiedad.

Art. 4.<sup>o</sup>—El derecho de propiedad de una obra literaria ó artística, comprende, para su autor ó causahabientes, la facultad exclusiva de disponer de ella, de publicarla, de enajenarla, de traducirla ó de autorizar su traducción, y reproducirla en cualquier forma, ya total, ya parcialmente.

Art. 5.<sup>o</sup>—Se considera autor de una obra protegida, salvo prueba en contrario, á aquel cuyo nombre ó pseudónimo conocido esté indicado en ella; en consecuen-

*Mexican United States:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Republic of Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Republic of Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*Republic of Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Republic of Peru:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Republic of Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez;

*Republic of Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*United States of Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Who, after having presented their credentials and the same having been found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright.

1st.—The signatory States acknowledge and protect the rights of Literary and Artistic Property in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention.

2nd.—In the expression “literary and artistic works” are included books, writings, pamphlets of all kinds, whatever may be the subject of which they treat, and whatever the number of their pages; dramatic or dramatico-musical works; choreographic and musical compositions, with or without words; drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings; photographic works; astronomical or geographical globes; plans, sketches or plastic works relating to geography, geology or topography, architecture or any other science; and, finally, all productions that can be published by any means of impression or reproduction.

3rd.—The acknowledgement of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall produce its effects of full right, in all the other States, without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right.

4th.—The copyright of a literary or artistic work, includes for its author or assigns the exclusive power of disposing of the same, of publishing, assigning, translating or authorizing its translation and reproducing it in any form whether wholly or in part.

5th.—The author of a protected work, except in case of proof to the contrary, shall be considered the person whose name or well known nom-de-plume is

*Estados Unidos do Mexico:* Victorian. Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República de Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República do Paraguai:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República do Perú:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República do Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República do Uruguai:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos da Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Os quaes, depois de terem apresentado as suas credenciais, que foram consideradas em bôa e devida forma, deliberaram celebrar a seguinte Convenção sobre propriedade litteraria e artistica:

Art. 1.º—Os Estados signatarios reconhecem e protegem os direitos de propriedade litteraria e artistica, conforme o estipulado na presente Convenção.

Art. 2.º—Na expressão “obras litterarias e artisticas” se comprehendem os livros, escriptos, folhetos de toda a classe, qualquer que seja a materia de que tratem, e qualquer que seja o numero das suas paginas; as obras dramaticas, dramatico-musicæ, as coreographicas, as composições musicæ, com ou sem palavras, os desenhos, as pinturas, as esculturas, as gravuras, as obras photographicas, as espheras astronomicas ou geographicas, os planos, croquis ou trabalhos plasticos, relativos á geographia, geología, topographia, architectura, ou qualquer sciencia, e, finalmente, toda a obra que se puder publicar por qualquer meio de impressão ou reprodução.

Art. 3.º—O reconhecimento do direito de propriedade, obtido n'um Estado, de accordo com as suas leis, terá, de pleno direito, os mesmos effeitos em todos os outros, sem necessidade de preencher outra formalidade, sempre que apparecer na obra qualquer declaração, indicando que fica reservado o direito de propriedade.

Art. 4.º—O direito de propriedade de uma obra litteraria ou artistica comprehende, para seu autor ou representantes legaes, a facultad exclusiva de dispôr d'ella, de publical-a, de vendel-a, de traduzil-a, ou de autorizar a sua traducçao e reproduçao, em qualquer forma, quer total, quer parcialmente.

Art. 5.º—Considera-se autor de uma obra protegida, salvo quando se provar o contrario, a pessoa, cujo nome ou pseudo nymo conhecido estiver n'ella indicado;

*États-Unis Mexicains:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*République de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*République de Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*République du Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*République du Pérou:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*République du Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez:

*République l'Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*États-Unis de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs et avoir reconnu qu'ils étaient en bonne et due forme, ont décidé de célébrer la Convention suivante sur la Propriété Littéraire et Artistique:

Art. 1. Les États signataires reconnaissent et protègent les droits de propriété littéraire et artistique, conformément à ce qui est stipulé dans la présente Convention.

Art. 2. Dans l'expression “œuvres littéraires et artistiques” sont compris les livres, les écrits, les brochures de toutes sortes, quels que soient la matière que l'on y traite et le nombre des pages; les œuvres dramatiques ou dramatique-musicales, les œuvres chorégraphiques, les compositions musicales, avec ou sans paroles, les dessins, les peintures, les sculptures, les gravures, les travaux photographiques, les sphères astronomiques ou géographiques, les plans, croquis ou travaux plastiques se rapportant à géographie, géologie ou topographie, architecture, ou toute autre science; et enfin toute production qui puisse se publier au moyen de la presse ou de la reproduction.

Art. 3. La connaissance du droit de propriété obtenu dans un État, conformément à ses lois, produira de plein droit, ses effets dans tous les autres, sans qu'il y ait à remplir d'autres formalités, pourvu, qu'apparaisse dans l'œuvre quelque indication faisant savoir, que la propriété en est réservée.

Art. 4. Le droit de propriété d'une œuvre littéraire ou artistique comprend, pour son auteur ou ses ayant droits, la faculté exclusive d'en disposer, de la publier, de l'aliéner, de la traduire ou d'en autoriser la traduction, et de la reproduire de quelque manière que ce soit, en tout ou en partie.

Art. 5. Est considéré comme auteur d'une œuvre protégée, sauf preuve du contraire, celui dont le nom ou le pseudonyme connu y est indiqué; en consé-

cia, se admitirá por los Tribunales de los diversos países signatarios, la acción entablada por el autor ó su representante contra los falsificadores ó infractores.

Art. 6.<sup>o</sup>—Los autores ó sus causahabientes, nacionales, ó extranjeros domiciliados, gozarán en los países signatarios los derechos que las leyes respectivas acuerden, sin que esos derechos puedan exceder el término de protección acordado en el país de origen.

Para las obras compuestas de varios volúmenes que no se publiquen juntamente, del mismo modo que para los boletines ó entregas ó publicaciones periódicas, el plazo de propiedad comenzará á contarse, respecto de cada volúmen, boletín ó entrega ó publicación periódica, desde la respectiva fecha de su publicación.

Art. 7.<sup>o</sup>—Se considerará como país de origen de una obra, el de su primera publicación en América y si ella se ha verificado simultáneamente en varios de los países signatarios, aquel cuya ley fije el término más corto de protección.

Art. 8.<sup>o</sup>—La obra que no obtuvo en su origen la propiedad literaria, no será susceptible de adquirirla en sus reediciones posteriores.

Art. 9.<sup>o</sup>—Las traducciones lícitas son protegidas como las obras originales.

Los traductores de obras, acerca de las cuales no existe ó se hubiere extinguido el derecho de propiedad garantizado, podrán obtener, respecto de sus traducciones, los derechos de propiedad declarados en el art. 3.<sup>o</sup>, mas no podrán impedir la publicación de otras traducciones de la misma obra.

Art. 10.<sup>o</sup>—Pueden publicarse en la prensa periódica, sin necesidad de autorización alguna, los discursos pronunciados ó leídos en asambleas deliberantes, ante los tribunales de justicia ó en las reuniones públicas, sin perjuicio de lo que dispongan á este respecto las leyes internas de cada Estado.

Art. 11.<sup>o</sup>—Las obras literarias, científicas ó artísticas, cualquiera que sea su materia, publicadas en periódicos ó revistas de cualquiera de los países de la Unión no pueden reproducirse en los otros países, sin el consentimiento de los autores. Con la excepción de las obras mencionadas, cualquier artículo de periódico puede reproducirse por otros, si ello no ha sido expresamente prohibido, debiendo, en todo caso, citarse la fuente de donde aquél se ha tomado.

Las noticias y misceláneas que tienen el carácter de mera prensa informativa, no gozan de la protección de esta Convención.

indicated therein; consequently suit brought by such author or his representative against counterfeitors or violators, shall be admitted by the Courts of the Signatory States.

6th.—The authors or their assigns, citizens or domiciled foreigners, shall enjoy in the signatory countries the rights that the respective laws accord, without those rights being allowed to exceed the term of protection granted in the country of origin.

For works comprising several volumes that are not published simultaneously, as well as for bulletins, or parts, or periodical publications, the term of the copyright will commence to run, with respect to each volume, bulletin, part, or periodical publication, from the respective date of its publication.

7th.—The country of origin of a work will be deemed that of its first publication in America, and if it shall have appeared simultaneously in several of the signatory countries, that which fixes the shortest period of protection.

8th.—A work which was not originally copyrighted shall not be entitled to copyright in subsequent editions.

9th.—Authorized translations shall be protected in the same manner as original works.

Translators of works concerning which no right of guaranteed property exists, or the guaranteed copyright of which may have been extinguished, may obtain for their translations the rights of property set forth in Article 3rd but they shall not prevent the publication of other translations of the same work.

10th.—Addresses or discourses delivered or read before deliberative assemblies, Courts of Justice, or at public meeting, may be printed in the daily press without the necessity of any authorization, with due regard, however, to the provisions of the domestic legislation of each nation.

11th.—Literary, scientific or artistic writings, whatever may be their subjects, published in newspapers or magazines, in any one of the countries of the Union, shall not be reproduced in the other countries without the consent of the authors. With the exception of the works mentioned, any article in a newspaper may be reprinted by others, if it has not been expressly prohibited, but in every case, the source from which it is taken must be cited.

News and miscellaneous items published merely for general information, do not enjoy protection under this Convention.

por consequencia, se admittirá, nos Tribunaes dos diversos paizes signatarios, a accão promovida pelo autor ou seu representante contra os falsificadores ou infractores.

Art. 6.<sup>o</sup>—Os autores ou seus representantes legaes, nacionaes, ou estrangeiros domiciliados, gozarão, nos paizes signatarios, dos direitos que as leis d'esses paizes concederem, sem que tacs direitos possam exceder o termo de protecção concedida no paiz de origem.

Para as obras compostas de varios tomos, não publicados juntamente, do mesmo modo que para os boletins ou distribuições ou publicações periodicas, o prazo da propriedade principiará a contar-se, respectivamente, com relação a cada tomo, bolemit, distribuição ou publicação periodica, desde a data respectiva da publicação.

Art. 7.<sup>o</sup>—Considera-se como paiz de origem de uma obra, o da sua primeira publicação na America; e se ella tiver sido feita simultaneamente em alguns dos paizes signatarios, aquelle cuja lei fixar o termo mais curto de protecção.

Art. 8.<sup>o</sup>—A obra que não tiver obtido no paiz de origem a propriedade litteraria, não será susceptivel de adquiril-a nas edições posteriores.

Art. 9.<sup>o</sup>—As traducções licitas são protegidas como as obras originaes.

Os traductores de obras que não tenham a garantia do direito de propriedade, ou cujo direito esteja extinto, poderão obter, relativamente ás traducções, os direitos de propriedade declarados no Art. 3.<sup>o</sup>, mas não poderão impedir a publicação de outras traducções da mesma obra.

Art. 10.—Podem publicar-se na imprensa periodica, sem necessidade de autorização alguma, os discursos pronunciados ou lidos em assembléas deliberantes, perante os tribunaes de justiça ou nas reuniões publicas, sem prejuizo do que disponham, a este respeito, as leis internas de cada paiz.

Art. 11.—As obras litterarias, scientificas ou artisticas, qualquer que seja a sua materia, publicadas em jornaes ou revistas em qualquer dos paizes da União, não poderão ser reproduzidas em outros paizes sem o consentimento dos autores. Exceptuando as obras mencionadas, qualquer artigo de periodico pôde ser transcripto por outros, se isso não tiver sido expressamente prohibido, devendo em todo caso ser citado o periodico do qual se fez a extracção.

As noticias e miscellaneas, que tenham o carácter de mera imprensa informativa, não gozam da protecção d'esta Convenção.

quence, les Tribunaux des divers pays signataires, admettront les poursuites entamées par l'auteur ou par ses représentants contre les contrefacteurs ou les infracteurs.

Art. 6. Les auteurs ou leurs ayant droits, nationaux ou étrangers domiciliés, jouiront, dans les pays signataires, des droits que les lois respectives y accordent, sans que ces droits puissent excéder le terme de protection accordé dans le pays d'origine.

Quant aux œuvres composées de plusieurs volumes, qui ne se publieront pas ensemble, ainsi que les bulletins, livrasons ou publications périodiques, le temps de la propriété commencera à se compter pour chaque volume, bulletin, livraison ou publication périodique, à partir de la date respective de leur publication.

Art. 7. Sera considéré comme pays d'origine d'une œuvre, celui de sa première *publication* en Amérique, et si elle s'est effectuée simultanément dans plusieurs des pays signataires, celui dont la loi fixe le temps le plus court de protection.

Art. 8. L'ouvrage qui à son origine n'obtint pas la propriété littéraire, ne pourra pas l'acquérir pour les éditions suivantes.

Art. 9. Les traductions licites sont protégées comme les œuvres originales.

Les traducteurs d'ouvrages, en faveur desquels n'existerait pas, ou serait périmé, le droit de propriété garanti, pourront obtenir, pour leurs traductions, les droits de propriété indiqués dans l'article 3., mais ils ne pourront aucunement s'opposer à la publication d'autres traductions des mêmes ouvrages.

Art. 10. Par la presse périodique, et sans qu'il y ait besoin d'aucune autorisation, il pourra être publié les discours prononcés ou lus dans des assemblées délibérantes, devant les tribunaux de justice ou dans les réunions publiques, sans autres limites que les dispositions légales internes de chaque Etat à ce sujet.

Art. 11. Les œuvres littéraires, scientifiques ou artistiques, quelle que soit la matière qu'on y traite, publiées dans des journaux ou dans des revues, de n'importe quel pays de l'Union, ne peuvent être reproduites en aucun autre sans le consentement des auteurs. Exception faite des œuvres mentionnées, tout article de journal pourra être reproduit par d'autres journaux, si le premier ne le défend pas expressément, et en tout cas, en reproduisant un article, la source devra en être indiquée.

Les nouvelles, l'ensemble des faits divers, qui n'ont que le caractère de simple presse informative, ne jouissent pas de la protection de cette Convention.

Art. 12.<sup>o</sup>—La reproducción de fragmentos de obras literarias ó artísticas en publicaciones destinadas á la enseñanza ó para crestomatía, no confiere ningún derecho de propiedad, y puede, por consiguiente, ser hecha libremente en todos los países signatarios.

Art. 13.<sup>o</sup>—Se considerarán reproducciones ilícitas, para los efectos de la responsabilidad civil, las apropiaciones indirectas, no autorizadas, de una obra literaria ó artística y que no representen el carácter de obra original.

Será también considerada ilícita la reproducción, en cualquiera forma, de una obra íntegra, ó de la mayor parte de ella, acompañada de notas ó comentarios, á pretexto de crítica literaria, de ampliación ó complemento de la obra original.

Art. 14.<sup>o</sup>—Toda obra falsificada podrá ser secuestrada en los países signatarios, en que la obra original tenga derecho á ser protegida legalmente, sin perjuicio de las indemnizaciones ó las penas en que incurran los falsificadores, según las leyes del país en que el fraude se haya cometido.

Art. 15.<sup>o</sup>—Cada uno de los Gobiernos de los países signatarios, conservará la libertad de permitir, vigilar ó prohibir que circulen, se representen ó expongan, obras ó reproducciones respecto de las cuales tuviere que ejercer ese derecho la autoridad competente.

Art. 16.<sup>o</sup>—La presente Convención comenzará á regir entre los Estados signatarios que la ratifiquen, tres meses después que comuniquen su ratificación al Gobierno Argentino, y permanecerá en vigor entre todos ellos, hasta un año después de la fecha de la denuncia. Esta denuncia será dirigida al Gobierno Argentino y no tendrá efecto, sino respecto del país que la haya hecho.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención y ponen en ella el sello de la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los once días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley,

12th.—The reproduction of extracts from literary or artistic publications for the purpose of instruction or chrestomathy, does not confer any right of property, and may, therefore, be freely made in all the signatory countries.

13th.—The indirect appropriation of unauthorized parts of a literary or artistic work, having no original character, shall be deemed an illicit reproduction, in so far as affects civil liability.

The reproduction in any form of an entire work, or of the greater part thereof, accompanied by notes or commentaries under the pretext of literary criticism or amplification, or supplement to the original work, shall also be considered illicit.

14th.—Every publication infringing a copyright may be confiscated in the signatory countries in which the original work had the right to be legally protected, without prejudice to the indemnities or penalties which the counterfeiters may have incurred according to the laws of the country in which the fraud may have been committed.

15th.—Each of the Governments of the signatory countries, shall retain the right to permit, inspect, or prohibit the circulation, representation or exhibition of works or productions, concerning which the proper authority may have to exercise that right.

16th.—The present Convention shall become operative between the Signatory States which ratify it, three months after they shall have communicated their ratification to the Argentine Government, and it shall remain in force among them until a year after the date when it may be denounced. This denunciation shall be addressed to the Argentine Government and shall be without force except with respect to the country making it.

*In witness whereof*, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed thereto the Seal of the Fourth International American Conference.

Made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires on the eleventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the signatory nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

Art. 12.—A reprodução de fragmentos de obras litterarias ou artisticas destinadas ao ensino ou a chrestomathias não dá direito de propriedade, e pode, por consequente, ser feita livremente em todos os paizes signatarios.

Art. 13.—Consideram-se reproduções ilícitas, para os efeitos da responsabilidade civil, as usurpações indirectas, não autorizadas, de uma obra litteraria ou artistica, e que não assuma o caracter de obra original.

Será tambem considerada ilícita a transcripção, em qualquer forma, de uma obra integra, ou da maior parte d'ella, acompanhada de notas ou commentarios, a pretexto de critica litteraria, de ampliação ou complemento da obra original.

Art. 14.—Qualquer obra falsificada poderá ser sequestrada nos paizes signatarios, onde a obra original tiver o direito de ser protegida legalmente, sem prejuizo das indemnizações ou penas em que incorram os falsificadores, conforme as leis do paiz em que a fraude tiver sido commettida.

Art. 15.—Cada um dos Governos dos paizes signatarios conservará a liberdade de permitir, fiscalizar ou prohibir que circulem, se representem ou exponham obras ou producções sobre as quaes a autoridade competente tiver de exercer esse direito.

Art. 16.—A presente Convenção principiará a vigorar entre os paizes signatarios que a ratifiquem, tres mezes depois de ser comunicada a ratificação ao Governo Argentino, e permanecerá em vigencia em todos elles, até um anno depois da data da denuncia. Esta denuncia será feita ao Governo Argentino e não terá efeito senão com relação ao paiz denunciante.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção e nella põem o sello da Quarta Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos onze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

Art. 12. La reproduction de fragments d'œuvres littéraires ou artistiques dans des publications destinées à l'enseignement ou pour chrestomathie, ne donne aucun droit de propriété et peut, en conséquence, être faite librement dans tous les pays signataires.

Art. 13. Seront reconnues reproductions illicites, aux effets de la responsabilité civile, les appropriations indirectes, non autorisées, d'une œuvre littéraire ou artistique, et qui ne présentent pas le caractère d'œuvre originale.

Sera aussi considérée comme illicite la reproduction, quelle qu'en soit la forme, d'une œuvre complète, ou de sa plus grande partie, accompagnée de notes ou de commentaires, sous prétexte de critique littéraire, d'amplification ou de complément de l'œuvre originale.

Art. 14. Toute œuvre falsifiée pourra être séquestrée dans les pays signataires, où l'œuvre originale ait droit à être protégée légalement, sans préjudice des indemnités ou des peines encourues par les falsificateurs, selon les lois du pays où la fraude aurait été commise.

Art. 15. Chaque Gouvernement des pays signataires conservera la liberté de permettre, de surveiller ou de prohiber que circulent, se représentent ou s'exposent les œuvres ou productions sur lesquelles l'autorité compétente aurait le droit d'exercer son action.

Art. 16. La présente Convention entrera en vigueur dans les Etats signataires qui la ratifieront, trois mois après qu'ils auront communiqué leur ratification au Gouvernement Argentin, et restera en vigueur entre eux pendant une année à partir de la date de la dénonciation. Cette dénonciation sera adressée au Gouvernement Argentin et n'aura d'effets qu'envers le pays qui l'aura faite.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires et Délégués signent la présente Convention et y apposent le sceau de la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le onzième jour du mois d'Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de el Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos Gracia Velez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Roberto A. Estevá Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

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*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, San José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manual Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## A P P E N D I X M .

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### CONVENCIÓN

##### *Reclamaciones pecuniarias*

S. S. E. E. los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América, de la República Argentina, del Brasil, de Chile, de Colombia, de Costa Rica, de Cuba, de la República Dominicana, del Ecuador, de Guatemala, de Haití, de Honduras, de México, de Nicaragua, de Panamá, del Paraguay, del Perú, de El Salvador, del Uruguay y de Venezuela;

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados, que juzgaren útiles á los intereses de América, á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

*Estados Unidos de América:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos del Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*República de Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*República de Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*República de Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*República de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*República del Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*República de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*República de Haití:* Constantin Fouchard.

#### CONVENTION

##### *Pecuniary claims*

Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela;

Being desirous that their respective countries may be represented at the Fourth International American Conference have sent thereto the following delegates, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties which may be advantageous to the interests of America:

*United States of America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul Samuel Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Argentine Republic:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*United States of Brazil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Republic of Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Republic of Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Republic of Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*Republic of Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Dominican Republic:* Américo Lugo.

*Republic of Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Republic of Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Republic of Haiti:* Constantin Fouchard.

## A P P E N D I X M .

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### CONVENÇÃO

#### *Reclamações pecuniárias*

Suas Excellencias, os Srs. Presidentes dos Estados Unidos da America, da Republica Argentina, do Brasil, do Chile, da Colombia, da Costa Rica, de Cuba, da Republica Dominicana, do Equador, de Guatemala, de Haïti, de Honduras, do Mexico, de Nicaragua, do Panamá, do Paraguay, do Perú, do Salvador, do Uruguay e da Venezuela:

Desejando que os seus respectivos paizes estivessem representados na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, mandaram a ella devidamente autorizados para aprovar as recomendações, resoluções, convenções e tratados que julgassem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Srs. Delegados:

*Estados Unidos da America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Estados Unidos do Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*República do Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*República da Colômbia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*República da Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*República de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*República do Equador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*República de Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*República de Haïti:* Constantin Fouchard.

#### CONVENTION

#### *Réclamations pécuniaires*

LL. EE. les Présidents des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la République Argentine, du Brésil, du Chili, de Colombie, de Costa-Rica, de Cuba, de la République Dominicaine, de l'Équateur, du Guatemala, d'Haïti, du Honduras, du Mexique, de Nicaragua, de Panama, du Paraguay, du Pérou, du Salvador, de l'Uruguay et de Venezuela.

Désirant que leurs pays respectifs fussent représentés à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, y envoyèrent, dûment autorisés, pour approuver les Recommandations, Résolutions, Conventions et Traités qu'ils jugeraient utiles aux intérêts de l'Amérique, Messieurs les Délégués dont les noms suivent:

*Etats-Unis d'Amérique:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*République Argentine:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*États-Unis du Brésil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*République du Chili:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*République de Colombie:* Roberto Ancízar.

*République de Costa-Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

*République de Cuba:* Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*République Dominicaine:* Américo Lugo.

*République de l'Équateur:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

*République du Guatemala:* Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*République d'Haïti:* Constantin Fouchard.

*República de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Estados Unidos Mexicanos:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República de Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República del Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República del Perú:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República de El Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República del Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José de Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado en celebrar la siguiente Convención sobre Reclamaciones Pecuniarias.

Art. 1.<sup>º</sup> Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje.

El fallo se dictará conforme á los principios del Derecho Internacional.

Art. 2.<sup>º</sup> Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en someterse á la decisión de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje de La Haya, todas las controversias que sean materia de este tratado, á no ser que las partes se pongan de acuerdo para constituir una jurisdicción especial.

En caso de someterse á la Corte Permanente de La Haya, las Altas Partes Contratantes aceptan los preceptos de la Convención, relativos á la organización del tribunal arbitral, á los procedimientos á que éste haya de sujetarse y á la obligación de cumplir el fallo.

Art. 3.<sup>º</sup> Si hubiera acuerdo para constituir una jurisdicción especial, se consignarán en el convenio que así lo decida, las reglas conforme á las cuales funcionará el tribunal que haya de conocer las cuestiones á que den origen las reclamaciones á que se refiere el Art. 1.<sup>º</sup> del presente Tratado.

Art. 4.<sup>º</sup> Este Tratado entrará en vigor inmediatamente después del 31 de Diciembre de 1912, en que expira el Convenio sobre Reclamaciones Pecuniarias

*Republic of Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*United Mexican States:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Republic of Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Republic of Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*Republic of Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Republic of Peru:* Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Republic of Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Republic of Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José de Amézaga.

*United States of Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Who, after having presented their credentials and the same having been found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention on Pecuniary Claims.

1st. The High Contracting Parties agree to submit to arbitration all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels, when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of arbitration.

The decision shall be rendered in accordance with the principles of International Law.

2nd. The High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the decision of the permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague all controversies which are the subject-matter of the present Treaty, unless both parties agree to constitute a special jurisdiction.

If a case is submitted to the Permanent Court of The Hague, the High Contracting Parties accept the provisions of the treaty relating to the organization of that arbitral Tribunal, to the procedure to be followed and to the obligation to comply with the sentence.

3rd. If it shall be agreed to constitute a special jurisdiction, there shall be prescribed in the convention by which this is determined the rules according to which the tribunal shall proceed, which shall have cognizance of the questions involved in the claims referred to in Article 1st. of the present treaty.

4th. The present Treaty shall come into force immediately after the thirty-first of December, 1912, when the treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, on Janu-

*República de Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Estados Unidos do México:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*República de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*República do Panamá:* Belisario Porras.

*República do Paraguai:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*República do Perú:* Eugenio Larrañaga y Unáñue, Carlos Álvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*República do Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*República do Uruguai:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José de Amézaga.

*Estados Unidos da Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Estes Senhores, depois de terem apresentado as suas credenciais, tendo estas sido consideradas em bôa e devida forma, resolveram celebrar a seguinte Convenção sobre reclamações pecuniárias:

Art.º 1.º—As Altas Partes Contratantes obrigam-se a submeter ao arbitramento todas as reclamações por danos e prejuízos pecuniários que fôrem apresentadas pelos seus respectivos cidadãos e que não puderem ser resolvidas amigavelmente pela via diplomática, sempre que essas reclamações fôrem de suficiente importância para cobrir as despesas do arbitramento.

A sentença será dada de acordo com os princípios do Direito Internacional.

Art.º 2.º—As Altas Partes Contratantes concordam em submeter á decisão da Corte Permanente de Arbitramento da Haya, todas as controvérsias que fôrem matéria d'este tratado, a não ser que as partes se ponham de acordo para constituir uma jurisdição especial.

No caso de se submeterem á Corte Permanente da Haya, as Altas Partes Contratantes aceitam os preceitos da Convenção relativos á organização do Tribunal Arbitral, aos processos aos quaes este tiver de sujeitar-se, e á obrigação de cumprir a sentença.

Art.º 3.º—Se houver acordo para constituir uma jurisdição especial, se consignarão no Convenção que assim o decidir, as regras, de acordo com as quaes funcionará o Tribunal que tiver de tomar conhecimento das questões que deram origem ás reclamações de que trata o art. 1.º do presente tratado.

Art.º 4.º—Este tratado entrará em vigência logo depois do dia 31 de Dezembro de mil novecentos e doze, em que expira o prazo do Convenção sobre reclamações

*République du Honduras:* Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*États-Unis Mexicains:* Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*République de Nicaragua:* Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*République de Panama:* Belisario Porras.

*République du Paraguay:* Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*République du Pérou:* Eugenio Larrañaga y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*République du Salvador:* Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*République de l'Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José de Amézaga.

*États Unis de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pouvoirs et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont décidé de célébrer la Convention suivante sur les Réclamations Pécuniaires:

Article 1. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'obligent à soumettre à l'arbitrage toutes les réclamations pour dommages et préjudices pécuniaires qui pourraient être présentées par leurs ressortissants respectifs et qui ne pourraient pas être réglées à l'amiable par la voie diplomatique, tout autant que les dites réclamations seront d'une importance suffisante pour justifier les frais d'arbitrage.

Le jugement sera rendu conformément aux principes du Droit International.

Art. 2. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de soumettre à la décision de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de la Haye, toutes les controverses qui se rapporteraient à ce traité, à moins que les parties ne se mettent d'accord pour constituer une juridiction spéciale.

Au cas où l'affaire en litige serait soumise à la Cour Permanente de la Haye, les Hautes Parties Contractantes acceptent les dispositions de la Convention relatives à l'organisation du Tribunal d'Arbitrage, à la procédure que celui-ci est obligé de suivre, et à l'obligation d'exécuter le jugement rendu.

Art. 3. Au cas où il y aurait accord pour constituer une juridiction spéciale, seront consignées dans la Convention qui en décidera ainsi, les règles suivant lesquelles fonctionnera le Tribunal qui devra connaître les questions que peuvent soulever les réclamations auxquelles fait allusion l'Article 1. du présent traité.

Art. 4. Ce Traité entrera en vigueur immédiatement après le 31 Décembre 1912, date à laquelle expire la Convention sur les Réclamations Pécuniaires, signée à

firmado en México el 31 de Enero de 1902 y prorrogado por la Convención suscripta en Rio de Janeiro el 13 de Agosto de 1906.

Quedará en vigor por tiempo indefinido, tanto para las naciones que en aquella fecha lo hubieren ratificado, cuanto para las que lo ratifiquen posteriormente.

Las ratificaciones serán transmitidas al Gobierno de la República Argentina, el que las comunicará á las otras partes contratantes.

Art. 5.<sup>o</sup> Cualquiera de las naciones que ratifique el presente tratado, podrá denunciarlo por su parte, dando aviso escrito de su propósito, con dos años de anticipación.

Este aviso será transmitido al Gobierno de la República Argentina y por intermedio de éste á las otras Partes Contratantes.

Art. 6.<sup>o</sup> El tratado de México continuará en vigor, aún después del 31 de Diciembre de 1912, con relación á cualesquiera controversias que hayan sido sometidas antes de esa fecha á arbitraje, bajo las condiciones de dicho Tratado.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención y ponen en ella el sello de la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires á los once días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Crucchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

ary 31, 1902, and extended by the treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 13, 1906, expires.

It shall remain in force indefinitely, as well for the nations which shall then have ratified it as those which shall ratify it subsequently.

The ratifications shall be transmitted to the Government of the Argentine Republic, which shall communicate them to the other Contracting Parties.

5th. Any of the nations ratifying the present Treaty may denounce it, on its own part, by giving two years notice in writing, in advance, of its intention so to do.

This notice shall be transmitted to the Government of the Argentine Republic and through its intermediation, to the other contracting Parties.

6th. The treaty of Mexico shall continue in force after December 31, 1912, as to any claims which may, prior to that date, have been submitted to arbitration under its provisions.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates sign this Convention and affix to it the Seal of the Fourth International American Conference.

Made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the eleventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the Spanish, English, Portuguese and French languages, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies may be taken to be forwarded through the appropriate Diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory Nations.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil* —Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Crucchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

pecuniarias, assignado na cidade de Mexico a 31 de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dois e prorogado pela Convenção assignada no Rio de Janeiro a 13 de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis.

Ficará vigorando por tempo indeterminado, tanto para as Nações que n'aquelle data o tiverem ratificado, como para as que o ratificarem posteriormente.

As ratificações serão remetidas ao Governo da Republica Argentina, que as comunicará ás outras partes contratantes.

Art.º 5.º—Qualquer das nações que ratificarem o presente tratado poderá denunciar-o, dando aviso por escripto com dois annos de antecipação.

Este aviso será transmittido ao Governo da Republica Argentina, e por intermedio d'este ás outras partes contratantes.

Art.º 6.º—O tratado do Mexico continuará vigorando, ainda depois do dia 31 de Dezembro de 1912, com relação a quaesquer controvérsias que tenham sido submettidas ao arbitramento antes d'essa data, conforme as condições do referido tratado.

En fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção e põem n'ella o sello da Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos-Aires, aos onze días do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez, e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

Mexico le 31 Janvier 1902 et prorogée par la Convention signée à Rio de Janeiro le 13 Août 1906.

Il restera en vigueur pour un temps indéfini, aussi bien pour les Nations qui l'auront ratifié à cette date que pour celles qui le ratifieront postérieurement.

Les ratifications seront transmises au Gouvernement de la République Argentine qui les communiquera aux autres parties contractantes.

Art. 5. Chacune des Nations qui ratifie le présent Traité pourra le dénoncer, pour ce qui la concerne, en donnant, avec deux ans d'anticipation, avis par écrit de sa décision.

Cet avis sera transmis au Gouvernement de la République Argentine, et par l'intermédiaire de celui-ci, aux autres parties contractantes.

Art. 6. Le traité de Mexico continuera à être en vigueur, même après la date du 31 Décembre 1912, pour toutes les controvérses qui auraient pu être soumises à l'arbitrage avant cette date, dans les conditions dudit traité.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires et Délégués signent la présente Convention et y apposent le sceau de la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires le onzième jour du mois d'Août mil neuf cent-dix, en espagnol, portugais, anglais et français et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

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*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

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*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

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*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

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*Pela Republica de Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

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*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.



## A P P E N D I X N.

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### **RESOLUTION—AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIXTH OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled in Buenos Aires, resolves:  
To amend article 6 of the rules and regulations in the following terms:

Article 6. The Fourth International American Conference shall have the following committees:

- First. For the study of Topic I (rules and credentials); five members.
  - Second. For the study of Topics II, V, XIII, and XIV; seven members.
  - Third. For the study of Topic III; one member from each delegation.
  - Fourth. For the study of Topic IV; one member from each delegation.
  - Fifth. For the study of Topic VI; one member from each delegation.
  - Sixth. For the study of Topic VII; seven members.
  - Seventh. For the study of Topic VIII; one member from each delegation.
  - Eighth. For the study of Topic IX; one member from each delegation.
  - Ninth. For the study of a convention between the American Republics concerning patents, trade-marks, and labels; seven members.
  - Tenth. For the study of a convention between the American Republics concerning intellectual and literary property and Topic XII; seven members.
  - Eleventh. For the study of Topic XI; seven members.
  - Twelfth. For the study of Topic XV; one member from each delegation.
  - Thirteenth. Publications; five members.
  - Fourteenth. General welfare; five members.
- (July 14, 1910.)  
(This resolution was signed in the minutes and not as a separate document.)

## APPENDIX O.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN.

##### *Conmemoración de la Independencia de las Repúblicas Americanas.*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Conferencia resuelve:

Que por obra y concurso de las naciones de América, se erija, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, un edificio apropiado para que en él se exhiban permanentemente los productos del suelo y de la industria de todas ellas, con el nombre de "Exposición Pan-Americana de Productos."

Que se conmemore la Independencia de las Repúblicas Americanas, con la publicación de una obra artística en que figuren, en facsímile, las actas de la Independencia de todos los países, una reseña histórica de los magnos sucesos conmemorados y las efigies de los próceres de la emancipación.

Que para la ejecución de estas obras y para solicitar de los Gobiernos el concurso necesario á su acabamiento y conservación, se constituya en la ciudad de Buenos Aires una Junta, compuesta de los representantes diplomáticos de las Repúblicas Americanas acreditados ante el Gobierno Argentino y de la Comisión Pan-Americana Argentina. Las Repúblicas Americanas que no tuvieran misión acreditada en Buenos Aires, podrán hacerse representar en la Junta.

Que se recomiende á las Comisiones Pan-Americanas de los respectivos países, colaborar con esta Junta, para la más adecuada y pronta realización de estas obras.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los cuatro días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, portugués, inglés y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

#### RESOLUTION.

##### *Commemoration of the Independence of the American Republics.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Conference resolves:

That with the concurrence and active collaboration of the American Nations, there be erected in the City of Buenos Aires a suitable building in which the products of their soil and industries shall be permanently exhibited, to be called the "Pan American Products Exhibition."

That the Independence of the American Republics be commemorated by the publication of an artistic book in which the Declaration of Independence of each one of the countries shall be reproduced in facsimile, together with a historical summary of the great events commemorated and the portraits of the leaders in the cause of Emancipation.

In order to carry out these works and to solicit from the several Governments the necessary aid for their completion and maintenance, a Council shall be formed in the City of Buenos Aires composed of the Diplomatic Representatives of the American Republics accredited to the Argentine Government and by the Argentine Pan American Commission. Those Republics who have no Diplomatic Representatives accredited to Buenos Aires may, nevertheless, be represented on the Council.

That the Pan American Commissions of the respective countries be asked to collaborate with this Council in Buenos Aires towards the due and speedy realization of these objects.

Done and signed in the City of Buenos Aires, on the fourth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of

## A P P E N D I X O.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO

*Commemoração da Independencia das Repúblicas Americanas*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Gouvernos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Conferencia resolve:

Que, por acção e concurso das nações da America, se levante na cidade de Buenos Aires um edifício apropriado para que n'elle se exponham permanentemente os productos do solo e da industria de todas ellas, com o titulo de "Exposição Pan-Americana de Productos."

Que se commembre a Independencia das Repúblicas Americanas com a publicação de uma obra artística em que figurem, em facsimile, as actas da Independencia de todos os paizes, uma resenha historica dos grandes feitos commemorados e as effigies dos próceres da emancipação.

Que, para a execução d'estas obras e para requerer dos Gouvernos o concurso necessário á sua terminação e conservação, se constitua na cidade de Buenos Aires uma Junta composta dos representantes diplomáticos das Repúblicas Americanas acreditados junto ao Governo Argentino e da Comissão Pan-Americana Argentina. As Repúblicas Americanas, que não tiverem missão acreditada em Buenos Aires, poderão fazer-se representar na Junta.

Que se recommande ás Comissões Pan-Americanas dos respectivos paizes que collaborem com esta Junta para a adequada e prompta realização d'estas obras.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos quatro dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespandol, portuguez, inglez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Commémoration de l'Indépendance des Républiques Américaines*

Les soussignés, délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine résout:

Que, par l'action et le concours des Nations d'Amérique, il soit érigé dans la Ville de Buenos-Aires un édifice approprié pour qu'il y soit exhibé en permanence les produits du sol et de l'industrie de toutes celles-ci, sous le nom d' "Exposition Pan-Américaine de Produits."

Que l'Indépendance des Républiques Américaines soit commémorée par la publication d'une œuvre artistique où figureront en fac-similés les actes de l'Indépendance de tous les pays, une description historique des grands événements commémorés et les portraits des grands hommes de l'émancipation.

Que pour l'exécution de ces œuvres et pour solliciter des Gouvernements le concours nécessaire à leur achèvement et à leur conservation, il sera constitué dans la Ville de Buenos-Aires un Conseil composé des Représentants diplomatiques des Républiques Américaines accrédités près le Gouvernement Argentin, et de la Commission Pan-Américaine Argentine. Les Républiques Américaines qui n'auraient pas de mission accréditée à Buenos-Aires pourront se faire représenter dans le Conseil.

Qu'il soit recommandé aux Commissions Panaméricaines des pays respectifs de collaborer avec ce Conseil pour la réalisation la plus adéquate et la plus prompte de ces œuvres.

Fait et signé dans la Ville de Buenos Aires, le quatre août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en portugais, en anglais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République

de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina:* Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil:* Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Por la República de Chile:* Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu, Alejandro Alvarez.

*Por la República de Colombia:* Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica:* Alfredo Volio.

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*Por la República Dominicana:* Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador:* Alejandro Cárdenas.

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*Por la República del Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each of the signatory nations, through appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America:* Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

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*For the Republic of Uruguay:* Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela:* Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

República Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas, que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America:—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lemar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reisch, David Kinley.*

*Pela Republica Argentina.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.*

*Pela Republica do Chile.—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Curz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu, Alejandro Alvarez.*

*Pela Republica da Colombia:—Roberto Ancízar.*

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.—Alfredo Volio.*

*Pela Republica de Cuba.—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.*

*Pela Republica Dominicana.—Américo Lugo.*

*Pela Republica do Equador.—Alejandro Cárdenas.*

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.*

*Pela Republica de Haití.—Constantin Fouchard.*

*Pela Republica de Honduras.—Luis Lazo Arriaga.*

*Pelos Estados Unidos do México.—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.*

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.—Manuel Pérez Alonso.*

*Pela Republica do Panamá.—Belisario Porras.*

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.*

*Pela Republica do Perú.—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.*

*Pela Republica do Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.*

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.*

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, Cesar Zumeta.*

Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées par la voie diplomatique à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reisch, David Kinley.*

*Pour la République Argentine.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.*

*Pour la République du Chili.—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu, Alejandro Alvarez.*

*Pour la République de Colombie.—Roberto Ancízar.*

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.—Alfredo Volio.*

*Pour la République de Cuba.—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.*

*Pour la République Dominicaine.—Américo Lugo.*

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.—Alejandro Cárdenas.*

*Pour la République de Guatémala.—Luis Toledo Harrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.*

*Pour la République d' Haïti.—Constantin Fouchard.*

*Pour la République de Honduras.—Luis Lazo Ariaga.*

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.*

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.—Manuel Pérez Alonso.*

*Pour la République de Panama.—Belisário Porras.*

*Pour la République du Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.*

*Pour la République du Pérou.—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.*

*Pour la République du Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.*

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.*

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.*

## APPENDIX P.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN.

*Congreso del Café.*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

Considerándose en vigor la Resolución de Rio de Janeiro, sobre la reunión de un Congreso cafetero en São Paulo, se reserva al Gobierno del Brasil la fijación de la oportunidad para hacer la convocatoria de dicho Congreso.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los doce días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Crucchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

#### RESOLUTION.

*Coffee Congress.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference assembled at Buenos Aires resolves:

That, whereas the resolution of Rio de Janeiro relative to the meeting of the Coffee Congress at São Paulo is in force, the appointment of the date for the convocation of the said Congress shall rest with the Government of Brazil.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the twelfth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each of the signatory nations, through appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Crucchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

## A P P E N D I X P.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO

##### *Congresso do Café*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

Considerando-se em vigor a Resolução de Rio de Janeiro sobre a reunião, em São Paulo, de um Congresso sobre o Café, reserva-se ao Governo do Brasil o direito de marcar a data opportuna para a convocação d'esse Congresso.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos doze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, por via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

Pela Republica Argentina.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

Pela Republica do Chile.—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Máthieu.

Pela Republica da Colombia.—Roberto Ancízar.

Pela Republica da Costa Rica.—Alfredo Volio.

#### RÉSOLUTION

##### *Congrès du Café*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résulte:

Considérant comme étant en vigueur la Résolution de Rio de Janeiro sur la réunion d'un Congrès du Café à Sao Paulo, il est réservé au Gouvernement du Brésil le soin de fixer la date opportune pour l'inauguration dudit Congrès.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le douze août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, pour qu'il en soit fait des copies certifiées pour être envoyées, par voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Máthieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Velez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

- Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.
- Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.
- Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.
- Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
- Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.
- Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
- Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.
- Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.
- Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- Pela Republica do Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodriguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, Cesar Zumeta.
- Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.
- Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.
- Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.
- Pour la République de Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
- Pour la République d' Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.
- Pour la République de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.
- Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
- Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.
- Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.
- Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- Pour la République du Pérou.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodriguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, César Zumeta.

## A P P E N D I X Q.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCIÓN

##### *Reorganización de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires resuelve:

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Mantener con el nombre de "Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas" la Unión Internacional creada por la Primera Conferencia y confirmada en la Segunda y Tercera, y, con el nombre de "Unión Pan-Americana" la Institución que le sirve de órgano y tiene su asiento en el edificio de las Repúblicas de América, en Washington, D. C.

Las atribuciones de la "Unión Pan-Americana" son las siguientes:

1.º—Compilar y distribuir datos comerciales y proporcionar informes al respecto;

2.º—Compilar y clasificar todo lo referente á los Tratados y Convenciones entre las Repúblicas Americanas y entre éstas y otros Estados y á la legislación vigente en ellas;

3.º—Informar sobre asuntos de educación;

4.º—Informar sobre las cuestiones designadas por el acuerdo de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas;

5.º—Contribuir á obtener la ratificación de las Resoluciones y Convenciones adoptadas por las diferentes Conferencias;

6.º—Dar cumplimiento á todas las Resoluciones que le hayan impuesto ó le impongan las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas;

7.º—Funcionar como Comisión Permanente de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, iniciando proyectos que pudieran ser incluidos entre los temas de la próxima Conferencia; estos proyectos

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Reorganization of the "Union of American Republics"*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference resolves:

#### ARTICLE I.

To maintain, under the name of "Union of American Republics," the International Union created by the First, and confirmed by the Second and Third Conferences, and, under the name of "Pan American Union" the institution serving as its Agent and having its seat in the Building of the American Republics in the City of Washington, D. C.

The purposes of the "Pan American Union" are the following:

1. To compile and distribute commercial information and prepare commercial reports.

2. To compile and classify information respecting the treaties and Conventions between the American Republics, and between these and other States, and their legislation in force.

3. To supply information on educational matters.

4. To prepare reports on questions assigned to it by resolutions of the International American Conferences.

6. To carry into effect all resolutions, the execution of which may have been assigned or may hereafter be assigned to it by the International American Conference.

7. To act as a Permanent Committee of the International American Conferences, recommending topics to be included in the program of the next Conference; such projects must be communicated to

## APPENDIX Q.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO.

*Reorganização da União das Repúblicas Americanas*

#### RÉSOLUTION.

*Réorganisation de l'Union des Républiques Américaines*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Gouvernements, respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante.

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

#### ARTIGO I

Manter com o nome de "União das Repúblicas Americanas" a União International creada pela Primeira Conferencia e confirmada na Segunda e Terceira, e com o nome de "União Pan-Americana" a Instituição que lhe serve de órgão e tem sua sede no edifício das Repúblicas da America, em Washington D. C.

As attribuições da "União Pan-Americana" são as seguintes:

1.º—Compiler e distribuir dados commerciaes e proporcionar informações a respeito;

2.º Compilar e classificar tudo o que se refere aos tratados e convenções entre as Repúblicas Americanas e entre estas e outros Estados, e a legislação n'ellas vigente;

3.º—Informar sobre assuntos de educação;

4.º—Informar sobre as questões designadas por acordo das Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas;

5.º—Contribuir para obter a ratificação das resoluções e convenções adoptadas pelas diferentes Conferencias;

6.º—Dar cumprimento a todas as resoluções que lhe tenham confiado ou confiem as Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas;

7.º—Funcionar como Comissão Permanente das Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas, propondo projectos que possam ser incluidos entre os themes da proxima Conferencia; estes projectos deverão

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante.

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

#### ARTICLE I.

Maintenir sous le nom "Union des Républiques Américaines" l'Union Internationale créée par la Première Conférence et confirmée par la Seconde et par la Troisième, et sous le nom "Union Pan-Américaine" l'Institution qui lui sert d'organe et a son siège dans l'édifice des Républiques d'Amérique, à Washington, D. C.

Les attributions de l' "Union Pan-Américaine" sont les suivantes:

1.º Compiler et distribuer des renseignements commerciaux et fournir des rapports à ce sujet;

2.º Compiler et classer tout ce qui se rapporte aux Traités et Conventions entre les Républiques Américaines et entre celles-ci et autres États, ainsi qu'à la législation en vigueur chez elles;

3.º Faire des rapports sur les questions d'éducation;

4.º Faire des rapports sur les questions désignées par accord des Conférences Internationales Américaines;

5.º Contribuer à obtenir la ratification des Résolutions et Conventions adoptées par les différentes Conférences;

6.º Veiller à l'accomplissement de toutes les Résolutions qui lui ont été ou qui lui seront imposées par les Conférences Internationales Américaines;

7.º Fonctionner comme Commission Permanente des Conférences Internationales Américaines, proposant des projets qui pourront être inclus dans les thèmes destinés à la prochaine Conférence; ces

deberán ponerse en conocimiento de los diferentes Gobiernos que forman la Unión, seis meses, por lo menos, antes de la fecha en que deba reunirse la próxima Conferencia;

8.<sup>o</sup>—Presentar con la misma anticipación á los diferentes Gobiernos, una Memoria acerca de las labores de la Unión desde la última Conferencia, y también informes especiales sobre cada uno de los asuntos cuyo estudio se le hubiere recomendado;

9.<sup>o</sup>—Tener bajo su custodia los Archivos de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

La Dirección de la Unión Panamericana estará á cargo de un Consejo Directivo, constituido por los Representantes Diplomáticos de todos los Gobiernos de dichas Repúblicas, acreditados ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y por el Secretario de Estado de esta misma Nación, á quien las Repúblicas Americanas han conferido la Presidencia del Consejo Directivo.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

El Representante Diplomático que no pudiera concurrir á las sesiones del Consejo, podrá enviar su voto, razonándolo por escrito. No se permitirá la representación por poder.

La República que no tenga Representante acreditado ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, podrá designar á un miembro del Consejo Directivo para que la represente en la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas; en este caso, dicho Representante tendrá un voto por cada representación.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

El Consejo Directivo celebrará sesiones ordinarias, el primer miércoles de cada mes, con excepción de Junio, Julio y Agosto y las extraordinarias á que convoque el Presidente, por su iniciativa ó á petición de dos miembros del Consejo.

Bastará la concurrencia de cinco miembros á cualquiera de las sesiones ordinarias ó extraordinarias para que el Consejo pueda funcionar regularmente.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

En ausencia del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, presidirá las sesiones, por orden de jerarquía y antigüedad, con el carácter de Vice-Presidente, uno de los Representantes Diplomáticos en Washington, que estén presentes.

the various Governments forming the Union, at least six months before the date of the meeting of the next Conference.

8. To submit within the same period a report to the various Governments on the work of the Pan American Union during the term covered since the meeting of the last Conference, and also special reports on any matter which may have been referred to it for report.

9. To keep the records of the International American Conferences.

#### ARTICLE II.

The control of the Pan American Union is vested in a Governing Board consisting of the diplomatic representatives of all the Governments of said Republics accredited to the Government of the United States of America, and the Secretary of State of the United States, on whom the American Republics have conferred the presidency of the Governing Board.

#### ARTICLE III.

Any diplomatic representative unable to attend the meetings of the Board may transmit his vote, stating his reason therefor in writing. Representation by proxy is prohibited. Any Republic having no representative accredited before the Government of the United States of America may designate a member of the Governing Board to represent it in the Union of American Republics, and in this case said representative will have a vote for each representation.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The Governing Board shall meet in regular session the first Wednesday of every month, excepting the months of June, July, and August; and in special session at the call of the President issued on his own initiative, or at the request of two members of the Board.

The attendance of five members at any ordinary or special session shall be sufficient to permit the Board to proceed with Business.

#### ARTICLE V.

In the absence of the Secretary of State of the United States, one of the diplomatic representatives in Washington then present, shall preside according to rank and seniority, with the title of Vice-Chairman.

ser dados a conhecer aos diferentes Governos que formam a União, pelo menos seis mezes antes da data em que se deva reunir a proxima Conferencia;

8.º—Apresentar, com a mesma antecipação, aos diferentes Governos, uma memoria sobre os trabalhos da União desde a ultima Conferencia, e tambem informações especiaes sobre cada um dos assumptos, cujo estudo lhe tiver sido encommendado;

9.º—Ter sob a sua salvaguarda os Archivos das Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas.

#### ARTIGO II.

A Directoria da "União Pan-Americana" estará a cargo de um Conselho Director, constituído pelos representantes diplomáticos de todos os Governos das mencionadas Republicas, acreditados junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, e pelo Secretario de Estado d'esta mesma Nação, ao qual as Republicas Americanas conferiram a Presidencia do Conselho Director.

#### ARTIGO III.

O representante diplomatico que não puder concorrer ás Sessões do Conselho, poderá enviar o seu voto, fundamentando-o por escripto. Não se permitirá a representação por procuração.

A Republica que não tiver representante acreditado junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, poderá designar um membro do Conselho Director para que a represente na União das Republicas Americanas; n'este caso, esse representante terá un voto de cada paiz representado.

#### ARTIGO IV

O Conselho Director celebrará sessões ordinarias nas primeiras quartas feiras de cada mez com excepção de Junho, Julho e Agosto, e as extraordinarias que o Presidente, por sua iniciativa, convocar, ou a pedido dos membros do Conselho.

Bastará a concurrence de cinco membros a qualquer das sessões ordinarias ou extraordinarias, para que o Conselho possa funcionar regularmente.

#### ARTIGO V

Na ausencia do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America, presidirá as sessões, por ordem de hierarchia e antiguidade, com caracter de Vice-Presidente, um dos representantes diplomaticos em Washington, que estiverem presentes.

projets devront être portés à la connaissance des différents Gouvernements qui forment l'Union, six mois au moins avant la date à laquelle doit se réunir la prochaine Conférence;

8º. Présenter, avec la même anticipation, aux différents Gouvernements, un Mémoire sur les Travaux de l'Union depuis la dernière Conférence, ainsi que des rapports spéciaux sur chacune des questions dont l'étude lui aurait été recommandée;

9º. Avoir sous sa garde les Archives des Conférences Internationales Américaines.

#### ARTICLE II.

La Direction de l'Union Pan-Américaine sera confiée à un Conseil Directeur, constitué par les Représentants Diplomatiques de tous les Gouvernements des dites Républiques accrédités près le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique, et par le Secrétaire d'État de cette Nation, à qui les Républiques Américaines ont conféré la Présidence du Conseil Directeur.

#### ARTICLE III.

Le représentant diplomatique qui ne pourrait assister aux sessions du Conseil, pourra envoyer son vote, en donnant l'explication par écrit. Il ne pourra être représenté par un mandataire.

La République qui n'aurait pas de Représentant accrédité près du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique, pourra désigner un membre du Conseil Directeur pour qu'il la représente à l'Union des Républiques Américaines; dans ce cas, ledit Représentant aura droit à une voix pour chaque pays représenté.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Le Conseil Directeur, se réunira en sessions ordinaires le premier mercredi de chaque mois, sauf pendant les mois de juin, de juillet et d'août, et en sessions extraordinaires, sur la convocation du Président, soit sur l'initiative de celui-ci, soit à la demande de deux des membres du Conseil.

Le concours de cinq membres, à une session ordinaire ou extraordinaire, sera suffisant pour que le Conseil puisse fonctionner régulièrement.

#### ARTICLE V.

En cas d'absence du Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis d'Amérique, la séance sera présidée par l'un des représentants diplomatiques à Washington, alors présents; ce représentant sera choisi suivant l'ordre hiérarchique et d'ancienneté et il aura le caractère de vice-président.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

En la Junta Ordinaria de Noviembre, el Consejo Directivo establecerá por sorteo el turno entre todos los Representantes de las Repúblicas Americanas que forman la Unión, para crear una Comisión de Vigilancia. Los cuatro primeros que resulten de esta lista y el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, constituirán la Primera Comisión de Vigilancia; y por turno se renovarán los cuatro miembros de la Comisión, uno por año, de manera que la Comisión quedará renovada totalmente á los cuatro años. Entrarán á reemplazar á los salientes, los que sigan en la lista sorteada, debiéndose proceder así en caso de renuncia.

El Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, será siempre el Presidente de la Comisión.

La Comisión de Vigilancia celebrará sesión ordinaria el primer lunes de cada mes, y tres miembros serán suficientes para constituir "quorum."

## ARTÍCULO VII.

Habrá un Director General nombrado por el Consejo Directivo, y un Sub-Director que también desempeñará las funciones de Secretario del expresado Consejo.

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

El Director General tendrá á su cargo la administración de la Unión Pan-Americana, de acuerdo con los presentes Estatutos, con el Reglamento y con las disposiciones del Consejo Directivo.

Estará á su cargo la correspondencia con los Gobiernos de la Unión, por medio de sus Representantes Diplomáticos en Washington ó directamente, á falta de dichos Representantes, y con las Comisiones Pan-Americanas. Deberá concurrir con carácter consultivo á las Sesiones del Consejo Directivo, de las Comisiones y de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, salvo resolución contraria.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

El personal de la Unión Pan-Americana, su número, nombramientos, deberes y cuanto á él se refiera, se determinará por el Reglamento.

## ARTICLE VI.

At the regular session to be held in November the Governing Board shall fix by lot the order of precedence among all the representatives of the American Republics forming the Union in order to create a Supervisory Committee. The first four on this list and the Secretary of the United States of America will constitute the first Supervisory Committee; and the four members of the Committee shall be replaced in turn, one every year, so that the Committee shall be totally renewed in four years. The outgoing members shall always be replaced by those following on the list, the same method being observed in event of resignation. The Secretary of State of the United States of America shall always be the Chairman of the Committee.

The Supervisory Committee shall hold their regular session the first Monday of every month, and three members shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE VII.

There shall be a Director General appointed by the Governing Board and an Assistant Director who shall also act as Secretary to the said Board.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The Director General shall have charge of the Administration of the Pan American Union in accordance with these fundamental rules, the regulations, and the resolutions of the Governing Board.

He shall have charge of the correspondence with the Governments of the Union through their diplomatic representatives in Washington, or directly in the absence of such representatives, and with the Pan American Committees. He shall attend in an advisory capacity the meetings of the Governing Board, of the Committees, and of International American Conferences, except in the case of resolution to the contrary.

## ARTICLE IX.

The personnel of the Pan American Union, the number of employees, their appointment, duties and everything pertaining thereto, shall be determined by the Regulations.

## ARTIGO VI

Na reunião ordinaria de Novembro, o Conselho Director estabelecerá por sorteio o turno entre todos os representantes das Repúblicas Americanas que formam a União, para nomear uma Comissão de Vigilancia. Os primeiros quatro que forem sorteados e o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America, constituirão a Primeira Comissão de Vigilancia, e por turno se renovarão os quatro membros da Comissão, um em cada anno, de modo que a Comissão fique renovada totalmente em quatro annos. Substituirão aos que terminem o prazo marcado, os que se lhe seguirem na lista sorteada, devendo-se proceder do mesmo modo em caso de renuncia.

O Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America será sempre o Presidente da Comissão.

A Comissão de Vigilancia celebrará sessões ordinarias na primeira segunda-feira de cada mez, e serão suficientes tres membros para formar "Quorum".

## ARTIGO VII

Haverá um Director Geral, nomeado pelo Conselho Director, e um Sub-Director que tambem desempenhará as funcções de Secretario do Conselho expressado.

## ARTIGO VIII

O Director Geral terá a seu cargo a administração da "União Pan-Americana", de acordo com os presentes estatutos, com o regulamento e com as disposições do Conselho Director.

Estará a seu cargo a correspondencia com os Governos da União, por meio dos seus representantes diplomaticos em Washington, ou directamente, na falta d'esses Representantes, e com as Comissões Pan-Americanas. Deverá concorrer com carácter consultivo ás sessões do Conselho Director, das Comissões e das Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas, salvo resolução contraria.

## ARTIGO IX

O pessoal da "União Pan-Americana", seu numero, nomeação, deveres e quanto a elle se refira, estará prescripto no regulamento.

## ARTICLE VI.

Dans la séance générale ordinaire de novembre, le Conseil Directeur établira, par voie de tirage au sort, le tour entre tous les représentants des Républiques Américaines qui forment l'Union, par lequel sera créée une Commission de Vigilance. Les quatre premiers sortants de cette liste et le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique constitueront la première Commission de Vigilance, et les quatre membres de la Commission se renouveleront par tour, à raison d'un par an, de manière que la Commission se trouvera complètement renouvelée au bout du terme de quatre ans.

Les noms suivants dans la liste tirée au sort remplaceront les sortants. Le même procédé sera employé en cas de démission.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des États-Unis d'Amérique sera toujours le Président de la Commission.

La Commission de Surveillance se réunira en session ordinaire le premier lundi de chaque mois, et trois membres seront suffisants pour constituer "quorum".

## ARTICLE VII.

Il y aura un Directeur Général, nommé par le Conseil Directeur et un Sous-Directeur qui remplira également les fonctions de Secrétaire dudit Conseil.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Le Directeur Général aura à sa charge l'administration de l' "Union Pan-Américaine", d'accord avec les présents statuts, ainsi qu'avec le Règlement et les dispositions du Conseil Directeur.

Il aura également à sa charge la correspondance avec les Gouvernements de l'Union, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants diplomatiques à Washington, ou directement, faute de ces représentants, et avec les Commissions Pan-Américaines.

Il devra assister, avec caractère consultatif, aux séances du Conseil Directeur des Commissions et des Conférences Internationales Américaines, sauf qu'il en soit décidé autrement.

## ARTICLE IX.

Quant au personnel de l' "Union Pan-Américaine" sa composition, sa nomination, ses devoirs et tout ce qui le concerne, sera déterminé par le Règlement.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Habrá en la Capital de cada una de las Repúblicas de esta Unión, una Comisión Pan-Americana, dependiente del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, compuesta, si fuere posible, de antiguos Delegados á alguna Conferencia Internacional Americana, con el encargo de:

a). Gestionar la aprobación de las Resoluciones adoptadas por estas Conferencias.

b). Suministrar á la Unión Pan-Americana" con precisión y á la mayor brevedad, todos los datos que ella necesite para la preparación de sus trabajos.

c). Presentar, por iniciativa propia, los proyectos que juzgue convenientes á los fines de la Unión, y ejercer las demás atribuciones que, á los mismos fines, les confirieren los respectivos Gobiernos.

Estas Comisiones se comunicarán con la Unión Pan-Americana, directamente, ó por medio de los Representantes Diplomáticos en Washington.

Los Gobiernos representados tendrán derecho de enviar á su costo á la Unión Pan-Americana, un Agente especial de la respectiva Comisión, con el encargo de que suministre los datos y noticias que se le pidan y de que adquiera al mismo tiempo los que su Gobierno necesite.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

El Director General de la Unión Pan-Americana, presentará en la sesión ordinaria del mes de Noviembre, un presupuesto detallado de los gastos del año subsiguiente. Este presupuesto, después de aprobado por el Consejo Directivo, se transmitirá á los diferentes Gobiernos signatarios, con determinación de la cuota anual con que cada uno debe contribuir, cuota que será fijada proporcionalmente á la población de cada país.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

La Unión Pan-Americana' hará todas las publicaciones que determine el Consejo Directivo y mensualmente, por lo menos, publicará un Boletín.

Toda carta geográfica que publique la Unión Pan-American, llevará constancia de que no constituye documento aprobado por el Gobierno del país á que se refiere, ni por los Gobiernos de los países cuyos límites aparezcan en la misma carta, á no ser que aquél y éstos, hayan manifestado expresamente su aprobación, la cual, en su caso, se hará constar en la misma carta. Análoga constancia se pon-

## ARTICLE X.

There shall be in the Capital of each of the Republics of this Union a Pan-American Commission responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs consisting, if possible, of persons who have been Delegates to some International American Conference, their functions being:

a) To obtain the approval of the resolutions adopted by these Conferences.

b) To furnish accurately and without delay to the Pan American Union all the data needed in the preparation of its work.

c) To submit of their own initiative any projects they may deem proper to foster the interest of the Union, and to exercise such further functions as the respective Governments may entrust to them.

These Commissions may correspond with the Pan American Union either directly or through the diplomatic representatives in Washington.

The Governments represented shall be entitled to send, at their own cost, to the Pan American Union a special agent of the respective Commission, charged with the supplying of such data and information as may be asked from him and at the same time to secure such as may be needed by his Government.

## ARTICLE XI.

The Director General of the Pan American Union shall submit at the regular meeting in November a detailed budget of the expenses for the following year. This Budget, after approval by the Governing Board shall be transmitted to the various Signatory Governments with a statement of the annual quota which each is to contribute, this quota being fixed in proportion to the population of the country.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Pan American Union shall issue such publications as the Governing Board may determine, and shall publish a Bulletin at least once a month.

All geographical maps published by the "Pan American Union shall bear a statement thereon that they do not constitute documents approved by the Government of the country to which they apply, nor by the Governments of the countries whose boundaries appear thereon, unless the former and the latter Governments shall have expressly given their approval, which shall in each case also be

## ARTIGO X

Haverá na capital de cada uma das Repúblicas d'esta União, uma Comissão Pan-Americana, dependente do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, composta, se fôr possível, de antigos Delegados a alguma das Conferencias Internacionaes Americanas, com a incumbencia de:

a) Promover a approvação das Resoluções adoptadas por estas Conferencias.

b) Ministrar á "União Pan-Americana," com exactidão e a maior brevidade, todos os dados que ella necessitar para a preparação dos seus trabalhos.

c) Apresentar, por iniciativa propria, os projectos que julgar convenientes aos propositos da União, e exercer as demais attribuições que, com os mesmos fins, lhes conferirem os respectivos Governos.

Estas Comissões se comunicarão com a "União Pan-Americana," directamente, ou por meio dos representantes diplomáticos em Washington.

Os Governos representados terão o direito de enviar á propria custa á "União Pan-Americana" um agente especial da respectiva Comissão, com a incumbencia de ministrar os dados e notícias que lhe pedirem, e adquirir, ao mesmo tempo, aquelles de que o seu Governo necessitar.

## ARTIGO XI

O Director Geral da "União Pan-Americana," apresentará na sessão ordinaria do mez de Novembro um orçamento minucioso das despezas do anno seguinte. Este orçamento depois de aprovado pelo Conselho Director, será remetido aos diferentes Governos signatarios, com a determinação da quota annual com que cada um deve contribuir, quota esta, que será marcada proporcionalmente á população de cada paiz.

## ARTIGO XII

A "União Pan Americana" fará todas as publicações que o Conselho Director determinar, e pelo menos, mensalmente, publicará um Boletim.

Todo o mappa geographicó que publicar a "União Pan-Americana" levará a nota de que não constitue documento aprovado pelo Governo do paiz a que se refere, nem pelos Governos dos paizes cujos limites figurem no mesmo mappa, a não ser que aquelle e estes tenham manifestado expressamente a sua approvação, a qual, nesse caso, se fará constar no mesmo mappa. Analoga constancia se fará nas

## ARTICLE X.

Dans la capitale de chacune des Républiques de cette Union, il sera constitué une Commission Pan-Américaine dépendant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, et composée, autant que possible, d'anciens Délégués à quelqu'une des Conférences Internationales Américaines.

Cette Commission aura pour objet de:

a) Solliciter l'approbation des Résolutions adoptées par ces Conférences;

b) Fournir à l' "Union Pan-Américaine," d'une manière précise et dans le plus bref délai possible tous les renseignements dont elle peut avoir besoin pour la préparation de ses travaux.

c) Présenter, de sa propre initiative, les projets qu'elle jugera propres aux fins de l'Union, et exercer toutes les attributions que lui conféreraient dans ce but les Gouvernements respectifs.

Ces Commissions se communiqueront directement avec l' "Union Pan-Américaine", ou par l'intermédiaire des Représentants Diplomatiques à Washington.

Les Gouvernements représentés auront le droit d'envoyer, à leurs frais, à l' "Union Pan-Américaine" un agent spécial de la Commission respective, avec l'indication de fournir les renseignements qui lui seraient demandés, et qu'il se procure, en même temps, ceux dont son Gouvernement a besoin.

## ARTICLE XI.

Le Directeur Général de l' "Union Pan-Américaine" présentera dans la séance générale ordinaire de novembre, un budget détaillé des dépenses de l'année suivante. Ce budget, une fois approuvé par le Conseil Directeur, sera communiqué aux Gouvernements signataires, ainsi que la détermination de la quote-part annuelle par laquelle chacun d'eux doit contribuer, quote-part qui sera fixée proportionnellement à la population de chaque pays.

## ARTICLE XII.

L' "Union Pan-Américaine," fera toutes les publications décidées par le Conseil Directeur et publiera un Bulletin, au moins une fois par mois.

Toute carte géographique que publierait l' "Union Pan-Américaine" fera constater visiblement qu'elle n'est pas un document approuvé par le Gouvernement du pays qui en fait l'objet, ni par les Gouvernements des pays limitrophes apparaissant sur la même carte, sauf que celui-là ou ceux-ci aient manifesté expressément leur approbation, laquelle, dans ce cas, sera annotée sur la carte.

drá en las demás publicaciones de la Unión, que no tengan carácter oficial.

Todas estas publicaciones, con excepción de las que determine el Consejo Directivo, serán distribuidas gratuitamente.

#### ARTÍCULO XIII.

A fin de que la Unión Pan-Americana obtenga la mayor exactitud en sus publicaciones, cada uno de los Estados signatarios, remitirá directamente á esta Institución, dos ejemplares de los documentos ó publicaciones oficiales que puedan relacionarse con los asuntos que se refieran á los fines de la Unión; y, con el mismo objeto, remitirán un ejemplar á cada una de las Comisiones Pan-Americanas.

#### ARTÍCULO XIV.

Toda la correspondencia y publicaciones de la Unión Pan-Americana serán franqueadas gratuitamente por los Correos de las Repúblicas Americanas.

#### ARTÍCULO XV.

La Unión Pan-Americana se regirá por el Reglamento que dicte el Consejo Directivo, con sujeción á estos Estatutos.

#### ARTÍCULO XVI.

Las Repúblicas Americanas se comprometen á continuar sosteniendo esta Unión durante el término de diez años, contados desde esta fecha y á pagar anualmente á la Tesorería de la Unión Pan-Americana, la cuota que á cada una corresponda.

Cualquiera de ellas podrá dejar de pertenecer á la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas, dando aviso al Consejo Directivo, con dos años de anticipación.

La Unión Pan-Americana continuará por períodos consecutivos de diez años, á menos que, doce meses antes de expirar dicho término, una mayoría de los miembros de la "Unión" haya notificado oficialmente, por medio del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, el deseo de separarse de ella al concluir el citado período.

#### ARTÍCULO XVII.

Quedan derogadas todas las disposiciones contrarias á la presente Resolución.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los once días de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el

stated on the map. A similar statement shall be made on the other publications of the Union, save those which are of an official nature.

All these publications, with the exceptions determined by the Governing Board, shall be distributed gratuitously.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

In order to assure the greatest possible accuracy in the publications of the Pan American Union, each of the Signatory States shall transmit directly to the Union two copies of all official documents or publications relating to matters connected with the purposes of the Union; and with the same object they shall also send one copy to each of the Pan American Commissions.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

All correspondence and publications of the Pan American Union shall be carried free of charge by the mails of the American Republics.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The Pan American Union shall be governed by the regulations prepared by the Governing Board in accordance with the Statutes.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The American Republics bind themselves to continue to support the Pan American Union for a term of ten years from this date, and to pay annually into the Treasury of the Pan American Union their respective quotas. Any of the Republics may cease to belong to the Union of American Republics upon notice to the Governing Board, two years in advance. The Pan American Union shall continue for successive terms of ten years unless twelve months before the expiration of such term a majority of the members of the Union shall express the wish, through the Secretary of State of the United States of America, to withdraw therefrom on the expiration of the term.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

All rules contrary to the present Resolution are hereby repealed.

Made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires on the eleventh day of the month of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten in the Spanish, English,

demais publicações da União que não tiverem carácter oficial.

Todas estas publicações, com exceção das que o Conselho Director determinar, serão distribuidas gratuitamente.

### ARTIGO XIII

Para que a "União Pan-Americana" obtenha a maior exactidão nas suas publicações, cada um dos Estados signatários remetterá directamente a esta instituição dois exemplares dos documentos ou publicações officiaes que puderem relacionar-se com os assumptos que a isso se refiram e, com o mesmo fim, remetterão um exemplar a cada uma das Comissões Pan-Americanas.

### ARTIGO XIV

Toda a correspondencia e publicações da "União Pan-Americana" serão franqueadas gratuitamente pelos correios das Repúblicas Americanas.

### ARTIGO XV

A "União Pan-Americana" se regerá pelo regulamento que formular o Conselho Director, de acordo com estes estatutos.

### ARTIGO XVI

As Repúblicas Americanas se comprometem a continuar sustentando esta União, durante o periodo de dez annos, contados desde esta data, e a pagar annualmente á thesouraria da União Pan-Americana, a quota que a cada uma corresponder.

Qualquer d'ellas poderá deixar de pertencer á União das Repúblicas Americanas, avisando o Conselho Director com dois annos de antecipação.

A "União Pan-Americana" continuará a existir por periodos consecutivos de dez annos, a não ser que, doze meses antes de expirar o referido prazo, uma maioria dos membros da "União" tenha notificado oficialmente, por meio do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America, o desejo de separar-se d'ella ao terminar o referido prazo.

### ARTIGO XVII.

Ficam revogadas todas as disposições contrarias á presente Resolução.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos onze días do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez, e francez, e entregue

Une déclaration analogue sera faite sur les autres publications de l'Union qui n'auraient pas de caractère officiel.

Toutes ces publications, exception faite de celles que déterminerait le Conseil Directeur, seront distribuées gratuitement.

### ARTICLE XIII.

Afin que l'"Union Pan-Américaine" obtienne la plus grande exactitude dans ses publications, chacun des États signataires remettra directement à cette Institution deux exemplaires des documents ou publications officielles qui puissent avoir des rapports avec les affaires qui ont trait aux fins de l'Union; et, dans ce même but, ils en remettront un exemplaire à chacune des Commissions Pan-Américaines.

### ARTICLE XIV.

Toute la correspondance et les publications de l'"Union Pan-Américaine" seront affranchies gratuitement par la poste des Républiques Américaines.

### ARTICLE XV.

L'"Union Pan-Américaine" sera régie par le Règlement dicté par le Conseil Directeur, dans les limites de ses Statuts.

### ARTICLE XVI.

Les Républiques Américaines s'engagent à continuer de soutenir cette Union pendant l'espace de dix ans, à partir de la présente date, et à payer annuellement à la Caisse de l'Union Pan-Américaine, la part qui leur correspond.

L'une quelconque d'entre elles pourra cesser d'appartenir à l'Union des Républiques Américaines, pourvu qu'elle en donne avis deux ans d'avance au Conseil Directeur.

L'"Union Pan-Américaine" continuera par périodes consécutives de dix ans, à moins que, douze mois avant l'expiration de ce terme, la majeure partie des membres de l'"Union" n'ait notifié officiellement, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire d'Etat des États-Unis d'Amérique, le désir de s'en séparer à la fin de ladite période.

### ARTICLE XVII.

Toutes les dispositions contraires à la présente Résolution sont abrogées.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le onzième jour du mois d'Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Af-

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio de Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de el Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Portuguese and French languages, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies may be taken to be forwarded through the diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory States.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da República Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, por via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Eugenio Larraubre y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

faires Étrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larraubre y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX R.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN.

*Unión Pan-Americana.*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos respectivos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

Sometida á la consideración de la Conferencia la idea de pactar una organización definitiva de la "Unión Pan-Americana," se resuelve:

Recomendar á los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas, que consideren la conveniencia de asegurar el desarrollo continuo y la existencia permanente de la Unión Pan-Americana por medio de una Convención, con arreglo á las siguientes bases propuestas al efecto.

#### PROYECTO DE CONVENCIÓN

Los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América, de la Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Salvador, Uruguay y Venezuela, deseosos de establecer sobre base permanente la "Unión Pan-Americana", creada por la Primera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos y confirmada por la Segunda, la Tercera y la Cuarta Conferencias, han resuelto celebrar una Convención, y al efecto sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos, los señores..... después de haberse comunicado sus poderes, que se hallaron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

#### ARTÍCULO I

La Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas, constituida por los Estados signatarios, mantiene, con el nombre de "Unión Pan-Americana", la institución que le sirve de órgano y tiene su asiento en el edificio de las Repúblicas Americanas en la ciudad de Washington.

#### RESOLUTION.

*Pan American Union.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

There having been submitted to the consideration of the Conference the proposal to agree upon a permanent organization of the "Pan American Union," be it resolved:

To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they consider the proposal of assuring the continued development and permanent existence of the Pan American Union by means of a Convention based on the following stipulations:

#### PROJECT OF A CONVENTION

The Governments of the United States of America, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, desiring to put on a more permanent basis the International Bureau of the American Republics, created by the First International Conference of American States and confirmed by the Second, Third and Fourth Conferences, have resolved to conclude a Convention to that end; and for that purpose their Plenipotentiaries:

After having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

The Union of the American Republics, constituted by the signatory States, maintains under the name of the "Pan-American Union" the Institution which acts as its organ and has its seat in the building of the American Republics in the City of Washington.

## APPENDIX R.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO.

*União Pan-Americana.*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Gouvernos, aprovaram a seguinte resolução:

Submettida á consideração da Conferencia a ideia de fixar uma organização definitiva da "União Pan-Americana," fica resolvido:

Recommandar aos Gouvernos das Repúblicas Americanas que considerem a conveniencia de assegurar o desenvolvimento continuo e a existencia permanente da "União Pan-Americana" por meio de uma Convenção, de acordo com as seguintes bases para este fim propostas:

#### PROJECTO DE CONVENÇÃO

Os Gouvernos dos Estados Unidos da America, Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Republica Dominicana, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Salvador, Uruguay e Venezuela, desejosos de estabelecer, sobre uma base permanente, a "União Pan-Americana" creada pela Primeira Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos, e confirmada pelas Segunda, Terceira e Quarta Conferencias, resolveram celebrar uma Convenção, e, para este fim, os seus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, Srs.

.....  
.....  
depois de terem apresentado as suas credenciaes, que se acharam em devida, forma, concordaram estabelecer os seguintes artigos:

#### ARTIGO I.

A "União das Repúblicas Americanas," constituída pelos Estados signatários, mantém com o nome de "União Pan-Americana" a instituição que lhe serve de orgão, e tem sua séde no edifício das Repúblicas Americanas na cidade de Washington.

#### RÉSOLUTION.

*Union Pan-Américaine.*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

Ayant été soumise à la Conférence l'idée de convenir d'une organisation définitive de l' "Union Pan-Américaine," il est résolu:

De recommander aux Gouvernements des Républiques Américaines de considérer la convenance qu'il y a à assurer le développement continu et l'existence permanente de l' "Union Pan-Américaine" sur les bases suivantes proposées à cet effet:

#### PROJET DE CONVENTION

Les Gouvernements des États-Unis d'Amérique, de l'Argentine, de la Bolivie du Brésil, du Chili, de la Colombie, de Costa-Rica, de Cuba, de la République Dominicaine, de l'Équateur, du Guatemala, d'Haïti, du Honduras, du Mexique, de Nicaragua, de Panama, du Paraguay, du Pérou, du Salvador, de l'Uruguay et de Vénézuéla, désirent d'établir, sur une base permanente, l' "Union Pan-Américaine" créée par la Première Conférence Internationale des États Américains et confirmée par les Seconde, Troisième et Quatrième Conférences, ont résolu de célébrer une Convention et à cet effet leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, M. M. ....  
après s'être communiqué leurs pouvoirs, qui se trouvaient en due forme, ont convenu les articles suivants:

#### ARTICLE I.

L' "Union des Républiques Américaines" constituée par les États signataires, maintient avec le nom d' "Union Pan-Américaine" l'institution qui lui sert d'organe et qui a son siège dans le palais des Républiques Américaines dans la ville de Washington.

## ARTÍCULO II

Son atribuciones de la Unión Pan-Americana:

1º:—Compilar y distribuir datos ó informes relativos al comercio, industria, agricultura, instrucción y progreso de los países americanos.

2º:—Compilar y clasificar todo lo referente á los Tratados y Convenciones entre las Repúblicas Americanas y entre éstas y los demás Estados y á la legislación vigente en ellas.

3º:—Contribuir al desarrollo de las relaciones de comercio é intelectuales de las Repúblicas Americanas y á su más íntimo conocimiento mútuo.

4º:—Funcionar como Comisión permanente de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas; conservar sus archivos; contribuir á obtener la ratificación de las Resoluciones y Convenciones adoptadas; estudiar ó iniciar proyectos que puedan ser incluidos en el programa de la próxima Conferencia; comunicarlos á los diferentes Gobiernos de la Unión, por lo menos con seis meses de anticipación, y dar forma al Programa y Reglamento de cada próxima Conferencia.

5º:—Presentar á los varios Gobiernos, tres meses antes de la reunión de cada Conferencia, una memoria de los trabajos realizados por la Institución, desde la clausura de la Conferencia anterior, é informes especiales acerca de cada uno de los asuntos que le hayan sido encendidos.

6º:—Desempeñar cualesquiera otras funciones que le cometa la Conferencia ó el Consejo Directivo.

## ARTÍCULO III

Habrá en la Capital de cada una de las Repúblicas de esta Unión, una Comisión Pan-Americana, dependiente del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, compuesta, si fuere posible, de antiguos Delegados á alguna Conferencia Internacional Americana, con el encargo de:

a) Gestionar la aprobación de las Resoluciones adoptadas por estas Conferencias.

b) Suministrar á la Unión Pan-Americana con precisión y á la mayor brevedad, todos los datos que ella necesite para la preparación de sus trabajos.

c) Presentar, por iniciativa propia, los proyectos que juzgue convenientes á los fines de la "Unión", y ejercer las demás atribuciones que á los mismos fines les confirieren los Gobiernos.

## ARTICLE II.

The functions of the Pan-American Union are:

1. To compile and distribute information and reports concerning the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and educational development, as well as the general progress of the American countries.

2. To compile and classify information referring to the treaties and Conventions concluded among the American Republics and between these and other States, as well as to the legislation of the former.

3. To assist in the development of commercial and intellectual relations between the American Republics and of their more intimate mutual acquaintance.

4. To act as a permanent commission of the International American Conferences; to keep their records and archives; to assist in obtaining the ratification of the Resolutions and Conventions adopted; to prepare or initiate projects which may be included in the programme of the subsequent Conference, to communicate such projects to the different Governments of the Union at least six months in advance; and to prepare the program and regulations of each Conference.

5. To submit to the various Governments, three months before the meeting of each Conference, a report upon the work of the Institution since the closing of the last Conference, and also special reports upon any matter which may have been referred to it.

6. To perform such other functions as may be conferred by the Conference or by the Governing Board.

## ARTICLE III.

There shall be established, in the Capital of each of the Republics of the Union, a Pan American Commission, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed as far as possible of former delegates to an International American Conference. The Commissions shall have the following duties;

(a) To assist in securing the approval of the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

(b) To furnish the Pan - American Union with promptness and in a complete manner all the information it may need in the preparation of its work.

(c) To present upon their own initiative, projects which they may consider adapted to the purposes of the Union and to fulfil such other functions which in view of these purposes may be conferred upon them by the Governments.

## ARTIGO II.

As attribuições da "União Pan-Americana" são:

1):—Compilar e distribuir dados ou informações relativos ao commercio, industria, agricultura, instrucção e progresso dos paizes americanos.

2):—Compilar e classificar tudo o que se referir aos tratados e convenções entre as Repúblicas Americanas, e entre estas e os demais Estados e a legislação vigente n'ellas.

3):—Contribuir para o desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes e intellectuelles das Repúblicas Americanas e o seu mais intimo conhecimento mutuo.

4):—Funcionar como commissão permanente das Conferencias Internationaes Americanas; conservar os seus archivos; contribuir para obter a ratificação das resoluções e convenções adoptadas; estudar ou iniciar projectos que se possam incluir no programma da proxima Conferencia; comunical-os aos diferentes Governos da União, pelo menos com seis meses de antecipação, e organizar o programma e regulamento de cada proxima Conferencia.

5):—Apresentar aos varios Governos, tres mezes antes da reunião de cada Conferencia, uma memoria dos trabalhos realizados pela Instituição desde o encerramento do Conferencia anterior, e informações especiaes sobre cada um dos assumptos que lhe tenham sido encomendados.

6):—Desempenhar qualquer outra função que lhe confie a Conferencia ou o Conselho Director.

## ARTIGO III.

Haverá na capital de cada uma das Repúblicas que fazem parte d'esta União, uma Comissão Pan-Americana, dependente do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, composta, se fôr possível, de antigos Delegados a alguma Conferencia International Americana, com a incumbencia de:

a):—Promover a approvação das resoluções adoptadas por estas Conferencias.

b):—Ministrar á "União Pan-American" com exactidão e a maior brevidade, todos os dados de que ella necessitar para a preparação dos seus trabalhos.

c):—Apresentar, por iniciativa propria, os projectos que julgar convenientes aos fins da "União" e exercer as demais attribuições que com os mesmos fins lhe conferirem os Governos.

## ARTICLE II.

Sont attributions de l' "Union Pan-Américaine":

1):—Compiler et distribuer les renseignements ou rapports relatifs au commerce, à l'industrie, à l'agriculture, à l'instruction et au progrès des pays américains.

2):—Compiler et classifier tout ce qui a trait aux Traités et Conventions entre les Républiques Américaines et entre celles-ci et les autres États, et à la législation en vigueur chez elles.

3):—Contribuer au développement des relations commerciales et intellectuelles des Républiques d'Amérique et à leur plus intime connaissance mutuelle.

4):—Fonctionner comme Commission permanente des Conférences Internationales Américaines; conserver ses archives, contribuer à obtenir la ratification des Résolutions et Conventions adoptées, étudier ou commencer à mettre à exécution des projets qui peuvent être inclus dans le Programme de la prochaine Conférence, les communiquer aux différents Gouvernements de l'Union, avec au moins six mois d'anticipation, et donner une forme au Programme et au Règlement de chaque prochaine Conférence.

5):—Présenter aux différents Gouvernements, trois mois avant la réunion de chaque Conférence, un Mémoire des travaux réalisés par l'Institution depuis la clôture de la Conférence précédente, et des rapports spéciaux sur chacune des questions qui lui ont été recommandées.

6):—Remplir toutes autres fonctions qui lui seront attribuées par la Conférence ou le Conseil Directeur.

## ARTICLE III.

Il y aura dans la capitale de chacune des Républiques de cette Union, une Commission Pan-Américaine, dépendant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, composée, si cela est possible, d'anciens Délégués à des Conférences Internationales Américaines, ayant comme fonctions de:

a) Solliciter l'approbation des Résolutions adoptées par ces Conférences;

b) Fournir à l' "Union Pan-Américaine" avec précision et dans le plus court délai possible, tous les renseignements dont elle a besoin pour la préparation de ses travaux;

c) Présenter, de sa propre initiative, les projets qu'elle juge convenables pour les fins de l'Union et exercer les autres attributions que pour les mêmes fins lui conféreraient les Gouvernements.

## ARTÍCULO IV

La Dirección de la Unión Pan-Americana estará á cargo del Consejo Directivo, constituido por los Representantes Diplomáticos acreditados por los otros Gobiernos Americanos ante el Gobierno de Washington, y del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, á quien las Repúblicas Americanas han conferido la presidencia del Consejo Directivo.

En ausencia del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, presidirá las sesiones del Consejo Directivo, uno de los representantes diplomáticos en Washington, que estén presentes, por orden de jerarquía y antigüedad, con el carácter de Vice-Presidente del Consejo.

El Gobierno Americano que no tenga Representante Diplomático en Washington, podrá conferir su representación en el Consejo Directivo, á cualquier otro miembro del Consejo; en este caso, dicho representante tendrá un voto por cada representación.

El Consejo Directivo celebrará sesiones ordinarias en cada mes, con excepción de Junio, Julio y Agosto, y las extraordinarias á que convoque el Presidente, por su iniciativa ó á petición de dos miembros del Consejo. Bastará la concurrencia de cinco miembros á cualquiera de las sesiones ordinarias ó extraordinarias, para que el Consejo pueda funcionar regularmente.

## ARTÍCULO V

El Director General de la Unión Pan-Americana presentará en la sesión ordinaria de Noviembre, un presupuesto pormenorizado de los gastos del año siguiente. Este presupuesto, después de aprobado por el Consejo Directivo, será comunicado á los Gobiernos signatarios, expresándose la cuota anual, fijada proporcionalmente á la población de cada país, que deberá consignar cada Gobierno, no más tarde del día primero de Julio, en la Tesorería de la Unión Pan Americana.

El Consejo Directivo elegirá una Comisión de su seno, encargada de examinar, en las fechas que el Consejo señale, la cuenta de los gastos de la "Unión", conforme lo determine el Reglamento.

## ARTÍCULO VI

El Consejo Directivo nombrará:

Un Director General que tendrá á su cargo la Administración de la Unión Pan-Americana y facultad de promover su

## ARTICLE IV.

The Governments of the Pan American Union shall be vested in the Governing Board constituted by the diplomatic representatives of the American Governments, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, and of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, upon whom the Republics of America have conferred the presidency of the Governing Board.

In absence of the Secretary of State, one of the diplomatic representatives in Washington who may be present shall preside over the sessions of the Governing Board, in the order of diplomatic rank and seniority, and with the character of Vice-President.

An American Government which may not have a diplomatic representative at Washington may confer its representation in the Governing Board upon any other member of the said Board; in this case such representative shall have one vote for each country represented.

The Governing Board shall hold regular sessions every month, with the exception of June, July and August and extraordinary sessions when convoked by the President, either upon his own initiative, or upon petition of two members of the Board. The attendance of five members at ordinary or special sessions shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE V.

The Director General of the Pan American Union shall present at the regular session in November, a detailed Budget of the expenses of the following year. This Budget, after being approved by the Governing Board, shall be communicated to the Signatory Governments with an indication of the quota, fixed in proportion to population, which each Government shall pay into the Treasury of the Pan American Union not later than the first of July in each year.

The Governing Board shall elect from among its members a Committee charged with examining, on the dates determined by the Board, the accounts of the expenditures of the Union, in conformity with the financial arrangements established by the Regulations.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Governing Board shall appoint the following officers:

A Director General, who shall have charge of the administration of the Pan American Union, with power to promote

## ARTIGO IV.

A direcção da "União Pan-Americana" estará a cargo do Conselho Director, constituído pelos representantes diplomáticos acreditados pelos outros Governos Americanos, perante o Governo de Washington, e do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos de America, a quem as Repúblicas Americanas conferiram a presidencia do Conselho Director.

Na ausencia do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, presidirá as sessões do Conselho Director um dos representantes diplomáticos em Washington, que estiverem presentes, por ordem de hierarchia e antiguidade, com o caracter de Vice-Presidente do Conselho.

O Governo Americano que não tenha representante diplomático em Washington, poderá conferir a sua representação no Conselho Director a qualquer outro membro do mencionado Conselho; n'este caso, esse representante terá um voto de cada representação.

O Conselho Director celebrará sessões ordinarias em cada mez, com excepção de Junho, Julho e Agosto, e as extraordinarias que o Presidente convocar por sua iniciativa, ou a pedido dos membros do Conselho.

Bastará a concurrenceia de cinco membros a qualquer das sessões ordinarias ou extraordinarias, para que o Conselho possa funcionar regularmente.

## ARTIGO V.

O Director Geral da "União Pan-Americana" apresentará na sessão ordinaria de Novembro um orçamento minucioso das despezas do anno seguinte. Este orçamento, depois de aprovado, será comunicado aos Governos signatarios, indicando-se a quota annual, proporcional á população de cada paiz, a qual deverá ser depositada por parte de cada Governo na Thesouraria da "União Pan-Americana," nunca depois do dia primeiro de Julho.

O Conselho Director elegerá d'entre seus membros uma commissão incumbida de examinar, na data que o Conselho marcar, as quotas das despezas da "União," conforme estabeleça o regulamento.

## ARTIGO VI.

O Conselho Director nomeará:

Um Director Geral que terá a seu cargo a administração da "União Pan-Americana," com faculdade para promover o

## ARTICLE IV.

La Direction de l'Union Pan-Américaine sera à la charge d'un Conseil Directeur, constitué par les représentants diplomatiques accrédités par les autres Gouvernements américains, près le Gouvernement de Washington, auxquels se joindra le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, à qui les Républiques Américaines ont confié la présidence du Conseil Directeur.

En l'absence du Secrétaire d'Etat des États-Unis, l'un des représentants diplomatiques présents à Washington, choisi par ordre hiérarchique et par rang d'ancienneté, présidera les Séances du Conseil Directeur avec le caractère de vice-Président.

Le Gouvernement Américain qui n'aurait pas de représentant diplomatique à Washington, pourra confier sa représentation au sein du Conseil Directeur à n'importe quel autre membre du dit Conseil; dans ce dernier cas ledit Représentant aura droit à un vote pour chaque représentation.

Le Conseil Directeur tiendra des séances ordinaires chaque mois, à l'exception de ceux de juin, de juillet et d'août, et des séances extraordinaires auxquelles convoquera le Président de sa propre initiative, ou sur la demande de deux membres du Conseil.

Sera suffisante la présence de cinq membres à l'une quelconque des séances ordinaires ou extraordinaires pour que le Conseil puisse fonctionner régulièrement.

## ARTICLE V.

Le Directeur Général de l' "Union Pan-Américaine" présentera à la séance ordinaire du mois de novembre un budget détaillé des dépenses de l'année suivante. Ce budget, après avoir été approuvé par le Conseil Directeur sera communiqué aux Gouvernements signataires, en indiquant la cotisation annuelle fixée proportionnellement à la population de chaque pays, que devra payer chaque Gouvernement, au plus tard le premier juillet, à la Trésorerie de l' "Union Pan-Américaine."

Le Conseil Directeur nommera une Commission prise dans son sein, chargée d'examiner aux dates que le Conseil désignera, le compte des frais de l'Union, conformément à ce que détermine le Règlement.

## ARTICLE VI.

Le Conseil Directeur nommera:

Un Directeur Général qui aura à sa charge l'Administration de l' "Union Pan-Américaine" et la faculté de pousser

más amplio desarrollo, de acuerdo con los presentes Estatutos, con el Reglamento y con las disposiciones del Consejo, ante el cual es responsable.

Un Sub-Director, que desempeñará también las funciones de Secretario del Consejo.

El resto del personal y cuanto á él se refiera, se determinará por el Reglamento.

El Director General dictará, con aprobación del Consejo, un reglamento interior de los varios servicios de la Unión Pan-Americana.

#### ARTÍCULO VII

La Unión Pan-Americana publicará un Boletín mensual relativo á los tres primeros incisos del artículo II de esta Convención, y los demás trabajos que el Consejo Directivo determine. A fin de obtener la mayor exactitud en estas publicaciones, cada Estado signatario remitirá directamente á esta Institución, dos ejemplares de los documentos ó publicaciones oficiales que puedan relacionarse con los fines de la "Unión".

Toda la correspondencia y publicaciones de la "Unión" serán franqueadas gratuitamente por los Correos de las Repúblicas Americanas.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII

La Unión Pan-Americana se regirá por el Reglamento que dicte el Consejo Directivo con sujeción á estas bases.

#### ARTÍCULO IX

Por lo que respecta á la adhesión de las Naciones de América á la presente Convención, ella será comunicada al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, el que á su vez, notificará formalmente á cada uno de los Gobiernos signatarios, de la referida ratificación.

En el caso de que uno de los Gobiernos deseara denunciar la presente Convención, podrá hacerlo notificando formalmente su deseo al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, con dos años de anticipación. El Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, comunicaré esta notificación á los Gobiernos de la Unión y al Consejo Directivo. Cualquiera de los Gobiernos signatarios que hubiese denunciado la presente Convención, puede de nuevo adherirse á ella, de la manera indicada.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado y sellado esta Convención.

its most ample development, in accordance with the present Statutes, with the Regulations, and with the resolutions of the Governing Board to whom he shall be responsible.

An Assistant Director who shall also act as Secretary of the Governing Board.

The remainder of the personnel and their duties shall be determined by the Regulations.

The Director General shall prepare, with the approval of the Governing Board, the internal regulations by which the various services of the Pan-American Union shall be governed.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Pan-American Union shall publish a monthly bulletin dealing with the matters contained in the first paragraphs of article II of this Convention, as well as such other works as the Governing Board may determine. In order to assure the greatest possible accuracy in these publications, each Signatory State shall transmit directly to the Pan-American Union two copies of the official documents or publications which may relate to matters connected with the purposes of the Union.

All the correspondence and publications of the Union shall be carried free of charge by the mails of the American Republics.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The Pan-American Union shall be governed by the Regulations adopted by the Governing Board in accordance with this Convention.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The ratification of the present Convention by the nations of America shall be communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, who, in turn shall give formal notice of such ratification to each one of the Signatory States.

In case one of the Signatory Governments should desire to withdraw from the present Convention, it may do so by giving formal notice of its intention to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, two years in advance; and the Secretary of State of the United States shall communicate such notice to the Governments of the Union and to the Governing Board. Any Signatory Government which may have denounced the present Convention may again adhere to it in the manner prescribed above.

In witness where of the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and fixed thereto their seals.

seu maior desenvolvimento, de acordo com os presentes estatutos, com o regulamento e com as disposições do Conselho, junta ao qual é responsável.

Um Sub-Diretor que desempenhará também as funções de Secretário do Conselho.

O resto do pessoal, e quanto a elle se referir, se determinará pelo regulamento.

O Director Geral fará, com a approvação do Conselho, um regulamento interno para os varios serviços da "União Pan-Americanana.

#### ARTIGO VII.

A "União Pan-Americanana" publicará um Boletim mensal relativo aos tres primeiros paragraphos do artigo II d'esta Convenção, e os demais trabalhos que o Conselho Director determinar. Com o fim de obter a maior exactidão n'estas publicações, cada Estado signatário remetterá, directamente, a esta instituição, dois exemplares dos documentos ou publicações officiaes que se possam relacionar com os fins da "União."

Toda a correspondencia e publicações da União serão franqueadas gratuitamente pelos Correios das Republicas Americanas.

#### ARTIGO VIII.

A "União Pan-Americanana" se regerá pelo regulamento que fizer o Conselho Director, de acordo com estas bases.

#### ARTIGO IX.

No que diz respeito á adhesão das Nações da America á presente Convenção, ella será comunicado ao Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America, que, por sua vez, notificará formalmente a cada um dos Governos signatarios a referida ratificação.

No caso de que um dos Governos deseje denunciar a presente Convenção, poderá fazel-o notificando formalmente o seu desejo ao Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America, com dois annos de antecipação. O Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America comunicará esta notificação aos Governos da União e ao Conselho Director. Qualquer dos Governos signatarios, que tiver denunciado a presente Convenção, poderá novamente adherir-se a ella do modo indicado.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios respectivos assignaram e sellaram esta convenção.

à son plus grand développement, d'accord avec les présents Statuts, avec le Règlement et avec les dispositions du Conseil, devant lequel il est responsable.

Un Sous-Directeur, lequel remplira également les fonctions de Secrétaire du Conseil.

Le reste du Personnel, et tout ce qui s'y rapporte, sera déterminé par le Règlement.

Le Directeur Général dictera, avec l'approbation du Conseil, un Règlement intérieur pour les divers services de l' "Union Pan-Américaine."

#### ARTICLE VII.

L' "Union Pan-Américaine" publiera un Bulletin mensuel relatif aux trois premiers paragraphes de l'article II de cette Convention, ainsi que les autres travaux que déterminera le Conseil Directeur. Dans le but d'obtenir la plus grande exactitude dans ces publications, chaque État signataire remettra directement, à cette Institution, deux exemplaires des documents ou publications qui pourraient avoir trait aux fins que poursuit l' "Union."

Toute la correspondance ainsi que les publications de l'Union seront affranchies gratuitement par les Postes des Républiques Américaines.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

L' "Union Pan-Américaine" sera régie par le Règlement que dictera le Conseil Directeur en se conformant aux présentes bases.

#### ARTICLE IX.

En ce qui touche à l'adhésion des Nations d'Amérique à la présente Convention, elle sera communiquée au Secrétaire d'Etats des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, lequel, à son tour, fera notification formelle à chacun des Gouvernements signataires de ladite ratification.

Au cas où l'un des Gouvernements désirerait dénoncer la présente Convention, il pourra le faire en notifiant formellement son intention au Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis avec deux ans d'anticipation. Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique communiquera cette notification aux Gouvernements de l'Union et au Conseil Directeur. N'importe lequel des Gouvernements signataires qui aurait dénoncé la présente Convention, pourra de nouveau y adhérer de la manière indiquée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé et scellé cette Convention.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los once días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, portugués, inglés y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la Republica Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de el Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Made and signed in the City of Buenos Aires, on the eleventh day of the month of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gustão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos onze días do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez e francez e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas, que serão enviadas, por via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Diaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedreza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz:

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguai.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires le onzième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République Argentine afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Diaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedreza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisário Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unáñue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX S.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN.

*Homenaje al Señor Andrew Carnegie.*

Los que subscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, resuelve:

I.—La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana declara, que Andrew Carnegie merece bien de las Repúblicas de América.

II.—La Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas hará acuñar, por cuenta de los Gobiernos en ella representados, una medalla de oro, con estas leyendas en lengua inglesa: en el anverso: "A Andrew Carnegie, las Repúblicas Americanas"; en el reverso: "Benefactor de la Humanidad".

III.—Que la medalla á que se refiere el artículo segundo, junto con una copia de esta Resolución y de los documentos que con ella se relacionan, le sean entregados al Señor Andrew Carnegie en sesión especial del Consejo Directivo de la Unión.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los cuatro días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, portugués, inglés y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

#### RESOLUTION.

*Homage to Mr. Andrew Carnegie.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference resolves:

1st.—The Fourth International American Conference declares that Mr. Andrew Carnegie deserves the gratitude of the American Republics.

2nd.—The Union of the American Republics, on behalf of the Governments therein represented, shall have a gold medal struck bearing these inscriptions in English. On the obverse "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie", and on the reverse "Benefactor of Humanity".

3rd.—That the medal referred to in Article 2 hereof together with a copy of this Resolution and of the documents thereto relating, shall be presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a special session of the Governing Board of the Union.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires on the Fourth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

## APPENDIX S.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO.

Homenagem ao Senhor Andrew Carnegie.

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

I.—A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana declara que Andrew Carnegie merece a homenagem das Repúblicas da America.

II.—A União das Repúblicas Americanas fará cunhar por conta dos Governos n'ella representados, uma medalha de ouro, com as seguintes legendas em inglez. No verso: "A Andrew Carnegie as Repúblicas Americanas"; e no reverso: "Bemfeitor da Humanidade".

III.—Que a medalha a que se refere o artigo segundo, seja entregue ao Senhor Andrew Carnegie, juntamente com uma copia d'esta Resolução e com os documentos que com ella se relacionam, em sessão especial do Conselho Director da União.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos quatro dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez e francez, e archivado no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas, que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

#### RÉSOLUTION.

*Hommage à Monsieur Andrew Carnegie.*

Les soussignés, délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine réunie à Buenos-Aires résout:

I. La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine déclare que Andrew Carnegie a bien mérité l'hommage des Républiques d'Amérique.

II. L'Union des Républiques Américaines fera frapper, pour le compte des Gouvernements y représentés, une médaille d'or avec cette inscription en langue anglaise: sur la face: "A Andrew Carnegie les Républiques Américaines" et sur le revers: "Bienfaiteur de l'Humanité."

III. Que la médaille dont fait mention l'Article II, ainsi qu'une copie de cette Résolution et des Documents qui s'y rapportent, soient remises à M. Andrew Carnegie en séance spéciale du Conseil Directeur de l'Union.

Fait et signé dans la Ville de Buenos-Aires, le quatre août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en portugais, en anglais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées par la voie diplomatique à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

- Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.  
*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.
- Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.  
*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.
- Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.  
*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.
- Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.  
*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alferdo Volio.
- Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.  
*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Calos García Velez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.
- Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.  
*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.
- Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.
- Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
- Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.
- Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.
- Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
- Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.
- Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.  
*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.
- Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- Por la República del Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*For the Republic of Peru.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- Por la República de el Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.  
*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*Pela Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

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*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchar.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

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*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Frederico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, Cesar Zumeta.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

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*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République de Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchar.

*Pour la République de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salada Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteve Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Frederico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX T.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCION.

*Ferrocarril Pan-American.*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

1.<sup>o</sup> Prorrogar la existencia, con todas sus atribuciones, del Comité del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano en Washington al que, por los importantes servicios prestados ya, expresa la Conferencia sus agradecimientos.

2.<sup>o</sup> Se confirman las resoluciones tomadas por la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, sobre este mismo punto.

3.<sup>o</sup> Teniendo en cuenta el elevado alcance moral y material de la completa realización de la importante obra proyectada, la Conferencia encarga al Comité permanente del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano de Washington que, á la mayor brevedad posible, reúna todos los estudios y datos técnicos y financieros necesarios para la formación de un plano y presupuesto definitivos, destinados á la construcción de la obra; encarece á los países interesados en su realización, que adopten y comuniquen al Comité permanente del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano las medidas más eficaces, tocantes á las garantías ó subsidios que puedan ofrecer para facilitar la consecución de este gran deseo común, á fin de que dicho Comité, en vista de estas comunicaciones, proponga la forma práctica de solucionar este problema, que sería imposible, ó por lo menos, de muy remota realización, si quedara abandonado á la acción aislada de algunos de los países especialmente interesados en él.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los once días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués, y francés y depositado en el

#### RESOLUTION.

*Pan-American Railroad.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

1st.—To extend the period of existence together with all its attributes, of the Pan American Railroad Committee at Washington to which the Conference expresses its thanks for the important services it has already rendered.

2nd.—The resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference in regard to this matter are confirmed.

3rd.—Considering the high moral and material scope of the full accomplishment of this important project, the Conference charges the permanent Pan-American Railway Committee at Washington with the collection, as speedily as possible, of the reports and technical and financial data necessary for the drawing up of a definite scheme and estimates for the construction of the work and urges the countries interested in its accomplishment that they adopt and communicate, to the Permanent Pan-American Railroad Committee the most effective measures relative to the guarantees or subsidies which they can offer for facilitating the attainment of this great common end, in order that the said Committee, having regard to such communications, may suggest the practical form of the solution of this problem, which would be impossible, or, at least, of very remote realization, if left entirely to the isolated action of some of the countries especially interested.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the eleventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and

## APPENDIX T.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO.

*Estrada de Ferro Pan-American.*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, aprovaram a seguinte resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

1.<sup>o</sup>—Prorrogar, com todas as suas atribuições a subsistencia da Comissão da Estrada de Ferro Pan-American em Washington, á qual, pelos relevantes serviços já prestados, a Conferencia expressa o seu agradecimento.

2.<sup>o</sup>—Confirmam-se as resoluções tomadas pela Terceira Conferencia Pan-American sobre este mesmo ponto.

3.<sup>o</sup>—Tendo em consideração o elevado alcance moral e material da completa realização da importante obra projectada, a Conferencia recommenda á Comissão permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-American, de Washington, que com a maior brevidade possível, reuna os estudose dados technicos e financeiros necessarios para a formação de uma planta e orçamento definitivos, destinados á construção da obra; recommenda aos paizes interessados na sua realização, que adoptem e comuniquem á Comissão permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-American as medidas mais efficazes, referentes as garantias ou subsidios que possam offerecer para facilitar o prosseguimento d'este grande desejo commun, com o fim de que a mencionada Comissão, em vista d'estas comunicações, propoña a forma practica de resolver o problema, que seria impossivel, ou, pelo menos, de muito remota realização, se ficasse entregue á accão isolada de alguns dos paizes especialmente n'elle interessados.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos onze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e frances, e entregue

#### RÉSOLUTION.

*Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain.*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

1.<sup>o</sup>—De proroger l'existence, avec toutes ses attributions, du Comité du Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain à Washington, auquel, pour les importants services déjà rendus, la Conférence exprime ses sentiments de reconnaissance.

2.<sup>o</sup>—Sont confirmées les résolutions prises par la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine sur ce même point.

3.<sup>o</sup>—Tenant compte de la haute portée morale et matérielle de la complète réalisation de l'œuvre importante projetée, la Conférence charge le Comité permanent du Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain, à Washington, de réunir dans le plus bref délai, toutes les études et renseignements techniques et financiers nécessaires pour la formation d'un plan et d'un budget définitifs, destinés à la construction de l'œuvre; décide de faire un appel aux pays intéressés à sa réalisation pour qu'ils adoptent et communiquent au Comité permanent du Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain, les mesures les plus efficaces ayant trait aux garanties ou subsidios qu'ils peuvent offrir pour faciliter la réalisation de ce grand désir commun, afin que ledit Comité, en vue de ces communications, propose la forme pratique de solutionner ce problème, lequel serait d'une réalisation impossible, ou du moins très lointaine, s'il restait abandonné à l'action isolée des pays qui en sont spécialement intéressés.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le onzième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificados para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

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*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larrañaga y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

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*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

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*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larrañaga y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da República Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

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*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

Étrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

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*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## A P P E N D I X U.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN.

##### *Comunicaciones por vapor.*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

1.<sup>o</sup>—Que debe establecerse, tan pronto como sea posible, el comercio directo entre las Naciones Americanas, siempre con sujeción á los reglamentos expedidos recíprocamente por las Naciones directamente interesadas.

2.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar á las Naciones representadas en esta Conferencia, que celebren entre sí recíprocas Convenciones, con el fin de establecer servicios directos, por vapor, adecuados á las necesidades respectivas del comercio y favoreciendo la construcción, para dichos servicios, de vapores de mayor capacidad y velocidad compatibles con la economía comercial.

3.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar que, en todos los casos en que una ó más de las Naciones representadas en esta Conferencia establecieran, por iniciativa nacional, una línea ó líneas de vapores para el tráfico con otra ó otras de dichas Naciones, los buques destinados á tal servicio, gocen en los puertos de tránsito, de todos los privilegios otorgados á los buques que enarbolean la bandera ó banderas de dicho puerto ó puertos de tránsito.

4.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar que en adelante no se otorgue á ninguna empresa de ferrocarril, sea particular ó controlada por el Gobierno, concesión alguna por la cual pueda aquella quedar autorizada para establecer, en favor de buques que entren ó salgan de los puertos del respectivo Estado, privilegios ó rebajas de tarifas que no sean concedidas igualmente á los buques empleados en el comercio directo con otros Estados representados en esta Conferencia.

#### RESOLUTION.

##### *Steamship service.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

1st. Direct commerce, subject to joint regulation by the States carrying on such trade, should be established at the earliest opportunity:

2nd. It is recommended that the States represented at this Conference should conclude conventions among themselves, providing for direct and adequate steamship service; the vessels to be built of the highest speed and largest size consistent with economical commercial service.

3rd. To recommend that in all cases where one or more of the States represented at this Conference shall establish, through State initiative, a line or lines of steamers to one or more of the States, that such vessels shall enjoy all the privileges at ports of call that are accorded to vessels flying the flag or flags of such ports.

4th. That in future no rebating railway privileges shall be granted by any railways, whether private or Government controlled, which shall not be granted to vessels entering and clearing the ports of such States, running in direct trade from other States represented at this Conference.

## A P P E N D I X U.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO.

*Comunicações por vapor.*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

1º.—Que se deve estabelecer, logo que fôr possível, o commercio directo entre as Nações Americanas, sempre de acordo com os regulamentos reciprocamente expedidos pelas Nações directamente interessadas.

2º.—Recomendar ás Nações representadas n'esta Conferencia, que celebrem entre si Convenções reciprocas, com o fim de estabelecer serviços directos por vapor, adequados ás necessidades respectivas do commercio, e favoreçam a construcção, para o referido serviço, de vapores da maior capacidade e velocidade, compatíveis com a economia commercial.

3º.—Recomendar que, em todos os casos em que uma ou mais Nações representadas n'esta Conferencia estabelecerem, por iniciativa nacional, uma linha ou linhas de vapores para o trafico com outra ou outras das referidas Nações, os navios destinados a esse serviço, gozem, nos portos de transito, de todos os privilégios outorgados aos navios que tenham bandeira ou bandeiras do referido porto ou portos de transito.

4º.—Recomendar que para o futuro, não se outorgue a nenhuma empresa de estrada de ferro, particular ou fiscalizada pelo Governo, concessão alguma em virtude da qual possa ficar autorizada a estabelecer, em favor dos navios que entrarem ou sahirem dos portos do respectivo Estado, privilégios ou abatimento de tarifas que não sejam concedidos igualmente aos navios empregados no commercio directo com outros Estados representados n'esta Conferencia.

#### RÉSOLUTION.

*Communications par vapeur.*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

1º.—Que doit être établi, aussi promptement que possible, le commerce direct entre les Nations Américaines, toujours avec sujétion aux Règlements établis réciproquement par les Nations directement intéressées.

2º.—Recommander aux Nations représentées dans cette Conférence, de célébrer entre elles des Conventions reciproques, dans le but d'établir des services directs par vapeur, adéquates aux nécessités respectives du commerce, et en favorisant la construction, pour lesdits services, de vapeurs de plus grande capacité et vitesse, compatibles avec l'économie commerciale.

3º.—Recommander que, dans tous les cas dans lesquels une ou plusieurs Nations représentées à cette Conférence, établissent, par initiative nationale, une ou des lignes de vapeurs pour le trafic avec une autre, ou d'autres de ces Nations, les navires destinés à ce service jouissent, dans les ports de transit, de tous les priviléges accordés aux bâtiments battant pavillon dudit ou desdits ports de transit.

4º.—Recommander que dorénavant il ne soit accordé à aucune entreprise de chemin de fer, qu'elle soit particulière ou contrôlée par le Gouvernement, aucune concession par laquelle elles puissent être autorisées à établir, en faveur de bâtiments qui entrent ou sortent des ports de l'Etat respectif, des priviléges ou des diminutions de tarifs qui ne soient pas également concédés aux bâtiments employés pour le commerce direct avec d'autres Etats représentés à cette Conférence..

5.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar á los Estados representados en esta Conferencia, el estudio de los medios y condiciones bajo las cuales pueda establecerse entre las Repúblicas Americanas la recíproca libertad del comercio de cabotaje, procurándose que dicho estudio sea sometido á la próxima Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana.

6.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar á las Naciones que actualmente tienen en vigencia contratos relativos á comunicaciones por vapor de carácter opcional respecto de determinados puertos de otros países americanos, procuren establecerlas con carácter obligatorio, en el menor tiempo posible.

7.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar el establecimiento de líneas nacionales de vapor entre aquellos puertos que no tengan tal servicio, por vapores de matrícula americana con el fin de asegurar líneas de comunicación continuas y no interrumpidas de Norte á Sur, tanto en las costas del Pacífico como en las del Atlántico, ejercitando al mismo tiempo la acción gubernamental, á efecto de que las Empresas propietarias de las líneas parciales, coordinen sus servicios en tal forma, que se evite la pérdida de tiempo y las intermitencias en el transporte de mercaderías, correspondencia y pasajeros.

8.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar que, en todos los casos en que los buques realicen su itinerario y escalas en una sola dirección, sean tomadas las medidas conducentes para proveer fletes de re'orno que aseguren los viajes en sentido inverso.

9.<sup>o</sup>—Dada su indiscutible importancia, como factores contribuyentes á la facilidad y permanencia de las condiciones favorables de un comercio internacional floreciente, recomiéndase el establecimiento de servicios bancarios y cablegráficos directos y la adopción de un sistema común de pesos y medidas.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los doce días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués, y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

5th. To recommend to the States represented at this Conference a study of the conditions and means by which reciprocal liberty of commerce may be established in the coasting trade of the American Republics, and that the result of such study be laid before the next American Conference.

6th. To recommend that States now having contracts in force providing for optional steamship communication with ports of other countries of America, demand obligatory and rapid service with such ports.

7th. To recommend the establishment of connecting lines between such ports as have no American steamship service in order that there may be a continuous unbroken connection from north to south on both coasts, Pacific and Atlantic, and by Governmental action to induce all connecting lines to cooperate in such manner as to avoid loss of time and intermittent handling of freight, mail and passengers.

8th. To recommend that in all cases in which vessels proceed in one direction only from the ports of one American State to another, that reciprocal measures shall be taken to provide return cargoes warranting return service.

9th. In view of the immense importance to the development of steamship lines as factors contributing to facility and permanence of flourishing trade conditions, it is recommended that direct banking and cable service be established and that a common system of weights and measures be adopted.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the twelfth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each of the Signatory Nations through appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

5.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar aos Estados representados n'esta Conferencia, o estudo dos meios e condições em que seja possivel estabelecer entre as Republicas Americanas a reciproca liberdade do commercio de cabotagem, tratando de que este estudo seja submetido á proxima Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana.

6.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar ás Nações, que actualmente têm em vigor contractos de opção relativos ás communicações a vapor com determinados portos de outros paizes americanos, que procurem estabelecel-as de modo obrigatorio, dentro do menor tempo possivel.

7.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar o estabelecimento de linhas nacionaes a vapor, entre portos que não tenham semelhante serviço feito por vapores de matricula americana, com o fim de assegurar a existencia de linhas de comunicação continua e constante do Norte ao Sul, tanto nas costas do Pacifico, como nas do Atlantico, exercendo, ao mesmo tempo, a acção governamental com o fim de que as empresas proprietarias das linhas parciaes, combinem os seus serviços de tal forma, que se evitem perda de tempo e intermitencias no transporte das mercadorias, correspondencia e passageiros.

8.<sup>o</sup>—Recomendar que, em todos os casos em que os navios sigam o seu itinerario e escalas n'uma só direcção, sejam tomadas medidas tendentes a proporcionar fretes de regresso, que permitam poder contar com as viagens no sentido inverso.

9.<sup>o</sup>—Dada a sus indiscutivel importancia, como factores da facilidade e permanencia das condições favoraveis a um commercio internacional florescente, recomenda-se o estabelecimento de serviços bancarios e telegraphicos directos, e a adopção de um systema commum de pesos e medidas.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos doze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

5.<sup>o</sup>—De recommander aux États représentés à cette Conférence, l'étude des moyens et des conditions par lesquels on peut établir entre les Républiques Américaines, la liberté réciproque du commerce de cabotage, en faisant en sorte que ladite étude soit soumise à la prochaine Conférence Internationale Pan-Américaine.

6.<sup>o</sup>—De recommander aux Nations qui ont actuellement en vigueur des contrats relatifs à des communications par vapeur ayant un caractère d'option, se rapportant à des ports déterminés d'autres-pays américains, de faire leur possible pour les rendre obligatoires dans le plus bref délai.

7.<sup>o</sup>—De recommander l'établissement de lignes nationales de vapeurs, entre les ports qui ne possèdent pas un tel service assuré par des vapeurs de matricule américaine, dans le but d'établir des lignes de communication continues et non interrompues du Nord au Sud, tant sur les côtes du Pacifique que sur celles de l'Atlantique, en exerçant en même temps l'action gouvernementale, de manière que les entreprises propriétaires des lignes partielles, coordonnent leurs services de telle sorte, que soient évitées la perte de temps et les interruptions dans le transport des marchandises, de la correspondance et des passagers.

8.<sup>o</sup>—De recommander que, dans tous les cas où les bâtiments réaliseraient leurs itinéraires et escales dans une seule direction, soient prises les mesures se rapportant au fret de retour qui assurent les voyages en sens inverse.

9.<sup>o</sup>—Étant donnée leur indiscutable importance comme facteurs contribuant à la facilité et à la permanence des conditions favorables d'un commerce international florissant, est recommandé l'établissement de services de banque et de câbles directs, ainsi que l'adoption d'un système commun des poids et mesures.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le douzième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

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*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unánue Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramirez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unánue Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramirez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

# APPENDIX V (1).

## CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

### RESOLUCIÓN

#### Documentos consulares

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

I.—Recomendar á los países que exigen el manifiesto general de entrada, que supriman la certificación consular de dicho manifiesto.

II.—Recomendar á los países que han adoptado el manifiesto consular de embarque, la adopción del modelo de manifiesto que se acompaña.

III.—Recomendar á los países que adopten el formulario de factura consular agregado, que no exijen la certificación consular del conocimiento.

IV.—Recomendar el empleo de la factura consular adjunta.—Ésta llevará en su dorso únicamente los rubros destinados á las declaraciones del vendedor, fabricante ó agente, y del certificado consular, cuya redacción se hará en conformidad á las disposiciones legales de cada país.

V.—Recomendar á los países que adopten el modelo de facturas presentado, no exigir el certificado de origen, cuyas indicaciones están contenidas en dicho modelo de factura.

VI.—Que los derechos consulares deben ser moderados y no llegar á constituir un modo indirecto de aumentar las entradas provenientes de los derechos de aduanas; y se declara que es conveniente para los intereses del comercio internacional del Continente, que en cuanto fuere posible estos derechos se limiten, sea cual fuere la forma adoptada para su percepción, á cubrir, los gastos ocasionados por el servicio consular.

VII.—Recomendar á los Gobiernos de los países representados en esta Conferencia, que expidan á sus consulados instrucciones ordenándoles mantener abiertas sus oficinas para la visación de los documentos consulares durante las mismas horas en que funcionen las aduanas de los países en que se hallaren establecidas, y recomendar á los Gobiernos que insistan en el cumplimiento de las instrucciones anteriores.

### RESOLUTION

#### Consular documents

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

1. To recommend that the countries that require a general entry manifest shall not require any consular certification of such manifest.

2. To recommend that the countries that have adopted the consular manifest of shipment, adopt the form of manifest herewith appended.

3. To recommend that those countries which adopt the annexed form of consular invoice shall not require a consular certification of the bills of lading.

4. To recommend that the countries represented in the present Conference adopt the form of consular invoice herewith appended. This form would have on the back only the headings under which the sellers or agents make their declarations, and those headings under which the consular certificate is made. The forms of certificates or declarations would be filled in under these headings according to the legal requirements of each country.

5. To recommend that the countries which adopt the form of invoice herewith submitted shall not require the "Certificate of Origin," the substance of which is contained in said form of invoice.

6. Consular fees should be moderate and should not constitute an indirect method of increasing customs duties. It is believed that it is for the best interest of the international commerce of this Continent that these fees, no matter what method is employed for their collection, be limited as far as possible to the amounts necessary to cover the cost of maintaining the consular service.

7. To recommend that the respective Governments of the countries represented in this Conference shall instruct their consuls to keep their offices open for the viséing of consular documents during the same hour kept by the custom house of the countries where the said consular offices may be located. It is also recommended that the Governments see that their consuls comply with such instructions.

# APPENDIX V (1).

## CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

### RESOLUÇÃO

#### Documentos consulares

Os abaixo assinados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

1.<sup>º</sup> Recomendar aos paizes que exigem manifesto geral de entrada, a supressão do attestado consular d'esse manifesto.

2.<sup>º</sup> Recomendar aos paizes, que adoptarem o manifesto consular de embarque, a adopção do modelo de manifesto anexo.

3.<sup>º</sup> Recomendar aos paizes, que adoptarem formulario de factura consular anexo, a não exigencia do attestado consular do conhecimento.

4.<sup>º</sup> Recomendar aos paizes representados na presente Conferencia o emprego da factura consular annexa. Esta levará no dorso as rubricas destinadas ás declarações do vendedor fabricante, ou agente, e do attestado consular, cuja redacção se fará de acordo com as prescripções legaes de cada paiz.

5.<sup>º</sup> Recomendar aos paizes que adoptarem os modelos de facturas apresentados, a não exigencia do attestado de procedencia, cujas indicações se acham no referido modelo de factura.

6.<sup>º</sup> Os direitos consulares devem ser moderados e não constituir um modo indirecto de aumentar as entradas provenientes dos direitos da alfandega. Declara-se que é conveniente para os interesses do commercio internacional do Continente, que, quanto seja possivel, esses direitos se limitem, seja qual fôr a forma adoptada para recebel-os, a cobrir as despezas do serviço consular.

7.<sup>º</sup> Recomendar aos Governos dos paizes representados n'esta Conferencia que dêm aos seus consulados instrucções, ordenando que mantenham abertas as suas repartições, para que sejam visados os documentos consulares, durante as mesmas horas em que estejam abertas as alfandegas dos paizes em que estiverem estabelecidos; e recomendar aos Governos que insistam no cumprimento das instrucções anteriores.

### RÉSOLUTION

#### Documents consulaires

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

I. Recommander aux pays qui exigent le manifeste général d'entrée, qu'ils n'exigent pas le certificat consulaire du dit manifeste.

II. Recommander aux pays qui ont adopté le manifeste consulaire d'embarquement, l'adoption du modèle de manifeste ci-joint.

III. Recommander aux pays qui adoptent le formulaire de facture consulaire ci-joint, de ne pas exiger le certificat consulaire du connaissance.

IV. Recommander l'emploi de la facture consulaire ci-jointe. Celle-ci aura au dos uniquement les rubriques destinées aux déclarations du vendeur, fabricant ou agent, et celle du certificat consulaire, dont la rédaction sera faite conformément aux dispositions légales de chaque pays.

V. Recommander aux pays qui adoptent le modèle de factures présenté, de ne pas exiger le certificat d'origine, dont les indications sont contenues dans ledit modèle de facture.

VI. Que les droits consulaires doivent être modérés et ne pas constituer une source indirecte d'augmentation des droits de douane; et il est déclaré que, dans les intérêts du commerce international du Continent, il est nécessaire que ces droits se limitent, autant que possible, quelle que soit la forme adoptée pour leur perception, à couvrir les dépenses occasionnées par le service Consulaire.

VII. Recommander aux Gouvernements des pays représentés à cette Conférence d'envoyer à leurs consulats des instructions pour leur ordonner que leurs bureaux soient ouverts, pour le visa des documents consulaires, aux mêmes heures que le bureau des douanes des pays où ils seraient établis, et recommander aux Gouvernements d'insister pour l'exécution des instructions précédentes.

## FACTURA CONSULAR (1)

Factura de..... de 19.....  
 por ..... consignación  
 á ..... de .....  
 y cuyo transporte se hará por .....

Marcas	Número	Cantidad	Envases	Bultos	Descripción de las mercaderías.	Pesos (a)		Precios	
						Bruto	Neto	Por unidad	Totales

(a) Esta columna puede ser omitida por los países que la exijan en el Manifiesto Consular.  
*Declaración:*  
 del (vendedor, fabricante ó agente autorizado)

FIRM A.—(del vendedor, fabricante ó agente autorizado).

(1) Lleva al dorso los siguientes rubros:

*Certificado consular:*  
 El Cónsul de .....

## CONSULAR INVOICE (1)

Invoice of ..... by ..... to ..... and whose transportation will be made by .....  
 of ..... of .....  
 Date ..... 19 ..... consignment

Marks	Number	Quantity	Packing	Packages	Description of goods	Weights *		Prices		Origin or place of purchase of merchandise	Consular remarks
						Gross	Net	By units	Totals		

SIGNATURE.—(of the seller, manufacturer or authorized agent)  
 (\*) This column may be omitted by the countries that require this information in the Consular Manifest.

(1) Bearing on the back the following notation:  
*Consular Certificate:*

*Declaration:*  
 Of ..... (seller, manufacturer or authorized agent.)

## FACTURA CONSULAR (1)

Factura de .....  
por .....  
a .....  
e cujo transporte se fará por .....

..... consignação  
Data .....  
de .....  
de .....  
de .....

Marcas	Volumes			Descrição das mercadorias			Peso(s) (a)	Preços	Procedencia ou logar de origem das mercadorias	Observações consulares
	Numer- ação	Quanti- dade	Vasilhame	Bruto	Líquido	Por unidade				

(a) Esta coluna pode ser suprimida pelos países que a exigam no Manifesto Consular.

(1) No dorso, as seguintes formulas:  
*Declaração*

Do vendedor, (fabricante ou agente autorizado)

## FACTURE CONSULAIRE (1)

Facture de .....  
pour .....  
à .....  
et dont le transport se fera par .....

Marques	Colis			Description des Marchan- dises			Poids (a)	Prix	Provenance ou lieu d'origi- ne des marchandises	Notes consulaires
	Numéros	Quantités	Emballage	Brut	Net	Par Unité				

(a) Cette colonne peut être omise par les pays qui l'exigent dans le manifeste consulaire.

(1) Porte au verso les rubriques suivantes:  
*Déclaration*

Do vendedor (fabricante ou agente autorizado)

SIGNATURE.—(du vendeur, fabricant, ou agent autorisé)

*Certificado Consular*

Le Consul de ...

## MANIFIESTO CONSULAR

Manifiesto para la carga del (clase, bandera y nombre del buque) Capitán N. N. del puerto de (tantas) toneladas y (tantas) personas de tripulación, incluso el Capitán, que hace el viaje de ..... a ..... (puerto de destino) consignado á .....

Bultos		Denominación del contenido		Pesos ó volúmenes	Remitente	Consignatario (expresar si el conocimiento es á la orden)	Total de bultos á cada consignatario
Marcas	Numeración	Cantidad	Envases				

Yo N. N., Capitán del expresado buque, declaro que no he embarcado otra carga á bordo en este puerto que la arriba expresada, excepto las provisiones del buque Y que durante mi viaje haré por escrito enalquilar otra declaración que deba agregar á las de este manifestó, tanto por falta como por aumento de volumenes, á fin de entregarla con dicho manifestó y los correspondientes conocimientos á la primera visita de aduana que viniese á bordo del buque ó de mi mando en el puerto de destino.

El Consul de (lugar y fecha) certifica que este manifestó, conforme con (tantos) conocimientos y (tantos) certificados de encargo, está formalizado con todas las declaraciones exigidas por los Reglamentos de aduana de .....

(Lugar y fecha)  
(Sello)

## CONSULAR MANIFEST

Manifest of the cargo of (kind, flag and name of vessel) Captain N. N. of (so many) tons burden and having a crew of (so many) persons, including the Captain who makes the voyage from ..... to ..... (port of destination) consigned to .....

Marks	Numbers	Quantity	Cases or Barrels	Indication of contents	Weight or Volume	Consignee (indicate whether bill of lading is to order)	Total number of packages to each consignee

I, N. N., Captain of the aforesaid vessel, declare that I have not taken on board in this port any cargo other than above mentioned, except provisions for the vessel, and that during the voyage I shall make in writing any other declaration that should be added to those given in this manifest should the actual amount be greater or less, for the purpose of delivering it along with said manifest and the corresponding bill of lading, upon the first custom examination that may be made aboard the vessel under my command in the port of destination.

The Consul of (place and date) certifies that this manifest in accordance with (such) bill of lading and (so many) certificates of commission is drawn up with all the declarations required by the customs regulations of ..... without change, erasure or interlineation. By reason of which I sign the present and offer the consular seal.

(Place and date)  
(Signature of Consul)

## MANIFESTO CONSULAR

Manifesto para a carga de (classe, bandeira e nome do navio) Capitão N. N. do porto de (tantas) pessoas da tripulação, inclusive o Capitão que faz a viagem  
de ..... a ..... (porto de destino) consignado a .....

Marcas	Volumes			Denominação do conteúdo	Peso ou volumes	Remetente	Consignatário indicar se o conhecimento é à ordem	Total de volumes a cada consignatário
	Numeração	Quantidade	Vasilhame					

Eu, Capitão do navio indicado, declaro não ter embarcado n'este porto senão a carga anteriormente declarada, exceptuando as provisões do navio, e que durante minha viagem farei por escrito qualquer outra declaração que tiver de agregar à d'este manifesto, tanto por falta como por aumento de volumes, para que seja entregue com este manifesto e os conhecimentos correspondentes que chegar a bordo do navio por meu comando ao porto de destino.  
O Consul de (lugar e data) atesta que este manifesto, conter com (tantos) conhecimentos e (tantos) atestados de encomendas, está feito com todas as declarações exigidas pelos Regulamentos da Alfândega de ..... sem correção, rasura nem intercalação.—Em fé do que, assino o presente manifesto, pondo-lhe o selo do Consulado.  
(Lugar e data)  
(selo)

## MANIFESTE CONSULAIRE

Manifeste pour le chargement du (genre, pavillon et nom du bâtiment), Capitaine N. N. du port de (tant) tonnes et portant (tant) d'hommes d'équipage, inclus le Capitaine, qui fait le voyage de ..... à ..... (port de destination) consigné à .....

Colis	Colis			Dénomination du contenu	Poids ou volumes	Expéditeur	Consignataire déclarer si le connaissment est à l'ordre.	Total de colis à chaque consignataire.
	Marque	Numéros	Quantité	Emballage				

Moi, N. N. Capitaine du bâtiment ci-dessus désigné, déclare ne pas avoir embarqué d'autre chargement à bord dans ce port que celui indiqué plus haut, à l'exception des provisions du bâtiment, et que, durant mon voyage, je ferai par écrit toute autre déclaration qui doive s'ajouter à celles de ce manifeste, tant pour manque que pour augmentation de volumes, aux fins de la remettre avec ledit manifeste et les connaissances correspondants à la première visite de douane qui viendrait à bord du bâtiment que je commande au port de destination.

Le Consul de (lieu et date) certifie que ce manifeste conforme à (tant) de Connaissances et (tant) de certificats de dépôts, est conforme à toutes les déclarations exigées par les Règlements de Douane de ..... sans adjonction, rature ni interpolations. En foi de quoi, je signe le présent document y apposant le sceau du Consulat.  
(Signature du Consul)  
(sceau)

(Signature du Consul)

(Lieu et date)

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires á los veinte dias del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

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Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, á cada um dos Estado signatarios.

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*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le vingt-ème jour du mois d' Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République Argentine, pour qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cru-chaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codécido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

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*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

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## APPENDIX V (2).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCIÓN

##### *Reglamentación aduanera*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

I—Que en el caso de haber sido desembarcados en determinado puerto, bultos destinados á otro puerto, ya sea nacional ó extranjero, se permita reembarcar sin multa alguna los referidos bultos, siempre que se demostrare de una manera fehaciente que era otro su destino verdadero.

II—Que para facilitar el pronto despacho de buques se expidan instrucciones facultando á los recaudadores de Aduanas para autorizar con anticipación de la llegada del buque, á petición de los interesados, y en conformidad á los reglamentos respectivos, la preparación de cargamentos de embarque.

III—Que los respectivos Gobiernos establezcan reglamentos: 1º. Permitiendo las operaciones de embarque y desembarque de mercaderías en las horas de la noche, en todos aquellos casos en que sean admisibles á juicio de las autoridades correspondientes, y 2º. autorizando las mismas operaciones y las operaciones simultáneas de embarque y desembarque en el mismo buque, en los días feriados incluso los domingos, pero con exclusión de los días fiestas nacionales.

IV—Que se otorguen facilidades para el tránsito de mercaderías de comercio internacional por el territorio de los diferentes países, simplificando hasta donde sea posible la documentación requerida para esta operación, sin perjuicio de todas las medidas necesarias para prevenir el fraude.

Que las mercaderías en tránsito por las vías de comunicación de un país cual-

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Customs regulations*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

I. That when packages are landed in a given port, which were destined for another, whether domestic or foreign, said packages may be reloaded without the imposition of any fine, provided that it shall be conclusively proved that their real destination was elsewhere.

II. In order to facilitate the prompt despatch of vessels, that instructions be issued to collectors of customs to authorize, on request of the interested parties, the preparation of outward cargoes in advance of the arrival of the vessel, subject to necessary customs regulations.

III. That regulations be issued by the several Governments to permit the loading and unloading of merchandise in the night, in such cases as conditions may permit and in the discretion of the proper authorities; the loading and unloading of vessels on holidays and Sundays included, except national holidays, and the simultaneous loading and unloading of cargoes on and from the same vessel.

IV. That facilities be given to international traffic of foreign merchandise through different countries, simplifying as much as possible the (customs) documentation that is necessary for such operation, taking at the same time all necessary precautions to prevent fraud. It is recommended that merchandise in transit over the ways of communication of any country, shall not be subject to charge, only

## APPENDIX V (2).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO

##### *Regulamentação aduaneira*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

I. Que no caso de terem sido desembarcados em determinado porto volumes destinados a outro, seja nacional ou estrangeiro, seja permitido reembocar, sem nenhuma multa, os referidos volumes, toda a vez que se provar, de maneira evidente, que era outro o destino verdadeiro.

II. Que para facilitar o prompto despacho de navios se dêm instruções aos colectores aduaneiros, para que autorizem, antes da chegada do navio, a pedido dos interessados e de acordo com os respectivos regulamentos, a accommodação das cargas a embarcar.

III. Que os respectivos Governos estabeleçam regulamentos que permittam as operações de embarque e desembarque de mercadorias durante as horas da noite, em todos os casos em que forem admisíveis, a juizo das correspondentes autoridades, e que também autorizem essas operações nos dias feriados, inclusive os domingos, exceptuadas as festas nacionais.

IV. Que se facilite o transito de mercadorias de commercio international pelo territorio dos diferentes paizes, simplificando quanto possivel, a documentação requerida para essa operação, sem prejuizo de todas as medidas necessarias para prevenir fraude.

Que as mercadorias em transito pelas vias de comunicação de qualquer paiz,

#### RÉSOLUTION

##### *Réglementation de douane*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la suivante Résolution:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout.

I. Que dans le cas où des colis destinés à un autre port, soit national, soit étranger, auraient été débarqués dans un port déterminé, il soit permis de réembarquer lesdits colis, sans avoir à payer aucune amende, pourvu qu'il soit démontré, d'une manière péremptoire, que l'autre port était celui de sa véritable destination.

II. Que dans le but de faciliter la prompte expédition des navires, des instructions soient adressées aux Receveurs des Douanes, pour autoriser, dès avant l'arrivée du bateau, à la demande des intéressés et conformément aux règlements sur la matière, la préparation des cargaisons d'embarquement.

III. Que les Gouvernements respectifs établissent des Règlements: 1.<sup>o</sup> permettant les opérations d'embarquement et de débarquement des marchandises aux heures de la nuit, dans tous les cas où la chose serait possible, de l'avis des autorités correspondantes; et, 2.<sup>o</sup> autorisant les mêmes opérations, et aussi les opérations simultanées d'embarquement et de débarquement pour le même bateau, les jours fériés, y compris les dimanches, mais exclusion faite des jours de fêtes Nationales.

IV. Que l'on accorde des facilités pour le transit des marchandises de commerce international par le territoire des différents pays, en simplifiant, dans la mesure du possible, les documents requis pour cette opération; sans préjudice de toutes les mesures nécessaires pour prévenir la fraude.

Que les marchandises en transit par les voies de communication d'un pays quel-

quiero no estén sujetas á impuesto, debiendo pagar únicamente los servicios prestados por las instalaciones adecuadas de los puertos ó de los caminos recorridos, y del servicio de vigilancia, en la misma escala en que pagan dichos servicios las mercaderías destinadas al consumo del país por cuyo suelo se verifica el tránsito. Se entiende que esta liberación de derechos sólo será procedente en aquellos casos en que sea compatible con las circunstancias especiales, los recursos y las condiciones económicas del país de tránsito.

V—Que las administraciones aduaneras de los países americanos, en caso de consulta y de envío de una muestra de cualquier artículo de importación, indiquen la clasificación que hubiera recibido en el arancel aduanero ó tarifa de avalúo respectivo, y los derechos á que en consecuencia estuviese sujeto.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los veinte días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

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being obliged to pay for the services rendered by the adequate installations of the ports or of the roads traversed, and of the service of supervision, on the same scale that merchandise pays for said services when intended for consumption in the country over whose territory the transit is made.

It is understood that this exemption of charges is only proper in all such cases in which they may be compatible with the special circumstances, the resources and the economic conditions of the country of transit.

V. It is recommended to the customs administrations of the American countries to indicate, in case their advice is asked and a sample of any article of importation is sent, the classification which it should receive in the customs schedule or respective tariff of appraisement, and the duties to which it is consequently subject.

Made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the twentieth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

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não fiquem sujeitas a imposto, devendo pagar sómente os serviços prestados pelas instalações adequadas dos portos ou dos caminhos percorridos e do serviço de vigilância na mesma proporção do que pagam por tais serviços as mercadorias destinadas ao consumo do paiz em cujo território se efectuar o transito. Fica entendido que esta suppressão de direitos só será admissível nos casos em que fôr compatível com as circunstâncias especiais e com os recursos e condições económicas do paiz de transito.

V. Recomenda-se ás administrações aduaneiras dos paizes americanos que indiquem, em caso de consulta e de remessa de uma amostra de qualquer artigo de importação, a classificação prescrita na pauta aduaneira, ou tarifa da respectiva avaliação, e os direitos a que, por isso, fica sujeito.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

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*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

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conque ne soient pas assujetties à l'impôt, mais seulement au paiement des services rendus par les installations adéquates des ports utilisés et des chemins parcourus et par le service de surveillance, aux mêmes tarifs que ceux qui sont payés par les marchandises destinées à être consommées dans le pays sur le territoire duquel s'effectue le transit. Il est entendu que cette libération de droit ne sera opérante que dans les cas où elle serait compatible avec les circonstances spéciales, les ressources et les conditions économiques du pays de transit.

V. Que les administrations douanières des pays américains, en cas de demande de renseignements et d'envoi d'un échantillon quelconque d'un article d'importation, indiquent la classification qu'il aurait reçue dans le tarif douanier ou tarif d'évaluation particulière, et les droits auxquels il serait assujetti en conséquence.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le vingt-ième jour du mois d'Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos,

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*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

- Por la República de Haití*.—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Por la República de Honduras*.—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
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- Pela Repùblica de Haïti.—Constantin Fouchard.  
Pour la République d'Haïti.—Constantin Fouchard.
- Pela Repùblica de Honduras.—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
Pour la République du Honduras.—Luis Lazo Ariaga.
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Pour la République du Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- Pela Repùblica do Peru.—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
Pour la République du Pérou.—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- Pela Repùblica do Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
Pour la République du Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- Pela Repùblica do Uruguai.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
Pour la République de l'Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.  
Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX V (3).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCIÓN

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Sección de comercio, aduanas y estadísticas*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

I. Encarecer al Consejo Directivo de la Unión Pan-Americana el establecimiento de la sección de comercio, aduanas y estadísticas, recomendada ya por la Conferencia Internacional de Río de Janeiro. Esta sección enviará un perito en materias aduaneras á los diferentes países americanos con el objeto de reunir las leyes, los reglamentos aduaneros y consulares, y de publicarlos en una compilación que permita hacer fácilmente el estudio comparativo de estas disposiciones y que pueda servir de libro de consulta al comercio internacional.

II. Que el Consejo Directivo de la Unión Pan-Americana envíe á los Gobiernos de las Naciones representadas en esta Conferencia, con un año de anticipación á la fecha en que tendrá lugar la próxima, un informe sobre los siguientes asuntos:

1.<sup>o</sup> Derechos á que está sujeta la navegación en los puertos de los países americanos.

2.<sup>o</sup> Documentos que deben acompañar á las solicitudes presentadas á las Aduanas para el despacho de mercaderías; forma y requisitos de estas solicitudes y posibilidad de adoptar un modelo uniforme.

3.<sup>o</sup> Sistemas de avalúo de las mercaderías para el pago de los derechos aduaneros y la formación de las estadísticas comerciales en América; ventajas e inconvenientes de los diferentes sistemas.

4.<sup>o</sup> Organización de las oficinas de Aduana y tramitación del despacho aduanero.

##### *Section of commerce, customs and statistics*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

I.—The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union is urged to create the section of commerce, customs and statistics recommended by the International Conference of Rio de Janeiro. This section shall send an expert in customs matters to the different American countries for the purpose of compiling customs and consular laws, regulations and practice, which compilation shall be published in such form as to facilitate a comparative study of such matters and serve as a work of reference for international commerce.

II.—The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall send to the nations represented in this Conference, one year prior to the date of the meeting of the next Conference, a report upon the following matters:

1. Charges to which navigation is subject in the ports of the American countries.

2. Documents which must accompany the petitions presented to the customhouse for the despatch of merchandise; the form and requirements of these petitions and the practicability of adopting a form common to all.

3. A system of appraisement of merchandise for the payment of customs duties, and the publication of the commercial statistics of America, together with the advantages and disadvantages of the different systems.

4. Organization of customs offices and procedure in customs administration.

## APPENDIX V (3).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO

*Secção de commercio, alfandegas e estatísticas*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

I. Recomenda-se ao Conselho Director da União Pan-Americana que estableça a Secção de Commercio, Alfandegas e Estatísticas já recomendada pela Conferencia Internacional do Rio de Janeiro. Esta Secção mandará um perito em matérias aduaneiras aos diferentes paízes americanos, com o fim de compilar as leis e regulamentos aduaneiros e consulares, e publicá-los, reunidos de modo a facilitar o estudo comparativo d'essas disposições e a servir de livro de consulta para o comercio internacional.

II. Que o Conselho Director da União Pan-Americana remetta aos Governos das Nações representadas n'esta Conferencia, um anno antes da data da proxima Conferencia, um relatorio sobre os seguintes assumptos:

1.º Direitos a que está sujeita a navegação nos portos dos paízes americanos.

2.º Documentos que devem acompanhar os requerimentos apresentados ás alfandegas para o despacho de mercadorias; forma e requisitos desses requerimentos e possibilidade de adoptar um modelo uniforme.

3.º Systemas de avaliação das mercadorias para o pagamento dos direitos aduaneiros e formação das estatísticas commerciales na America; vantagens e inconvenientes dos diferentes systemas.

4.º Organização das Secretarias da Alfandega e tramites do despacho aduaneiro.

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Section commerce, douanes et statistiques*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

I. Recommander au Conseil Directeur de l'Union Pan-Américaine l'établissement de la section de Commerce, Douanes et Statistiques déjà recommandée par la Conférence Internationale de Rio de Janeiro.

Cette section enverra un expert en matières douanières dans les différents pays américains dans le but de réunir les lois et règlements douaniers et consulaires, et de les publier dans un recueil qui permettra de faire facilement l'étude comparative de ces dispositions et qui pourra servir de Livre de Renseignements au commerce international.

II. Que le Conseil Directeur de l'Union Pan-Américaine envoie aux Gouvernements des Nations représentées à cette Conférence, et ce, une année avant la date à laquelle aura lieu la prochaine, un rapport sur les questions suivantes:

1.º Droits auxquels est assujettie la navigation dans les ports des pays américains;

2.º Documents qui doivent accompagner les demandes présentées en douane pour le retrait des marchandises; forme et formalités de ces demandes et possibilité d'adopter un modèle uniforme.

3.º Système d'évaluation des marchandises pour le paiement des droits de douane et l'établissement des statistiques commerciales en Amérique; avantages et inconvénients des différents systèmes;

4.º Organisation des bureaux de Douane et fonctionnement du retrait en douane.

5.<sup>o</sup> Otras medidas cuya adopción podría recomendarse con el objeto de uniformar la administración aduanera y consular de las Repúblicas Americanas.

III. Recomendar á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas la formación de un vocabulario de las diferentes expresiones y sinónimos empleados en los países de América para designar unos mismos artículos y productos, con sus equivalentes en inglés, francés y portugués. En esta compilación se indicarán en la forma que la Unión Pan-Americana estime más conveniente, los derechos aduaneros que graven dichos artículos en las diferentes Repúblicas del Continente y la clasificación que hubieren recibido en la tarifa de avalúos.

Para formar esta compilación se recomienda que la Comisión Pan-Americana de cada República, formule y comunique á la Unión, la lista de los artículos cuya designación en el respectivo país tuviere un significado especial, ó no fuera de uso general en América con la equivalente en castellano cuando la hubiere; indicándose, también, los demás datos que fuera del caso acompañar. La sección de aduanas, comercio y estadísticas de la Unión, coordinará, en vista de estos datos, la precitada nomenclatura.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los veinte días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—

Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Crucchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

5. Such other measures as might be proposed for the purpose of rendering uniform the customs and consular administration of the American Republics.

III.—The Pan American Union is urged to prepare a nomenclature of the different expressions and synonyms employed in the countries of America to designate the same articles and products, with their English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese equivalents. In this compilation there shall be included in the manner considered best by the Pan American Union the customs duties imposed on each article in the different Republics of the hemisphere and the classification which it may have received in the schedule of values.

In order to prepare this compilation it is recommended that the Pan American Committee in each Republic should formulate and communicate to the Union of the American Republics the list of the articles, the designation whereof may have in the respective country a special signification, or one not in general use in America, with the Spanish equivalent, if any, including also appropriate data to be furnished in each case. The section of customs, commerce and statistics of the Union shall coordinate from these data the above mentioned nomenclature.

Made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the twentieth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the signatory nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

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*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

5º Outras medidas cuja adopção se possa recommendar, com o fim de uniformizar a administração aduaneira e consular das Repúblicas Americanas.

III. Recomendar á Secretaria das Repúblicas Americanas que forme um vocabulário das diferentes expressões e synonymos usados nos paizes da America para designar os artigos e productos da mesma classe, com os seus equivalentes em inglez, hespanhol, francez e portuguez. Nessa combinação se indicarão, na forma que a União Pan-Americana julgar mais conveniente os direitos aduaneiros que pesem sobre taes artigos nas diferentes Repúblicas do Continente, e a classificação mencionada na tarifa de avaliaçoes.

Para formar esta compilacão, recomenda-se que a Comissão Pan-Americana de cada Republica, formule e comunique á União Americana a lista dos artigos cuja designação no respectivo paiz tiver um significado especial ou não for de uso geral na America, como equivalente em hespanhol, quando o tiver, indicando-se tambem todos os dados cujo fornecimento possa ser util. A Secção de Commercio, Atfandega e Estatísticas da União coordenará, com estes dados á vista, a precipitada nomenclatura.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

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*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

5. Autres mesures dont l'adoption pourrait être recommandée dans le but d'uniformiser l'administration douanière et consulaire des républiques américaines.

III. Recommander au bureau des Républiques Américaines la formation d'un vocabulaire des différentes expressions et synonymes employés dans les pays d'Amérique pour désigner quelques mêmes articles et produits, avec leurs équivalents, en anglais, en français, et en portugais. Dans ce recueil on indiquerá, dans la forme que l'Union Pan-Américaine jugera la meilleure, les droits de Douane dont les dits articles seront grevés dans les différentes Républiques du Continent, et la classification qui leur aurait été attribuée dans le tarif des évaluations.

Pour former ce recueil il est recommandé que la Commission Pan-Américaine de chaque République, formule et communique à l'Union la liste des articles dont la désignation dans le pays respectif aurait une signification spéciale, ou ne serait pas d'un usage général en Amérique, avec l'équivalent en Espagnol quand il y aurait lieu d'y joindre. La section de Douanes, Commerce et Statistiques de l'Union coordonnera, en vue de ces renseignements, la nomenclature précitée.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le vingt-ième jour du mois d'Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, pour qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

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*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

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*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvárez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisário Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Theodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX V (4).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN

##### *Estadísticas comerciales*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

Que se proceda por la sección de comercio, aduanas y estadística dirigida ó asesorada por personas de pericia reconocida en estos asuntos, á realizar los siguientes trabajos:

1.<sup>o</sup> Compilar y ordenar todos los datos y antecedentes que puedan necesitarse para el cabal conocimiento y acertado estudio de los procedimientos seguidos en las Repúblicas Americanas para la formación de sus estadísticas del comercio exterior, así generales como especiales, á saber: las clasificaciones, agrupaciones, definiciones y nomenclatura, usadas en la mismas; el criterio seguido para la fijación de los valores de las importaciones y exportaciones, para la determinación del país de origen de las mercaderías y sus procedencia, y la del destino de las exportaciones, para las equivalencias monetarias y cuantos particulares puedan conducir al objeto expresado.

2. Formular, en vista de los datos y antecedentes á que se refiere la cláusula que precede, un informe comparativo de las Estadísticas de las Repúblicas Americanas, señalando las principales divergencias entre los métodos y procedimientos empleados en las mismas.

3.<sup>o</sup> Formular un proyecto de bases que será sometido á los respectivos Gobiernos, á fin de que las examinen y confieran, en su oportunidad, las instrucciones que estimen convenientes á sus Delegados en la Quinta Conferencia Pan-Americana, ó en un Congreso Especial que al efecto se reuna, si la Conferencia hubiera de aplazarse, ó se acordara por el Consejo Directivo de la Unión Pan-Americana

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Commercial statistics*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

That the section of commerce, customs and statistics, directed or advised by persons of recognized skill in such matters, shall perform the following duties:

1. To compile and arrange all the data and antecedents needful for a precise knowledge and exact study of the processes observed in the American Republics for the formation of their statistics of foreign commerce, both general and special, i. e. the classification, grouping, definition, and nomenclature used therein, the standard observed in determining the value of imports and exports, in fixing the country of origin of the commodities and the places from which they come, as well as in ascertaining the destination of exports, and in determining monetary equivalents and other details that may conduce to the objects in question.

2. To prepare, with the data and antecedents mentioned in the paragraph preceding, a comparative report on the statistics of the American Republics, indicating the chief difficulties existing in the methods and processes employed therein.

3. To draw up a program of bases, which shall be submitted to the respective Governments for their inspection and for the purpose of preparing such instructions as they may deem proper, which in due time may be given to their Delegates to the Fifth Pan-American Conference, or to a special Congress assembled for that object if the Conference were to be postponed, or if the Governing Board of the

## A P P E N D I X V ( 4 ) .

### CUARTA CONFÉRENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO

*Estatísticas commerciales*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Gouvernos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

Que a Secção de Commercio, Alfandegas e Estatísticas, dirigida por peritos, trate de realizar os seguintes trabalhos:

1º. Compilação e coordenação de todos os dados e antecedentes que possam ser necessarios para o perfeito conhecimento e estudo dos processos adoptados pelas Repúblicas Americanas para a formação de estatísticas de comercio exterior, tanto geraes como especiaes, a saber: classificações, agrupamentos, definições e nomenclaturas usadas nas mesmas estatísticas; o sistema seguido para a determinação dos valores das importações e exportações, e para a designação do paiz de origem das mercadorias e procedencias, e a do destino das exportações para as equivalencias monetarias; e tudo quanto se referir ao fim expressado.

2º. Preparo, com os dados e antecedentes á vista, relativos á clausula precedente, de um relatorio comparativo das estatísticas das Repúblicas Americanas, dando a conhecer as principaes divergencias entre os methodos e processos usados nas mesmas.

3º.—Preparo de um projecto de bases, que será submettido aos respectivos Gouvernos, com o fim de que estes as examinem, e dêm, oportunamente, instruções sobre tal projecto, aos seus delegados á Quinta Conferencia Internacional Americana, ou aos de um Congresso Especial que para isso se reuna, se a Conferencia tiver de ser adiada, ou, ainda, se o Conselho Director da União Pan-Americana re-

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Statistiques commerciales*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la suivante Résolution:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

Que la Section de Commerce, Douanes et Statistiques, dirigée ou conseillée par des personnes de compétence reconnue dans ces affaires, procède à la réalisation des travaux suivants:

1º. Compiler et tenir à jour tous les renseignements et antécédents qui peuvent être nécessaires pour la complète connaissance et étude des procédés suivis dans les Républiques Américaines pour la formation de leurs statistiques du commerce extérieur, soit générales, soit spéciales, à savoir: les classifications, groupements, définitions et nomenclature en usage dans les dites Républiques; le critérium suivi pour l'estimation des valeurs des importations et exportations, pour la détermination du pays d'origine des marchandises et leur provenance, et celle de la destination des exportations, pour les équivalences monétaires, en un mot, tous les renseignements qui peuvent servir au but indiqué.

2º. Formuler, en vue des informations et antécédents dont il est question, un rapport comparatif des Statistiques des Républiques Américaines, en signalant les principales divergences entre les méthodes et procédés employés dans les dites Républiques.

3º. Formuler un projet de bases qui sera soumis aux Gouvernements respectifs, afin qu'il soit examiné et que ceux-ci, donnent, opportunément, les instructions qu'ils estimeraient devoir dicter à leurs Délégués à la Cinquième Conférence Pan-Américaine, ou au Congrès Spécial qui se réunirait à cet effet si la Conférence devait être renvoyée, ou s'il était décidé par le Conseil Directeur de l'Union Pan-Améri-

recomendar la celebración de un Congreso Especial, en vista del carácter técnico de los asuntos aduaneros y estadísticos, y una vez terminados los estudios é informes encomendados á la sección de comercio, aduana y estadística.

El proyecto de bases que deberá presentar la sección de comercio, aduanas y estadística, versará sobre las siguientes cuestiones:

a) Procedimientos uniformes para la fijación de los valores del comercio internacional, á fin de que puedan compararse eficazmente las estadísticas y servir de base á los acuerdos ó convenciones que en materia de comercio ó de navegación puedan pactar dichos Gobiernos;

b) Clasificaciones y agrupaciones idénticas ó similares de las mercaderías que se importen ó exporten, al mismo objeto que en el párrafo anterior se indica;

c) La adopción de un mismo criterio para la determinación del origen y procedencia de las importaciones y del destino de las exportaciones;

d) Uso de igual nomenclatura comercial, en cuanto lo permitan la diversidad de las lenguas y de las producciones;

e) La adopción de acepciones usuales idénticas para los términos de más frecuente aplicación en las estadísticas comerciales;

f) La rigurosa observancia del sistema métrico decimal, á fin de conseguir una posible uniformidad en todo lo referente á pesos y medidas.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los veinte días del mes de Agosto del año mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

Pan-American Union were to recommend the summoning of a special Congress in view of the technical character of customs and statistical matters, when ever the investigations and reports entrusted to the section of commerce, customs and statistics shall have been completed.

The program of bases to be prepared by the section of commerce, customs and statistics shall deal with the following questions:

a) Uniform procedure in determining values in international commerce, so as to allow statistics to be compared effectively and serve as a basis for the agreements or conventions relating to commerce or navigation into which the said Governments may enter;

b) Identical or similar classification or grouping of commodities exported or imported, with the same object in view as that mentioned in the paragraph preceding;

c) Adoption of the same standard for determining the places of origin of imports and destination of exports;

d) Employment of the same commercial nomenclature, so far as the diversity in languages and products may permit;

e) The adoption of identical meanings for terms most commonly applied in commercial statistics;

f) The rigorous observance of the decimal metric system, so as to procure a possible uniformity in all that relates to weights and measures.

Made and signed in the City of Buenos Aires, on the twentieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic in order that certified copies may be made to be forwarded through appropriate diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory Nations.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

solvesse recomendar que se celebre um Congresso Especial em vista do caracter technico dos assumptos aduaneiros e estatisticos, uma vez terminados os estudos e relatorios encommendados á Secção de Commercio, Alfandegas e Estatísticas.

O Projecto de bases que deverá apresentar a Secção de Commercio, Alfandegas e Estatísticas versará sobre as seguintes questões:

a) Processos uniformes para a determinação dos valores do Commercio International, para que se possam comparar effizazmente as estatísticas e servir de base aos accordos ou convenções que, em matéria de commercio ou de navegação possam combinar os referidos Governos;

b) Classificações e agrupamentos identicos ou similares das mercadorias, que se importem ou exportem, com o mesmo fim indicado no paragrapo anterior;

c) Adopção do mesmo sistema para a determinação da origem e procedencia das importações e de destino das exportações;

d) Uso de igual nomenclatura commercial, tanto quanto permitta a diversidade das linguas e das produções;

e) Adopção de accepções usuais identicas para os termos de mais frequente applicação nas estatísticas commerciaes;

f) Rigorosa observancia do sistema metrico decimal, com o fim de conseguir a maior uniformidade em tudo o que se refere á pesos e medidas.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hispanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, por via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Diaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

caine de recommander la réunion d'un Congrès spécial, en vue du caractère technique que présentent les affaires de Douanes et de Statistiques, une fois terminés les études et rapports confiés à la Section Commerce, Douanes et Statistiques.

Le Projet de bases que devra présenter la Section Commerce, Douanes et Statistiques embrassera les points suivants:

a) Procédés uniformes pour l'appréciation des valeurs du Commerce International, afin que puissent être comparées, d'une manière efficace, les statistiques et qu'elles puissent servir de base aux accords ou conventions, qu'en matière de commerce ou de navigation pourraient conclure les dits Gouvernements;

b) Classifications et groupements identiques ou similaires des marchandises qui s'importent ou s'exportent, ceci dans le même but que celui qui est indiqué dans le paragraphe précédent.

c) L'adoption d'un même critérium pour la détermination de l'origine et de la provenance des importations et de la destination des exportations.

d) L'usage d'une nomenclature commerciale égale, lorsque le permettront la diversité des langues et des productions;

e) L'adoption de termes usuels identiques pour les expressions qui trouvent leur plus fréquente application dans les statistiques commerciales;

f) La rigoureuse observation du système métrique décimal, afin d'obtenir une possible uniformité en tout ce qui a trait aux poids et mesures.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le vingt-ième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent-dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais, et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

- Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.  
*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.  
*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.  
*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.  
*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.  
*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.  
*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.  
*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.  
*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.  
*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.  
*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.  
*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

- Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.  
*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.  
*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.  
*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.  
*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.  
*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.
- Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.  
*Pour la République de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.  
*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.  
*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.  
*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*Pour la République d'Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Larzo Arriaga.  
*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvárez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisário Porras.  
*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX V (5).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCIÓN

##### *Censos*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

Recomendar á los Gobiernos de los Estados Americanos:

1.<sup>o</sup> El levantamiento decenal del censo de su población, teniendo en cuenta los adelantos de la ciencia y de los procedimientos técnicos.

2.<sup>o</sup> Que se proceá á levantar un censo de población en todos los Estados Americanos en el año de 1920, y si fuere posible, en un mismo mes, recomendado de ante mano por la Unión Pan-Americana en Washington.

3.<sup>o</sup> Recomendar también á los países de la Unión Pan-Americana, que para la fecha indicada, se proceá á la formación de un censo general industrial y de los otros censos que la ciencia y la práctica aconsejen.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los veinte días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués, y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Census*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

To recommend to the Governments of the American States:

1. The taking of a decennial census of their population, taking into account the advance of science and technical procedure.

2. That steps be taken to effect a population census in all the American States in the year 1920, and, if possible, in the same month, to be recommended beforehand by the Pan American Union at Washington.

3. It is also recommended to the countries of the Pan American Union that, on the date suggested, steps be taken to effect a general industrial census and such other censuses as science and practice counsel.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the twentieth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

## APPENDIX V (5).

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO

##### *Recenseamento*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Gouvernos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

Recommandar aos Gouvernos dos Estados Americanos:

1.º O levantamento, por decennios, do recenseamento da população, tendo em vista os progressos scientificos e os processos technicos.

2.º Que se effectue o recenseamento da população em todos os Estados Americanos em 1920, e se fôr possível, em um mesmo mez, previamente indicado pela União Pan-Americana em Washington.

3.º Recomendar aos paizes da União Pan-Americana que, para a mesma data, se effectue um recenseamento industrial geral, e outros que aconselhem a sciencia e a practica.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

#### RÉSOLUTION

##### *Recensements*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

Recommander aux Gouvernements des États Américains:

1.º D'effectuer le recensement décennal de leur population, en ayant soin de tenir compte des progrès de la science et des procédés techniques.

2.º De procéder au recensement de la population dans tous les États d'Amérique en 1920, et autant que possible, dans le même mois, mois qui sera recommandé d'avance par l'Union Pan-Américaine à Washington.

3.º Recommander également aux pays de l'Union Pan-Américaine de procéder, à la date indiquée, à un recensement général industriel et aux autres recensements que la science et la pratique indiqueront.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le vingt-ème jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

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- Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.
- Por la Repùblic de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.
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*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volío.

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*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

*Pour les États Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

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*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République du Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République du Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

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*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

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*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX W.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCION

##### *Policía sanitaria*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

I. Recomendar á los Gobiernos que no lo han hecho, que adopten la Convención Sanitaria Internacional de Washington.

II. Recomendar asimismo que adopten las Recomendaciones de la Tercera y Cuarta Conferencias Sanitarias.

III. Redactar el Artículo IX de la Convención de Washington así:

"Para que una circunscripción no se considere ya como contaminada, se necesita la comprobación oficial satisfactoria para ambas partes interesadas:

1º.) de que no ha habido defunciones ni casos nuevos de peste ó cólera desde hace cinco días, sea después del aislamiento, sea después de la muerte ó curación del último pestoso ó colérico; en los casos de fiebre amarilla, el período será de diez y ocho días; pero los Gobiernos se reservan el derecho de prolongar este período contra aquellos países donde no se observan las medidas de aislamiento y desinfección y destrucción de mosquitos; 2º.) que todas las medidas de desinfección han sido aplicadas y si se trata de los casos de peste, que se han ejecutado las medidas contra las ratas, y en el caso de fiebre amarilla, se han ejecutado las medidas contra los mosquitos."

IV. Encarecer á todas las Repúblicas que se hagan representar en la próxima Conferencia Sanitaria que se celebrará en Santiago de Chile.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los diez y ocho días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués, y francés y depo-

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Sanitary police*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

I.—To recommend to the Governments which have not yet adopted the International Sanitary Convention of Washington, the adoption of the same.

II.—To recommend likewise the adoption of the recommendations of the Third and Fourth Sanitary Conferences.

III.—To word Art. IX of the Convention of Washington as follows:

"In order that a locality be considered free of contagion it will be necessary to furnish official proof satisfactory to both parties interested:

First: That there have been no deaths nor new cases of plague or cholera for five days after the isolation, death, or discharge of the last case of plague or cholera; in the case of yellow fever the period shall be eighteen days, but each Government reserves the right to prolong this period against those countries where the measures for the isolation of cases, the destruction of mosquitoes, and the disinfection of foci, are not observed.

Second: That all measures of disinfection have been applied, and that in treating plague cases, there have been carried out all measures for the destruction of rats: and that in case of yellow fever the proper measures have been taken against mosquitoes."

IV.—To recommend earnestly that all the Republics participate in the next Sanitary Conference, which is to be held in Santiago, Chili.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the eighteenth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and

## APPENDIX W.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO

##### *Policia sanitaria*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

I. Recomendar aos Governos, que ainda não tiverem feito, que adoptem a Convenção Sanitaria Internacional de Washington.

II. Recomendar que adoptem tambem as recomendações da Terceira e Quarta Conferencias Sanitarias.

III. Redigir o Artigo IX da Convenção de Washington do seguinte modo:

"Para que não se considere uma circumscripção como já contaminada, é necessaria a comprovação oficial satisfactoria para as duas partes interessadas:

1º) de que não houve falecimentos nem casos novos de peste ou cholera desde cinco dias antes, quer seja depois do isolamento, quer depois da morte ou cura do ultimo doente de peste ou de cholera; nos casos de febre amarella, o periodo será de dezoito dias, mas os Governos reservam-se o direito de prolongar esse periodo contra os paizes em que não se observam as medidas do isolamento, desinfecção e destruição dos mosquitos; 2º) que todas as medidas de desinfecção foram aplicadas e, se se tratar de casos de peste, que se puizeram em prática as medidas contra os ratos, e em caso de febre amarella, que se puizeram em prática as medidas contra os mosquitos."

IV. Pedir a todas as Repúblicas que concorram á proxima Conferencia Sanitaria que se reunirá em Santiago do Chile.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos dezoito dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao

#### RÉSOLUTION

##### *Police sanitaire*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

I. Recommander aux Gouvernements, qui ne l'ont pas encore fait, d'adopter la Convention Sanitaire Internationale de Washington.

II. Recommander aussi que soient adoptées les recommandations de la Troisième et de la Quatrième Conférences Sanitaires.

III. Rédiger, comme suit, l'article IX de la Convention de Washington:

"Pour qu'une circonscription cesse d'être considérée comme contaminée, il faut la preuve officielle, satisfactoire pour les deux parties intéressées:

1º) qu'il n'y a eu ni décès ni cas nouveau de peste ou de choléra depuis cinq jours, soit après l'isolement soit après la mort ou la guérison de la dernière personne atteinte de la peste ou du choléra; pour les cas de fièvre jaune, la période sera de dix-huit jours; mais les Gouvernements se réservent le droit de prolonger cette période contre les pays où l'on n'observe pas les mesures d'isolement, de désinfection et de destruction des moustiques; 2º) que tous les moyens de désinfection ont été appliqués, et s'il s'agit des cas de peste, que l'on a exécuté les mesures contre les rats, et dans le cas de fièvre jaune, qu'on a exécuté les mesures contre les moustiques."

IV. Recommander d'une manière spéciale à toutes les Républiques de prendre part à la prochaine Conférence Sanitaire qui se tiendra à Santiago du Chili.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le dix-huitième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Af-

sitado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

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*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larraure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

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*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

faire des Étrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

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*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

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*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les Etats-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## A P P E N D I X X.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCION

##### *Intercambio de profesores y alumnos*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

I.—Recomendar á los Gobiernos de América, por lo que respecta á las Universidades que de ellos dependan, y á las Universidades que son reconocidas por esos Gobiernos, que establezcan intercambio de profesores sobre las siguientes bases:

1.) Las Universidades antes indicadas acordarán facilidades para que los profesores que envíen unas á otras, dén en ellas cursos ó conferencias.

2.) Los cursos ó conferencias versarán principalmente, sobre materias científicas de interés americano, ó que se relacionen con las condiciones de uno ó algunos de los países de América, especialmente de aquel en donde enseña el profesor.

3.) Todos los años las Universidades comunicarán á aquellas con las cuales deseen entrar en intercambio, las materias que pueden enseñar sus profesores y las que desearían fuesen tratadas en sus aulas.

4.) La remuneración del profesor será costeada por la Universidad que lo ha designado, á menos que sus servicios hayan sido solicitados expresamente, en cuyo caso la remuneración será á cargo de la Universidad invitante.

5.) Las Universidades, de sus propios fondos, si los tuvieren, ó solicitándolos de los respectivos Gobiernos, fijarán anualmente las cantidades destinadas á los gastos que demande el cumplimiento de la presente Resolución;

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Interchange of professors and students*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

I.—To recommend to the Governments of America in regard to their public Universities and to the Universities recognized by those Governments, that they establish the interchange of professors on the following principles:

First:—The above mentioned Universities shall grant facilities for professors sent from one to another for the holding of classes or giving lectures.

Second:—Such classes or lectures shall treat chiefly of scientific matters of interest to America, or relating to the conditions of one or more of the American countries, especially that in which the professor is teaching.

Third:—Every year the Universities desiring the interchange shall give notice to each other of the matters of which their professors can treat and of those which they desire to be treated of respectively in their classes.

Fourth:—The remuneration of a professor shall be paid by the University which has appointed him, unless his services shall have been expressly requested, in which case his remuneration shall be charged to the University which has engaged his services.

Fifth: The Universities shall determine annually the amount, to be taken from their own funds, should they have any, or to be asked from their respective Governments, for the costs incurred in fulfilment of the terms of this Resolution.

## APPENDIX X.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Permuta de professores e alumnos*

*Échange de professeurs et d'élèves*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Gouvernos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

I.—Recomendar aos Gouvernos da America, quanto ás universidades que d'elles dependem e ás universidades reconhecidas como tales por esses Gouvernos, que estabeleçam a permuta dos professores, sobre as seguintes bases:

1.) As universidades indicadas concederão facilidades para que os professores, enviados de umas ás outras, n'ellas leccionem ou dêm conferencias.

2.) Os cursos ou conferencias versarão principalmente sobre materias científicas de interesse americano ou que se relacionem com as condições de um ou de alguns dos paizes da America, especialmente d'aquelle em que o professor lecciona.

3.) Todos os annos as universidades comunicarão aquellas, com as quaes desejarem permutar, as materias que os seus professores pôdem ensinar e as que desejarem que sejam tratadas nas suas aulas.

4.) A remuneração do professor será custeada pela universidade que o nomeou, a não ser que os seus serviços tenham sido solicitados expressamente; n'esse caso a remuneração será por conta da universidade que o chamou.

5.) As universidades, dos seus proprios recursos, se os tiverem, ou dos que requeiram dos respectivos Gouvernos, marcarão annualmente as quantias destinadas ás despesas que demande o cumprimento da presente resolução.

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

1.—Recommander aux Gouvernements d'Amérique, en ce qui a trait aux Universités qui dépendent d'eux, et aux Universités qui sont reconnues par ces Gouvernements, d'établir l'échange de professeurs sur les bases suivantes:

1.<sup>o</sup> Les Universités ci-dessus indiquées accorderont des facilités pour que les professeurs qui s'envoient de l'une à l'autre, y donnent des cours et des conférences.

2.<sup>o</sup> Les cours ou conférences se rapporteront principalement à des matières scientifiques d'intérêt américain, ou concernant l'un ou plusieurs des pays d'Amérique, spécialement celui auquel appartient le conférencier.

3.<sup>o</sup> Toutes les années les Universités communiqueront, à celles avec lesquelles elles désirent entrer en relations d'échange, les matières que peuvent enseigner leurs professeurs et celles qu'elles désireraient voir traitées dans leurs chaires.

4.<sup>o</sup> La rémunération du professeur sera à la charge de l'Université qui l'aura désigné, à moins que ses services aient été sollicités expressément; dans ce cas la rémunération sera à la charge de l'Université qui aura fait l'invitation.

5.<sup>o</sup> Les Universités, par leurs propres fonds, si elles en ont, ou en les sollicitant des Gouvernements respectifs, fixeront annuellement les sommes destinées à couvrir les frais que demandera l'accomplissement de la présente Résolution.

6.<sup>o</sup>) Sería deseable que las Universidades de América se reunieran en un Congreso, para procurar la extención universitaria y los demás medios de cooperación intelectual americana.

II.—La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana estima, además, que es muy útil, para robustecer la solidaridad entre todos los Estados del Continente, que haya intercambio de alumnos entre las Universidades Americanas y, al efecto, resuelve:

1.<sup>o</sup>) Recomendar que las Universidades de América creén becas en favor de los estudiantes de los otros países del mismo Continente, con ó sin cargo de reciprocidad, tomando, ya de un modo directo, ya por intermedio de los Gobiernos de que dependan, las medidas necesarias para llevar á la práctica este acuerdo.

2.<sup>o</sup>) Cada Universidad que haya establecido becas debe nombrar una Comisión encargada de cuidar y atender á los estudiantes pensionados, dirigirlos en sus estudios y arbitrar todas las medidas necesarias, para que cumplan debidamente con sus obligaciones.

3.<sup>o</sup>) La Universidad á que se incorpore un estudiante extranjero, lo hará inscribir en el curso que le corresponda, con arreglo al plan de estudios y reglamento respectivos.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los diez y ocho días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez en español, inglés, portugués y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

Sixth: It is to be desired that the Universities of America should assemble at a Congress to provide for University extension and other means of American intellectual cooperation.

II.—The Fourth International American Conference being of the opinion, also, that it would be well for the strengthening of the solidarity of the nations of the Continent that there should be an interchange of students between the American Universities, resolves:

1. To recommend that the Universities of America should create scholarships in favor of students of other countries of this same Continent, with or without reciprocal charges, adopting, either directly, or through the Government on which they are dependent, the necessary measures for the practical carrying out of this agreement.

2. Each University which shall have created such scholarship shall appoint a committee to be charged with the care of the students to whom such scholarships have been given, to direct their studies and to lay down the rules necessary to secure due performance of their duties.

3. The Universities so attended by a foreign student shall enter him in his corresponding course in conformity with the plan of studies and the respective regulations.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the eighteenth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*For the Republic of Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

6.) Seria de desejar que as universidades da America se reunissem n'um congresso para conseguir a ampliação universitaria e os outros meios de cooperação intellectual americana.

II.—A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana entende que é tambem muito util, para robustecer a solidariedade entre todos os Estados do Continente, que haja permuta de alumnos entre as universidades americanas, e, para isso resolve:

1.) Recomendar que as universidades da America creem matriculas gratuitas a favor dos estudantes dos outros paizes do mesmo Continente, com ou sem obrigação de reciprocidade, tomando, quer directamente, quer por intermedio dos Gouvernos de que dependerem, as medidas necessarias para pôr em pratica esta resolução.

2.) Cada universidade que tiver estabelecido matriculas gratuitas deve nomear uma commissão incumbida de cuidar e attender a esses estudantes, dirigil-os em seus estudos e arbitrar todas as medidas necessarias para que cumpram devidamente as suas obrigações.

3.) A universidade á qual se incorpore um estudante estrangeiro, fará inscrevel-o no curso que lhe corresponda, com sujeição ao programma de estudos e ao regulamento respectivos.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos dezoito dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

6.<sup>o</sup> Il serait désirable que les Universités d'Amérique se réunissent en un Congrès pour réaliser l'existence universitaire ainsi que les différents moyens de coopération intellectuelle américaine.

II.—La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine estime, de plus, qu'il est très utile, pour fortifier la solidarité entre tous les États du Continent, qu'il se produise un échange d'élèves entre les Universités Américaines, et à cet effet résout:

1<sup>o</sup>. Recommander que les Universités d'Amérique créent des Bourses en faveur des étudiants des autres pays du même Continent, avec ou sans charge de réciprocité, en prenant, d'une manière directe, soit par l'intermédiaire des Gouvernements dont elles dépendent, les mesures nécessaires pour rendre effectif cet accord.

2<sup>o</sup>. Chaque Université qui aurait constitué des Bourses devra nommer une Commission chargée de veiller sur les étudiants pensionnés, de diriger leurs études, et de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour qu'ils accomplissent dûment leurs obligations.

3<sup>o</sup>. L'Université à laquelle s'incorpore un étudiant étranger, le fera inscrire dans le cours qui lui correspond, d'accord avec le plan d'études et le règlement respectif.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le dix-huitième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Pour La République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Velez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Américo Lugo.

Pela Republica do Equador.—Alejandro Cárdenas.

Pela Republica de Guatemala.—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

Pela Republica de Haití.—Constantin Fouchard.

Pela Republica de Honduras.—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

Pela Republica de Nicaragua.—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

Pela Republica do Panama.—Belisario Porras.

Pela Republica do Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

Pela Republica do Peru.—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

Pela Republica do Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

Pela Republica do Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

Pour la République de Cuba.—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

Pour la République Dominicaine.—Américo Lugo.

Pour la République de l'Équateur.—Alejandro Cárdenas.

Pour la République du Guatemala.—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

Pour la République d'Haïti.—Constantin Fouchard.

Pour la République du Honduras.—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

Pour la République de Nicaragua.—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

Pour la République de Panama.—Belisario Porras.

Pour la République du Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

Pour la République du Pérou.—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

Pour la République du Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

Pour la République de l'Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX Y.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN

*Congreso científico internacional reunido en Santiago de Chile.*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

1.<sup>o</sup>—La Mesa Directiva de la Conferencia oficiará al Gobierno de la República de Chile, haciéndole conocer que se ha visto con singular agrado en todas las Repúblicas Americanas, la iniciativa para la reunión de un Congreso Científico en la ciudad de Santiago de Chile y los resultados obtenidos por éste.

2.<sup>o</sup>—Hágase saber á los Gobiernos representados que la Conferencia consideraría oportuna la celebración de reuniones semejantes á la que alude la proposición anterior, en las ciudades de América que se tuviera á bien escoger.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los cuatro días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez en español, inglés, portugués, y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*Por la República Argentina.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.*

#### RESOLUTION

*International scientific congress held in Santiago de Chile.*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference duly authorised by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

1st. That the Executive of the Conference should address the Government of Chili, informing it that the Republics have noted with pleasure, the initiative of having assembled in the City of Santiago of Chili, a Scientific Congress, and the results thereat obtained.

2nd. That the Governments represented should be informed that the Conference would consider convenient the meeting of such assemblies referred to in article 1st., to be held in the American cities here after to be designated.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the fourth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and filed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic in order that certified copies be made transmission to each one of the signatory nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*For the Argentine Republic.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.*

## APPENDIX Y.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUÇÃO

*Congresso científico internacional reunido  
em Santiago de Chile.*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados á Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

1.<sup>º</sup> Que a Mesa Directiva da Conferencia officie ao Governo do Chile, fazendo-lhe saber que foi com especial agrado conhecida em todas as Republicas Americanas a iniciativa para a reunião de um Congresso Scientifico, na cidade de Santiago de Chile, e os resultados nello obtidos.

2.<sup>º</sup> Que se faça saber aos Governos representados que a Conferencia consideraria opportuna a celebração de reuniões, semelhantes á que se refere a proposta anterior, nas cidades da America que se tiver por bem escolher.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires aos quatro dias do mes de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespaniol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela vía diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*Pela Republica Argentina.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.*

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Congrès scientifique international réunit  
à Santiago du Chili*

Les soussignés, Délégués à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine et dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Resolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

1.<sup>º</sup> Que le Bureau Directeur de la Conférence envoie une communication au Gouvernement du Chili, lui faisant connaître que c'est avec plaisir que l'on a vu dans toutes les Républiques Américaines l'initiative prise pour la réunion d'un Congrès Scientifique à Santiago du Chili, ainsi que les résultats qui y ont été obtenus.

2.<sup>º</sup> Qu'il soit communiqué aux Gouvernements représentés à la Conférence que celle-ci considérerait opportune la célébration de réunions semblables à celle à laquelle fait allusion le paragraphe précédent, dans les Villes d'Amérique que l'on voudrait bien désigner.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires le quatrième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en anglais, en portugais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par voie diplomatique, à chacun des États signataires.

*Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*Pour la République Argentine.—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.*

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.*

- Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.
- Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.
- Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.
- Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.
- Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.
- Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.
- Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
- Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.
- Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.
- Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
- Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.
- Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.
- Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- Por la República del Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- For the Republic of Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.
- For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.
- For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.
- For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.
- For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.
- For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.
- For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.
- For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.
- For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.
- For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.
- For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.
- For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.
- For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.
- For the Republic of Peru.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.
- For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.
- For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.
- For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, Cesar Zumeta.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Équateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République de Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d'Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisário Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX Z.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCIÓN

#### RESOLUTION

*Congreso científico internacional Americano*

*American international Scientific Congress*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

Felicitar al Excmo. Gobierno Argentino por haber decretado, y á la Sociedad Científica Argentina por haber organizado y realizado con tan brillante éxito, la reunión del Congreso Científico Internacional Americano en Buenos Aires, y hace votos porque tales Asambleas sean frecuentes en América y porque en el próximo Congreso Científico Pan-Americanico, que se reunirá en la Ciudad de Washington en 1912, estén ampliamente representadas las Repúblicas Americanas, para mayor acercamiento de sabios y general difusión de las luces y de la ciencia en el mundo.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires á los once días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, inglés, portugués, y francés y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

Congratulate the Argentine Government on having decreed, and the Argentine Scientific Society for having organized and held with such brilliant success, the meeting of the International American Scientific Congress at Buenos Aires, and expresses the hope that such assemblies may be frequent in America and that at the next Pan American Scientific Congress, to be held at Washington in 1912, the American Republics may be fully represented in order to bring about closer relations between scientific men, and a general diffusion of the light of science throughout the world.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, on the eleventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

## A P P E N D I X Z.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO

*Congresso científico internacional Americano*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida em Buenos Aires, resolve:

Felicitar o Exmo. Governo Argentino por ter decretado, e a Sociedade Cientifica Argentina por ter organizado e realizado, com tão brilhante exito, a reunião do Congresso Scientifico International Americano, em Buenos Aires, e faz votos para que taes assembléas sejam frequentes na America e para que no proximo Congresso Scientifico Pan-Americanico, que se reunirá na cidade de Washington en 1912, estejam largamente representadas as Republicas Americanas, para maior approximação dos eruditos, e geral diffusão dos conhecimentos e da sciencia.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos onze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, e entregue ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Congrès scientifique international Américain*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, réunie à Buenos-Aires, résout:

Féliciter l'Excellentissime Gouvernement Argentin pour avoir décrété, et aussi la Société Scientifique Argentine pour avoir organisé et réalisé, avec un aussi brillant succès, la réunion du Congrès Scientifique International Américain à Buenos-Aires, et fait des vœux pour que de telles Assemblées soient fréquentes en Amérique et pour qu'au prochain Congrès Scientifique Pan-Américain qui se réunira à Washington en 1912, soient amplement représentées les Républiques Américaines, pour faciliter le rapprochement des savants et la diffusion générale des lumières et de la science dans le monde.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le onzième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, anglais, portugais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha, Herculano de Freitas.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cru-chaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calde-rón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*For the Republic of Chili.*—Miguel Cru-chaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Velez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gon-zalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calde-rón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

Pela Republica do Chile.—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

Pela Republica da Colombia.—Roberto Ancízar.

Pela Republica da Costa Rica.—Alfredo Volio.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Américo Lugo.

Pela Republica do Equador.—Alejandro Cárdenas.

Pela Republica de Guatémala.—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

Pela Republica de Haití.—Constantin Fouchard.

Pela Republica de Honduras.—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

Pela Republica de Nicaragua.—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

Pela Republica do Panamá.—Belisario Porras.

Pela Republica do Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

Pela Republica do Peru.—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

Pela Republica do Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

Pela Republica do Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Cesar Zumeta.

Pour la République du Chili.—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

Pour la République de Colombie.—Roberto Ancízar.

Pour la République de Costa-Rica.—Alfredo Volio.

Pour la République de Cuba.—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

Pour la République Dominicaine.—Américo Lugo.

Pour la République de l'Équateur.—Alejandro Cárdenas.

Pour la République du Guatémala.—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

Pour la République d'Haïti.—Constantin Fouchard.

Pour la République du Honduras.—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

Pour les États-Unis Mexicains.—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

Pour la République de Nicaragua.—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

Pour la République de Panama.—Belisario Porras.

Pour la République du Paraguay.—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

Pour la République du Pérou.—Eugenio Larabure y Unanue, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

Pour la République du Salvador.—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

Pour la République de l'Uruguay.—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX A A.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUCIÓN

##### *Conmemoración de la apertura del Canal de Panamá*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, resuelve:

Unica: Se encomienda al Consejo Pleno de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas, establecido en la ciudad de Washington, la manera de solemnizar la apertura del canal de Panamá.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los cuatro días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, portugués inglés y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

#### RESOLUTION

##### *Commemoration of the opening of the Panama Canal*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference resolves:

To refer the manner in which the opening of the Panama Canal shall be celebrated, to the Governing Board of the Union of American Republics, in the city of Washington.

Done and signed in the city of Buenos Aires on the Fourth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each one of the Signatory Nations through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*For the Republic of Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

## APPENDIX AA.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO

*Commemoração da abertura do Canal de Panamá*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

Encomendar ao Conselho Director da União das Republicas Americanas, estabelecido na cidade de Washington, o modo de solemnizar a abertura do Canal de Panamá.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos quatro dias do mes de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez e francez, e archivado no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

#### RÉSOLUTION

*Commémoration de l'ouverture du Canal de Panamá*

Les Soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine résout:

De confier au Conseil Directeur de l'Union des Républiques Américaines établi à Washington, la manière de solenniser l'inauguration du Canal de Panama.

Fait et signé dans la Ville de Buenos-Aires, le quatre Août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, portugais, anglais et français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République Argentine, pour qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.*—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les Etats-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

- Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.  
*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.  
*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*Por la República del Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez César Zumeta.
- For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.  
*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Estevá Ruiz.  
*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.  
*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*For the Republic of Peru.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

- Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Americo Lugo.  
*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*Pela Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Perez Alonso.  
*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.  
*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.  
*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodriguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, Cesar Zumeta.
- Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Americo Lugo.  
*Pour la République de l'Equateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.  
*Pour la République de Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.  
*Pour la République d'Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.  
*Pour la République de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.  
*Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.  
*Pour la République de N.<sup>e</sup>u Canal*  
 Manuel Pérez Alonso.  
*Pour la République de*  
 sálio Porras.  
*Pour la République du Parag*  
 dosio González, José P. Montero.  
*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.  
*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Fede  
 rico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.  
*Pour la République de l'Uruguay.*—  
 Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena,  
 Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.  
*Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX B.B.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

#### RESOLUCIÓN

*Futuras conferencias*

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en Buenos Aires, resuelve:

1º. Se faculta al Consejo Directivo de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas para que dentro del plazo de cinco años, convoque la reunión de la Quinta Conferencia Internacional Americana. Se le autoriza así mismo para que señale la ciudad que deba servir de sede á la Asamblea y para que dé forma al programa de éste e intervenga en todos los pormenores concernientes, de conformidad con lo que establece la Resolución que organiza la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas. Si no fuere posible la reunión de las Conferencias dentro del plazo fijado, el Consejo Directivo de la Unión podrá señalar otra fecha.

2º. Se recomienda al mismo Consejo Directivo que haga, con un año de anticipación, la designación de fecha y lugar para la Quinta Conferencia y que, á lo menos, seis meses antes de la época que señale, comunique el programa para dicha Conferencia.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los once días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos diez, en español, portugués, inglés y francés, y depositado en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas, por la vía diplomática, á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

*Por los Estados Unidos de América.—*  
Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder,  
Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Ber-  
nard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul  
S. Reinsch, David Kinley.

#### RESOLUTION

*Future conferences*

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Fourth International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

1st. That the Governing Board of the Union of American Republics be empowered, within a term of five years, to convene the meeting of the Fifth International American Conference. It is at the same time authorised to appoint the city which shall be the place of meeting of the Conference, to draw up the program and to arrange all details, in conformity with the provisions of the Resolution organizing the Union of American Republics. If the assembling of the Conference within the period fixed should not be possible, the Governing Board of the Union may appoint another date.

2nd. It is recommended to the said Governing Board that one year's notice be given of the date and place appointed for the Fifth Conference, and that the program for the said Conference be communicated not less than six months previous to the appointed date.

Done and signed in the City of Buenos Aires, on the eleventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, in Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, and deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, in order that certified copies be made for transmission to each of the Signatory Nations, through appropriate diplomatic channels.

*For the United States of America.—*Henry  
White, Enoch W. Crowder, Lewis  
Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard  
Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S.  
Reinsch, David Kinley.

## APPENDIX B.B.

### CUARTA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA

#### RESOLUÇÃO.

#### *Futuras Conferencias*

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Repúblicas representadas na Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, aprovaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

1.º Autoriza-se ao Conselho Director da União das Repúblicas Americanas a convocar, dentro do prazo de cinco annos, a reunião da Quinta Conferencia Internacional Americana, ficando tambem autorizado a indicar a cidade que deverá servir de séde á assembléa, a organizar o programma d'esta, e a intervir em todos os pormenores conforme o estabelecido pela resolução que organiza a União das Repúblicas Americanas." Se não fôr possível a reunião da Conferencia dentro do prazo marcado, o Conselho Director da União poderá designar outra data.

2.º Recomenda-se ao mesmo Conselho Director que fixe, com um anno de antecipação, a data e lugar para a Quinta Conferencia, e que, pelo menos seis mezes antes, communique o programma da referida Conferencia.

Feito e assignado na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos onze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e dez, em hespanhol, portuguez, inglez e francez, e entregue no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, para que se tirem copias authenticadas, que serão enviadas, pela via diplomatica, a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

#### RÉSOLUTION

#### *Futures conférences*

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées à la Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, ont approuvé la Résolution suivante:

La Quatrième Conférence Internationale Américaine réunie à Buenos-Aires résout:

1.º Il est confié aux soins du Conseil Directif de l'Union des Républiques Américaines de convoquer dans le délai de cinq années la réunion de la Cinquième Conférence Internationale Américaine.—Il est également autorisé à désigner la ville qui devra servir de siège à l'Assemblée, à en déterminer le programme et à intervenir dans tous les détails qui y auraient trait, conformément à ce qui est établi par la Résolution qui organise l'"Union des Républiques Américaines." Si la réunion de la Conférence ne pouvait se réaliser dans le laps de temps fixé le Conseil Directif de l'Union pourra désigner une autre date.

2.º Il est recommandé au même Conseil Directif de procéder un an d'avance à la désignation de la date et du lieu pour la réunion de la Cinquième Conférence, et de communiquer le programme de la dite Conférence six mois au moins avant l'époque désignée.

Fait et signé à Buenos-Aires, le onzième jour du mois d'août mil neuf cent dix, en espagnol, en portugais, en anglais et en français, et déposé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, afin qu'il en soit fait des copies authentiquées qui seront envoyées, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des Etats signataires.

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique.—Henry White, Enoch H. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinsch, David Kinley.*

*Por la República Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Por la República de Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Por la República de Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Por la República de Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Por la República de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Pérez, José M. Carbonell.

*Por la República Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Por la República del Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Por la República de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Por la República de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Por la República de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteua Ruiz.

*Por la República de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Por la República de Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Por la República del Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Por la República del Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavelle y Pardo.

*Por la República de El Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Por la República del Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Por los Estados Unidos de Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*For the Argentine Republic.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*For the Republic of Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codecido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*For the Republic of Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*For the Republic of Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*For the Republic of Cuba.*—Carlos García Velez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

*For the Dominican Republic.*—Américo Lugo.

*For the Republic of Ecuador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*For the Republic of Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*For the Republic of Haiti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*For the Republic of Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*For the United Mexican States.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteua Ruiz.

*For the Republic of Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*For the Republic of Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*For the Republic of Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*For the Republic of Peru.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavelle y Pardo.

*For the Republic of Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*For the Republic of Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Peña, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*For the United States of Venezuela.*—Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, César Zumeta.

*Pela Republica Argentina.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Murtinho, Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pela Republica do Chile.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pela Republica da Colombia.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pela Republica da Costa Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pela Republica do Equador.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pela Republica de Guatemala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pela Republica de Haití.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pela Republica de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Arriaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pela Republica de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pela Republica do Panamá.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pela Republica do Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pela Republica do Perú.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pela Republica do Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pela Republica do Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pelos Estados Unidos da Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, Cesar Zumeta.

*Pour la République Argentine.*—Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo Bidau, Manuel A. Montes de Oca, Epifanio Portela, Carlos Salas, José A. Terry, Estanislao S. Zeballos.

*Pour les États-Unis du Brésil.*—Joaquim Murtinho Domicio da Gama, José L. Almeida Nogueira, Olavo Bilac, Gastão da Cunha.

*Pour la République du Chili.*—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Emilio Bello Codicido, Aníbal Cruz Díaz, Beltrán Mathieu.

*Pour la République de Colombie.*—Roberto Ancízar.

*Pour la République de Costa-Rica.*—Alfredo Volio.

*Pour la République de Cuba.*—Carlos García Vélez, Rafael Montoro y Valdés, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Antonio Gonzalo Perez, José M. Carbonell.

*Pour la République Dominicaine.*—Américo Lugo.

*Pour la République de l'Equateur.*—Alejandro Cárdenas.

*Pour la République de Guatémala.*—Luis Toledo Herrarte, Manuel Arroyo, Mario Estrada.

*Pour la République d' Haïti.*—Constantin Fouchard.

*Pour la République de Honduras.*—Luis Lazo Ariaga.

*Pour les Etats Unis Mexicains.*—Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Luis Pérez Verdía, Antonio Ramos Pedrueza, Roberto A. Esteva Ruiz.

*Pour la République de Nicaragua.*—Manuel Pérez Alonso.

*Pour la République de Panama.*—Belisario Porras.

*Pour la République du Paraguay.*—Teodosio González, José P. Montero.

*Pour la République du Pérou.*—Carlos Alvarez Calderón, José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

*Pour la République du Salvador.*—Federico Mejía, Francisco Martínez Suárez.

*Pour la République de l' Uruguay.*—Gonzalo Ramírez, Carlos M. de Pena, Antonio M. Rodríguez, Juan José Amézaga.

*Pour les États Unis de Venezuela.*—Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, César Zumeta.

## APPENDIX CC.

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### MOTIONS.

**HONORARY PRESIDENTS:** The Fourth International American Conference resolves: That their Excellencies, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza and Philander C. Knox, respectively Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic and Secretary of State of the United States of America, be acclaimed honorary presidents of the Fourth International American Conference.

JULY 12, 1910.

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That the members of the Fourth International American Conference rise as a token of respect to the deceased delegates of former conferences.

JULY 14, 1910.

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That the Fourth International American Conference manifest the profound regret of the countries therein represented at the loss America has suffered through the death of the distinguished Brazilian statesman, Joaquim Nabuco, president of the Third International American Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 14, 1910.

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That the Fourth International American Conference pay a tribute of respect and of sympathy to the merits of the distinguished Argentine, Emilio Mitre.

JULY 14, 1910.

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That the Fourth International American Conference rise as an evidence of friendship toward France, and that its president address a telegram to the President of that country in the following terms:

“The plenipotentiary delegates of the nations of America assembled in the Fourth International Conference of Buenos Aires, presents, through me, their respects to Your Excellency, and they greet on this glorious anniversary the great Republic of Europe.”

JULY 14, 1910.

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That the Fourth International American Conference adopt a vote of sympathy and regret for the Republic of Costa Rica because of the recent catastrophe that destroyed the city of Cartago, and that the President of the sister Republic be so notified.

JULY 14, 1910.

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That the Fourth International American Conference authorize the chair to pass without delay to the committees the opinions, reports, and other documents, unless the office of the secretary itself should request them in case it needed them.

JULY 20, 1910.

## COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF COLOMBIA.

That the President of the Fourth International American Conference address a greeting by telegraph to the Government of Colombia on the celebration of the first centennial of its independence and that the delegates rise in honor of the sister Republic.

JULY 20, 1910.

That the Fourth International American Conference invite the senators and deputies of the Argentine Republic to attend its sessions, and authorize the chair to extend this invitation to the persons it deems proper.

JULY 20, 1910.

## COMMEMORATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF PERU.

That the Fourth International American Conference greet, through its president, the Republic of Peru upon the anniversary of its independence, and that its members rise in honor of that country.

JULY 28, 1910.

## COMMEMORATION OF ECUADOR.

The Fourth International American Conference met in Buenos Aires, resolves:

That the chair of the Fourth International American Conference greets in the name of said conference the Government of Ecuador in honor of its national anniversary, and that the delegates rise in honor of said Republic.

AUGUST 10, 1910.

## HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

That the Fourth International American Conference, through the chair, address a message of congratulation to His Excellency Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, member of the Argentine delegation, on his appointment as minister for foreign affairs of Argentina and elect him honorary president of the conference.

AUGUST 10, 1910.

## HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

That the Fourth International American Conference decline to accept the resignation of the honorary president of the conference, tendered by Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, formerly minister for foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic.

AUGUST 10, 1910.

That the Fourth International American Conference adjourn its sessions in order that the delegates may attend the taking of the oath of office by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta.

AUGUST 10, 1910.

## RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE, PEDRO MONTT.

That the Fourth International Conference met in respect for the memory of His Excellency the President of Chile, Pedro Montt, send, through the chair, the expression of its condolence to the Government and people of Chile on account of the death of that illustrious statesman.

AUGUST 17, 1910.

## PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

That the Fourth International American Conference urge the American Governments to prosecute and hasten the work of the Pan American Railway according to a fixed and determined plan.

AUGUST 20, 1910.

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## MESSAGE TO MR. ELIHU ROOT.

That the Fourth International American Conference send to your excellency, a vote of high appreciation and constant recollection.

AUGUST 20, 1910.

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## MESSAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

That there be transmitted by cable to the Honorable P. C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States of America, an expression of the grateful thanks of the Conference for his share as Chairman of the Governing Board in giving to the program its final form and in the success that the Conference has attained.

AUGUST 27, 1910.

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The Fourth International American Conference resolves to express in this last session their profound thanks for the tokens of affectionate regard of which they have been the recipient from the Government of His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Don José Figueroa Alcorta, from his excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs and his colleagues in the cabinet, as well as the mayor, the national centennial committee, the commanders of the army and navy, and the other officials of the nation; the distinguished committee of ladies; the presidents of the clubs, and other associations of the Argentine, and its hospitable people.

AUGUST 27, 1910.

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It is resolved by the delegates of the Fourth International American Conference to spread upon the minutes the evidence of high and affectionate appreciation that they manifest in this manner of the courtesies they have received from Dr. Antonio Bermejo, who with as much wisdom as impartiality has presided over their deliberations; that this appreciation shall be made to include Señor Epifanio Portela, secretary general of the conference for his constant labor, his invariable courtesy, and his delicate attentions in the arduous labors in his charge and that, moreover, very cordial thanks be given to the secretaries, Dr. Arturo L. Dominguez and Dr. Matias G. Sánchez Sorondo, and to the officials and personnel of the conference for the zeal and amiability with which they have discharged their duties, all of them contributing to the task which has been equally fruitful and pleasant.

AUGUST 27, 1910.

## A P P E N D I X D D.

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### **REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE ON THE COFFEE CONGRESS PROVIDED FOR BY THIRD CONFERENCE.**

The third committee has the honor to report on the following proposition presented by the delegations of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Mexico:

BUENOS AIRES, *August 3, 1910.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE SECRETARY GENERAL: The undersigned Delegations, representative in the present conference of countries actively interested in the adoption of measures that may tend to meet the crisis which the commercial world has experienced in coffee, a product that constitutes the wealth of 15 Republics of the Continent, taking into consideration the fact that this important subject was treated in a resolution of the Third International American Conference of Rio de Janeiro which recommended to the Governments the holding of an international American conference to suggest efficacious remedies for the benefit of coffee producers which might serve to combat the crisis felt for some years past in this branch of industry, the city of São Paulo, in the United States of Brazil, being designated as the place of meeting of the assembly in question, respectfully submits the following resolution: (For text of resolution, see Appendix P)

## A P P E N D I X E E .

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### REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE, ON THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Submission and consideration of the report of the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, together with consideration of the present organization and of recommendations for the possible extension and improvement of its efficiency.

HONORABLE CONFERENCE: The fourth committee has the honor to submit to the conference the following report, based upon the report of the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, the proposals annexed to the memorial of the Venezuelan delegation, sustained by Mr. César Zumeta, and the projects of the resolution and convention presented, the first by Mr. Aníbal Cruz Diaz, the second by Mr. Paul S. Reinsch.

The commission is of opinion that the International Bureau of American Republics has rendered important services to the prosperity and culture of the peoples of America, promoting in each one of them a more exact knowledge of the other nations of the Continent, and more intimate and constant exchange of products and ideas. As the embodiment of the perpetuity of this union, there has been erected in the city of Washington, at the expense of all the Republics which constituted it, and of that ardent supporter of international peace, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a building which serves as a proper and adequate home and which constitutes in the words of the Hon. Elihu Root "a covenant of fraternal duty, a declaration of allegiance to an ideal."

In this spirit the committee has with unity of purpose considered the important and very able report of the director of this institution, the maintenance of which interests equally each one of the Republics which have created and which sustain it, and the various proposals tending to perfect its organization and to secure its stability.

The committee has maintained the form of resolution which the statutes of the union have had since the beginning, and under which its present development has been achieved; and it recommends to the Governments that they consider the advisability of raising this agreement to the dignity of a convention upon the bases which are herewith proposed.

For the sake of brevity and in order that the name of the institution may correspond fully to the importance of the purpose to which the nations of America in common devote themselves, the word "International" has been omitted from the title of the Union of the Republics, and it is recommended that the term Pan American Union be used for that organization of services which until now has been known as a bureau.

In order that the union may be able to achieve most completely its vast task of information and propaganda, and in order that this may rest upon an official basis, it is indispensable to organize in an efficient manner the compiling of information and reports in each Republic, and their prompt transmission to Washington. The committee therefore believes that this important work can not be fully carried out without attributing this function, together with the responsibilities attaching thereto, to the Pan American committees, created by the Third International American Conference. As these committees are composed in each country of former delegates to this conference, and of other distinguished citizens, their cooperation in behalf of the respective countries will be of great assistance to the union, and will distribute in a better manner the common labor and responsibility. The initiative of these committees and a healthy rivalry between them will undoubtedly increase the utility and efficacy of the Pan American Union.

In order to express the fraternal character of the union, the committee has affirmed the right of each State to be represented in the governing board, defining the manner of giving a vote to any Republic which may not have at the time being a diplomatic representative in Washington; and, moreover, taking full account of the precedence and the very acceptable obligations which justify the designation of the Secretary of State of the United States of America as president of the governing board of the union,

this presidency has been confirmed by the mutual agreement of the nations represented, in accordance with the equal dignity of all the States which constitute the Union of American Republics.

Definiteness has been introduced in the agreement to pay into the treasury of the Pan American Union the annual quota which each Government is to contribute upon a fixed date toward the maintenance of the union in conformity with the determinations of the governing board.

In order that the rank of the officers of the Pan American Union in the new organization may be more exactly defined, the committee recommends that the conference confer upon the director of the institution and the secretary of the board, respectively, the titles of director general and of assistant director. In connection with this act it is considered opportune to express a high appreciation of the commendable and successful work of direction and propaganda on the part of Mr. John Barrett, and of the competency with which Mr. Francisco J. Yáñez has fulfilled his duties and has assisted this committee in the course of its work.

The resolutions of Rio de Janeiro have been maintained with the modifications indicated and with such others as rendered the original text more precise, your committee has the honor to submit the resolution to the pleasure of the conference, together with the resolution embodying the proposed convention.

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#### APPENDIX FF.

[For the text of this report, see ante p. 12.]

## A P P E N D I X G G .

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### PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY: REPORT OF THE PERMANENT PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE TO THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1910.

MESSRS. DELEGATES: I beg leave to submit, on behalf of the permanent Pan American Railway committee, whose existence was confirmed by the Third International American Conference, the following report:

Since the meeting of the Third Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 steady progress has been made in the realization of the project of uniting the three Americas by an international railway line. The committee has continued its work in the way of explaining the scope and development of the plan, in affording the information which has been constantly sought, in answering inquiries of a specific nature, and in giving publicity to the measures of the various Governments which offer inducements for capitalists to engage in railway construction in connection with the Pan American project.

The importance of the enterprise grows with the industrial and commercial progress of the various Republics.

In 1890, when the first practical steps were taken toward realizing the aspiration for intercontinental railway communication by the First Conference, the total foreign commerce of the countries south of the United States from Mexico to the Straits of Magellan was approximately \$880,000,000. In 1909 this commerce was more than \$2,000,000,000. The increase has been a natural result of the railway construction which has helped to develop the resources of the different countries and thus to add to their commerce. Much of this railway construction has been either of trunk lines which form sections in the Pan American route or of lines which are branches of the general Pan American system and are feeders to it. The very great growth of trade in the last 20 years shows how traffic awaits railway facilities and how also it is created when they are provided. This increased commerce, which furnishes the basis for so much railway traffic, has not been limited to any section. All the Republics which would be interconnected by the Pan American Railway system have shared in it.

In keeping the public informed of the progress made after the Third Conference at Rio de Janeiro, the committee had the benefit of a subsequent report by one of its members, Mr. Charles M. Pepper. The results of his observations during a trip of a year's duration in South America were reported to the committee in May, 1908. This supplemented the report presented by Mr. Pepper as special commissioner in 1904, and showed what had been accomplished in the intervening period. It was transmitted by the committee to the Secretary of State and was given wide circulation.

The committee undertakes to summarize the situation as it now exists and to indicate the prospects of future action in furtherance of the general plan. In obtaining information the committee has had the cooperation of the Department of State, of the International Bureau of American Republics, and of various diplomatic representatives of the different Republics represented in Washington.

#### MEXICO.

Through railway communication now exists from the cities of the United States to the southern border of Mexico. The enlightened and progressive policy of the Mexican Government has secured this result, which itself is an important means of providing through railway lines from New York to the Panama Canal Zone. The distance from New York to the City of Mexico is 3,026 miles; thence to Gamboa on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec 559 miles, and thence to the Guatemalan border 284 miles, making a total distance of 3,869 miles from New York to the northern terminal of the Intercontinental or Pan American Railway.







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## CENTRAL AMERICA.

When there is direct railway communication from New York to the Panama Canal Zone the first great link of the Pan American Railway system will be completed. A review of the lines in operation and those under construction in the Republics of Central America shows that there is now lacking only a small section, less than 40 miles, in order to secure the through connection to the city of Guatemala. The building of this link has been undertaken by responsible capitalists who are interested in the existing railway systems of Central America. This section may be completed within a year. From Guatemala City to Zacapa a line is in operation and the group of capitalists who control the other lines are now engaged in surveys for the extension from Zacapa to the border of Salvador, and from there on through to Honduras. In Guatemala about 50 miles of this extension remain to be built, and in Salvador 285 miles. The section 49 miles long in Salvador from Santa Ana to the city of El Salvador is already built and will serve as a link in the main system. Construction has begun at La Union for the line to the city of Salvador. This work, it is expected, will be finished within 18 months.

To cross Honduras a section of 72 miles will be necessary. This will naturally follow the completion of the line through Salvador. The railway under construction on the Atlantic coast of Honduras ultimately will be extended to the Pacific. In Nicaragua a link of 38 miles will join the northern boundary with the existing line 105 miles long, which serves as a section on the Pan American route from Chinandega to Granada, and 68 miles must be constructed to reach the border of Costa Rica.

Costa Rica has 182 miles of railway in operation, part of which, the line from Guapiles to Port Limon, may serve as an Atlantic coast section of the Pan American trunk when the gap is closed up to the eastern frontier of Nicaragua. From Port Limon to the Canal Zone is 226 miles. Of this a section 26 miles long is already in operation. This line follows the alternative route suggested by the engineer corps of the intercontinental survey in leaving the Pacific coast and crossing to the Atlantic slope. Adopting this plan, this distance from the southern border of Mexico to the Canal Zone is 1,183 miles, of which 675 miles remain to be built. The route is a zigzag one, but is in the nature of practical railway construction which looks to traffic and does not undertake to adhere strictly to air-line surveys. Should the Pacific coast route be followed the distance to be covered would be somewhat longer. Most of the sections already constructed, with the exception of the line in Costa Rica, would serve for this route. This plan would also include the construction of the line from Panama to David along the Pacific slope, 274 miles in length, to which the Government of the Republic of Panama is committed.

To sum up the railway situation in Central America without going into further details, 508 miles serving for Pan American or intercontinental purposes are in operation, 690 miles of feeders are already built, and 675 miles remain to be constructed in order to reach the Canal Zone by the shortest route, while 875 miles remain to be built by the longer route; that is to say, there are to-day in Central America 1,200 miles of railway of all kinds in operation and 675 yet to be built to join up and connect them with the trunk system reaching to Mexico and the United States.

Note should be made in connection with railway construction in Central America of the completion of the interoceanic lines. The line across Guatemala from San José on the Pacific to Puerto Barrios was completed in 1908. The through railway across Costa Rica is another important transverse line. These interoceanic or cross lines are in the nature of branches of the main trunk. The interoceanic lines and the main trunk serve as feeders to one another.

The total foreign commerce of Central America is now approximately \$50,000,000 a year. Every mile of railway that is completed adds to this commerce and in opening up the resources of very rich regions insures a valuable traffic.

In connection with the Central American section of the Pan American system attention is drawn to the action of the Central American Peace Conference held at Washington in the latter part of 1907. This conference, manifesting the desire of the Governments represented to contribute their respective shares toward the realization of the great work of the Pan American Railway committee, concluded a special convention. It was proposed that commissions be appointed which should report to the different Governments the most suitable measures for the construction of the respective sections, and that the effort should be made to secure the organization of one or more companies to construct the sections indicated; and, if that were impossible, to consolidate and bring to an agreement the different companies holding contracts or concessions. It was also proposed that the contracting companies should come to an agreement with the Governments of the United States and of Mexico and of Panama concerning everything relating to the transit of merchandise and passengers from border to border.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American continent presents a different situation from Mexico and Central America as to the construction of a through trunk line. The most difficult sections are those which are essential to the mineral development of the countries of the Andes. In Colombia, owing to various circumstances, not much progress has yet been made on the main trunk of the Pan American system, but some activity is reported in extending the line that now reaches from Buenaventura on the Pacific to Cali. The extension of this line north to Cartago and south to Popayan will form links in the Pan American system. The Colombian Government, however, has succeeded in supplementing its facilities of river navigation by railway connections. The line has been completed from the capital, Bogota to Girardot on the Magdalena River. Headway has been made with various sections paralleling the river and also with some of the extensions from the river ports to interior points. A valuable part of the vast natural resources of Colombia are tributary to the Pan American route and the opportunities for their exploitation should encourage the various projects for building sections of the line.

Ecuador shows a marked advance in Pan American construction. The railway connecting Quito, the capital, with Guayaquil, on the coast, furnishes 160 miles, the section between Quito and Alausí, of a direct link on the Pan American route. The Government has made arrangements which seem to assure at an early date the extension from Alausí south to Cuenca and there is also the probability of construction north from Quito to Ibarra within three years as provisionally contracted for by the executive. This will be a 100-mile link. Contracts which have been made for several short coast lines will also add to the railway facilities of Ecuador. Work has begun on the railway from the Bay of Caraquez to Quito, which will be 182 miles in length and will serve as a feeder to the Pan American system. The plans of the Government for rail connection to the Amazon River region are also important.

Peru, by adhering steadily to its policy of making the Pan American trunk the basis of its railway development, has obtained important results. On the direct Pan American route the line is in operation from the mining center of the Cerro de Pasco, south to Huancayo, a distance of 145 miles, and the first section of the further extension toward Ayacucho is now under way. While there is an uncompleted section to Cuzco, comprising about 500 miles, it is gratifying to report that the sections between Cuzco and Lake Titicaca have been completed, and there is now a through line from Cuzco to Puño on the shore of the lake, 237 miles in length. This is a direct link in the Pan American chain. In northern Peru provision has been made for extending the coast line from Chimbote to Recuay, a section of which will be an intercontinental link.

Reference should also be made to the favorable situation of the Peruvian projects for joining the river systems tributary to the Amazon on the eastern slope of the Andes by railway lines. The construction of such lines is encouraged by the building of the main trunk which on its part will be served by them as feeders. Surveys which look to reaching Iquitos, on the Amazon, from Paita, on the Pacific, through the lowest depression in the Andes, are now being made and there is an encouraging prospect that they will result in the early building of this line. The surveys for the line from Cerro de Pasco to the River Ucayali have also been completed, and that project is considered to be in a favorable position.

Ferry transportation from Puño across Lake Titicaca, 102 miles, may be regarded as a water link in the Pan American system. This means of transportation is already in operation. The Bolivian section of the Pan American Railway may be said to begin at the port of Guaqui on the banks of Lake Titicaca. The Bolivian Government, by utilizing the financial resources at its command, has been able to forward its policy of railway construction very satisfactorily. The Pan American trunk line as a base from Lake Titicaca to the southern border has been the cardinal feature of this policy. In pursuance of it sections have been completed between Guaqui and Uyuni, a distance of 363 miles. This is a direct link in the main intercontinental location. There remain to be constructed only 177 miles from Uyuni to the southern border, and the plans of the Bolivian Government which are now being carried out insure the completion of this section at a reasonably early date. In the meantime other important railway building is going on in the way of branches, the most important of which is from the trunk to the Potosí mining region. This will secure a valuable traffic to the main system.

Bolivia is further interested in the construction of a direct line from the Pacific port of Arica to La Paz, which will form a junction with the Pan American main line. This work has been undertaken by the Chilean Government under a treaty arrangement with Bolivia. The contracts were let in 1909 and the work of construction is now going on.

Chile's interest in the Pan American Railway, from its geographical location, is the connection with the main trunk system by extensions and branch lines. The Longitudinal Railway, to which the Government is committed as a national policy, may be considered as a branch or extension along the intercontinental location, since it will be joined with the Pan American trunk line by any one of several railways across the Andes. The surveys for the Longitudinal Line have been completed, contracts have been let for various sections, and the work of construction has been begun on these sections. The Longitudinal Railway in time undoubtedly will reach from the northern border of Chile to the far south.

The opening of the Trans-Andine Railway tunnel to passenger and freight traffic is another result of Chile's railway policy. Since its completion the Chilean railways are joined with those of the Argentine Republic and are thus also connected with the southern part of the general Pan American system.

The progress of the Argentine Republic in railway construction has been so rapid that the Government was able to announce to the world two years ago that its contribution to the Pan American Railway plan was finished, since its lines were completed from Buenos Ayres to Quiaca on the southern border of Bolivia, a distance of 1,060 miles. The importance of the extension of the Argentine lines to future commerce is unquestioned. When the Bolivian links are completed it will mean a large increase of traffic in both directions.

Since the Argentine lines were prolonged north to the frontier of Bolivia and since the Bolivian links were completed to Uyuni, there now remains only the gap between Cuzco in Peru and Buenos Ayres of 177 miles out of a total distance of 1,940 miles, allowing for the water transport across Lake Titicaca. If the railway is to be built along the shores of the lake this would require only 100 additional miles.

#### SUMMARY.

The general situation of the main trunk system as it stands to-day may be summed up as follows: The total length of the Pan American location from the Panama Canal Zone to Buenos Ayres is 5,064 miles; rail and water line in operation, 2,067 miles; lines under construction or to be constructed, 2,997 miles.

The total distance from New York to Buenos Aires, following the actual construction in Mexico and adopting the alternative Pan American survey in Central America by the shorter Atlantic coast route, is 10,116 miles. Of this 6,444 miles are in operation and 3,672 miles are either under construction or yet to be constructed to fill in the sections that are lacking. Eliminating the water links, it may be said that 3,700 miles of railway are requisite.

The present status of the Pan American project as indicated above is shown in tabulated form as follows:

	Mileage.	
	Built.	To be built.
New York to Mexico City.....	3,026	.....
Mexico City to northern border of Guatemala .....	843	.....
Northern border of Guatemala to Panama Canal Zone.....	508	675
Canal Zone to Puno on Lake Titicaca.....	542	2,820
Puno to Guayaquil, Bolivia (water transport).....	102	.....
Guayaquil to Quiaca, Argentine Republic.....	363	177
Quiaca to Buenos Aires.....	1,060	.....
Total.....	6,444	3,672
Total Pan American line, New York to Buenos Aires.....	.....	10,116

The intercontinental survey made under the direction of the commission created by the First Pan American Conference has for many years been the basis of the Pan American Railway project. Its results were very beneficial and are still of much value. Some of the locations indicated have been followed in actual railway construction while other sections which were not surveyed have been built. In view of the utility of the survey as a pioneer investigation, and of the information it afforded, a review of the situation in 1910, based on that survey, by a competent engineer officer is valuable. This is afforded in the table prepared by Gen. George W. Davis, member of the committee, from the records of the intercontinental survey, showing the distances between the two capitals, Washington and Buenos Aires. It follows the Pan

American location along the Pacific coast in Central America, which, as has been explained, makes the total distance somewhat longer. The whole situation is exhibited in a bird's-eye view as follows:

## PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY—SITUATION, 1910.

[Compiled by Gen. George W. Davis.]

Subdivisions.	Mileage.	
	Now con- structed.	To be con- structed.
Washington to Mexican frontier.....	2,187	-----
Mexican frontier to Tehuantepec.....	1,298	-----
Tehuantepec to Guatemalan frontier.....	284	-----
Washington to Guatemalan frontier.....	3,769	-----
Guatemalan frontier to Santa Maria.....	110.3	60.5
Santa Maria to Hachadura.....	-----	26.5
Hachadura to Acajutla.....	64	-----
Acajutla to San Salvador.....	-----	42.2
San Salvador to San Vicente.....	-----	62
San Vicente to San Miguel.....	-----	36.1
San Miguel to Guascorin.....	-----	71.7
Guascorin to Rio Negro.....	-----	38
Rio Negro to Chinandega.....	103	-----
Chinandega to Granada.....	-----	68.3
Granada to Pena Blanca.....	-----	52.5
Pena Blanca to Liberia.....	-----	157.5
Liberia to Rio Savegre.....	-----	150
Rio Savegre to Golfito.....	-----	59.6
Golfito to David.....	-----	274.4
David to Panama.....	-----	-----
Total, Central America.....	277.3	1,099.3
Total, Washington to Panama.....	4,046.3	1,099.3
Panama to Yavisa.....	-----	172.7
Yavisa to Rio Sucio.....	-----	105
Rio Sucio to Rio Caramata.....	-----	198.6
Rio Caramata to Cali.....	-----	213.5
Cali to Carchi.....	-----	332
Carchi to Quito.....	-----	159
Quito to Alausi.....	160	-----
Alausi to Cuenca.....	-----	87
Cuenca to Canchis.....	-----	252
Canchis to Cerro del Pasco.....	-----	779
Cerro del Pasco to Huancayo.....	145	-----
Huancayo to Cuzco.....	-----	521
Total, Pan American survey, South America.....	305	2,819.8
Total, Washington to Cuzco.....	4,351.3	3,919.1
Cuzco to Puno.....	237	-----
Puno to Desaguadero.....	-----	102.5
Desaguadero to Uyuni.....	363	-----
Uyuni to Quiaca.....	-----	177
Quiaca to Tucuman.....	343.9	-----
Tucuman to Buenos Aires.....	717.7	-----
Other surveys, South America.....	1,661.6	279.5
Total, Washington to Buenos Aires.....	6,012.9	4,198.6

## RÉSUMÉ.

	Miles.
Washington to Buenos Aires:	
Constructed.....	6,012.9
To be constructed.....	4,198.6
Total.....	10,211.5

## BRANCH AND OTHER SYSTEMS.

In connection with the Pan American Railway attention must also be given to collateral projects, some of which would serve as branch connections and some as independent systems. The Republic of Uruguay has contracted for upward of 500 miles and has given important concessions, and steps have been taken to insure complete railway communication with the Brazilian lines. The construction of the Pan American Transcontinental, 376 miles, from the Brazilian border at San Luis to Colonia on the River Plate opposite Buenos Aires, is apparently certain. With the completion of the lines in southern Brazil, which is also assured, and the junction of the railways in northern Brazil there will be in existence a transcontinental railway which will afford through railway communication from Pernambuco, on the Atlantic, via Rio de Janeiro, to Valparaiso on the Pacific. Another through connection will be obtained by gaining the northern extension from Montevideo with the Brazilian lines at Rivera. The proposed international bridge across the Cuareim River will join the Uruguayan railways with the Brazilian lines at the northwest extremity. The steps toward the realization of these plans are another evidence of the activity of railway construction in South America, all of which are based on the certainty of traffic from the development of the resources of the regions which are to be given railway facilities.

Mention has been made of the early completion of the sections in southern Brazil which will join the Brazilian railway systems with those of Uruguay. This, however, is only one of the many railway enterprises which are progressing in Brazil. Undoubtedly the most important of these is the construction, under the direction of the Government, of the Madeira-Mamore line around the Falls of San Antonio. The value of this railway in opening up the commerce of a great section of the interior of South America, by means of the river Amazon and its tributaries, has been well understood, but to carry the project into effect has been extremely difficult. The actual construction now going on, however, makes it sure that the enterprise will be carried through, and the committee is informed that within two years it is hoped to have the entire line, 300 miles in length, completed. This will be of very great benefit to the commerce, not only of the region directly served, but of the whole world.

The committee is informed that railway construction in Paraguay is also proceeding, so that that country will be given closer communication with the railway systems of Argentina and Uruguay. The extension of the existing line which runs from Asuncion to Pirapo, 153 miles to Encarnacion, on the river Parana, will close up an important section. The prolongation will be finished in two years. The building of a line to Posados is a further step in establishing railway intercommunication which is essential to the utilization of the resources of Paraguay. The contract authorized by the Argentine Government to extend existing lines so as to join Corrientes with Asuncion and thus afford through communication between Buenos Aires and the capital of Paraguay insures an important link in intercontinental railway connection.

The committee is informed that several important enterprises in Venezuela, which in the past have received favorable consideration, are now in a position to obtain the capital necessary to carry them out. The Orinoco River furnishes means of communication in the southern part of the republic, but in the northern part railways are necessary in order to reach the ports of the coast. A large and profitable traffic awaits the construction of such railways.

In order to show the relation of the Pan American project to the various countries that will be benefited by it, the committee has had a map prepared which is annexed to the report. This map shows the transportation routes by railway, river and ocean. It is designed to present the general Pan American Railway location in its geographical relation to the different republics and also to indicate the river navigation which is of great importance in the commerce of South America. Railway and river traffic on that continent act as mutual feeders to each other.

The map has been prepared from the latest available sources, but the indication of boundaries is only tentative and is not to be understood as more than a general line to designate the relative position of the different countries.

## CONCLUSION.

In previous reports the committee has taken occasion to recall the declaration of distinguished statesmen of the United States favoring the Pan American project. Among those who so declared themselves were James G. Blaine, Presidents Harrison and Roosevelt and Secretary Root. It is gratifying to add to these expressions other

declarations. President Taft, in a letter to the chairman under date of January 13, 1910, wrote as follows:

"I am very much in favor of the construction of the Pan American Railway, and hope for practical results from the conference soon to be held at Buenos Aires in regard to the matter."

Secretary Knox also wrote the chairman:

"I am in hearty sympathy with the Pan American project, and will be glad to give it such assistance as I can. Each step toward its realization will not only directly increase trade between adjacent American countries but will also increase mutual acquaintance and knowledge, and the interweaving of interests, which is the surest foundation of commercial development in each country and of good international understanding among them all."

The chairman of your committee, since the First Pan American Conference in 1889, has been a member of the several committees on the Pan American Railway resulting therefrom and has followed closely the prospects of the project. In his advocacy of the subject he has discussed the matter many times with men of more or less financial ability and railroad experience. He is glad to say that there is a growing interest and somewhat positive disposition on the part of men of prominence in the business world to more seriously consider the enterprise, not only from the standpoint of a great public work, but from the belief that it presents an opportunity for a reasonably safe and profitable investment.

The indications now are that the time is drawing near when men of large affairs, capable of financing such a project, will undertake the building to completion of the Pan American Railway. Within four years it is promised that the oceans will be joined at Panama. If the present favorable indications have not been misjudged, an all-rail route should join Panama with Mexico and Washington by 1915, and with Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Rio de Janeiro a few years later.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. DAVIS,

*Chairman Permanent Pan American Railway Committee.*

## APPENDIX H.H.

### REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE, STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Committee No. 6 unanimously submits the following preamble and resolutions and recommends their adoption:

"Whereas frequent, regular, and swift steamship service, under the flags of the American states, is required for the extension of trade, the convenience of commerce, and the maintenance of friendly intercourse.

"But far more important is the power to regulate water-borne freight rates between the American republics. Without such power control through combines and conferences wholly outside the influence of such states might command both their trade and transportation.

"Resolved (1) Direct commerce being subject to joint regulation by the states carrying on such trade should be established at the earliest opportunity.

"(2) It is recommended that the states represented at this conference should conclude conventions among themselves providing for direct and adequate steamship service; the vessels to be built of the highest speed and largest size consistent with economical commercial service.

"(3) It is recommended that in all cases where one or more of the states represented at this conference shall establish, through state initiative, a line or lines of steamers to one or more of the states; that such vessels shall enjoy all the privileges at ports of call that are accorded to vessels flying the flag or flags of such ports.

"(4) That in future no rebating railway privileges shall be granted by any railways, whether private or government controlled, which shall not be granted to vessels entering and clearing the ports of such states running in direct trade from other states represented at this conference.

"(5) To recommend to the states represented at this conference a study of the conditions and means by which reciprocal liberty of commerce may be established in the coasting trade of the American republics and that the result of such study be laid before the next American conference.

"(6) To recommend that states now having contracts in force providing for optional steamship communication with ports of other countries of America demand obligatory and rapid service with such ports.

"(7) To recommend the establishment of connecting lines between such ports as have no American steamship service in order that there may be a continuous, unbroken connection from north to south on both coasts, Pacific and Atlantic, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and by governmental action induce all connecting links to cooperate in such manner as to avoid loss of time and intermittent handling of freight, mail, and passengers.

"(8) To recommend that in all cases in which vessels proceed in one direction only from the ports of one American state to another, that reciprocal measures shall be taken to provide return cargoes warranting return service.

"(9) In view of the immense importance to the development of steamship lines of factors contributing to facility and permanence of flourishing trade conditions, it is recommended that direct banking and cable service be established and that a common system of weights and measures be adopted."

In taking this action the committee has gone counter to the stock-in-trade argument that the people and the capital of the states of America are better employed in developing their own internal resources and that the commodities of trade should be carried by those already possessing and controlling the means of ocean commerce. While this argument passes current when not inquired into, it needs only a knowledge of the strategy of trade to show its sophistry.

If we suffer our various products to be interchanged solely through the medium of transportation systems foreign to our control, such systems will be able, after portioning out our trade to their self-interest, to inflict inferior service at disadvantageous rates.

The commerce now carried on between the nations of the American Hemisphere is increasing rapidly and with such increase there is forming an ever-strengthening control of its carriage by ships of another hemisphere.

With such increase unchecked there will in time be built up a system powerful enough to replace competition by dictation. With buying, selling, banking, insurance, and transportation developed to a degree that defies successful or possible exercise of such factors of commerce by ourselves, we shall be reduced to the parts of simple consumers and producers, giving of our labor and our resources to enrich alien peoples. In many cases the disposition and the price received by the producer are fixed by the carrier, so essentially necessary are trade connections and distributive agencies to the great maritime fleets of the present day, and such powers are of course used when possible to advance the material interests of their own countries. While delay too long will be fatal and the oceans may be parceled out to spheres of influence, and delay results in making the effort to free ourselves from foreign tribute less and less likely of successful accomplishment. As more and more is received from interchange with one another, the cost of transportation upon what is carried should decrease. So long, however, as the pools, conferences, and monopolies of another hemisphere control inter-American trade they can keep up the transportation charges in our trade as well as theirs and continue to throttle the flow of trade to our disadvantage.

And with the same menace of helpless dependence uncontrolled by even a potential power to compete on our part, even national policies may be subject to foreign dictation.

We must not be considered as taking a position antagonistic to the countries of the ships of Europe, for we welcome fair competition and rely upon the enterprises and activity of our people for our share. We do desire, however, such means of regulating trade that it may not bear toll charges radically out of proportion to actual cost.

It must not be assumed, however, that in saying this we admit that the present service is satisfactory or commensurate with trade requirements, for it is not.

The American nations are meeting here to take measures looking to their common welfare and material prosperity.

No matter with what hesitation or distrust policies yet unworked out may be viewed, the fact remains that in the long run what benefits one will benefit all. If great fleets can be built and grow constantly in size and profit earning on the trade which we furnish, no valid argument can be advanced to prove that we can not turn the vast sums now pouring into foreign coffers to the enrichment of our own peoples.

It is possible for us, both severally and in cooperation, to insure our independence in all the essentials of national greatness, of which, under existing conditions of world development and cooperation, transportation on the oceans is the greatest.

The need of vessels flying the flags of America in the commerce of this hemisphere is generally admitted, and much has been done already in this direction by various republics in the inauguration of mail and passenger lines.

But vessels numerous enough to give even a weekly service of fast steamers to the ports of South America would not be sufficient to meet the cargo demand of the near future.

Hence while we may feel assured that individual national enterprise will establish the much-needed mail connections, our problem is to see whether there is any joint action possible that by developing a preference for vessels carrying the flags of the American states will create a demand for such vessels in our general interchange of commodities, for it is upon such a demand that we must rely for a healthy and flourishing growth.

We need not point out the great advantage in national ownership of sea-going vessels in the encouragement and domestication of the mechanical arts, in supplying a nursery of naval strength, in safeguarding the balance of commerce, and in developing and extending the commerce of the flag.

So in our first resolution we recommend the establishment of direct lines of ocean steamers, subject to regulation by interested states.

That there may be such control and regulations as will encourage reciprocal commerce, it is recommended that states carrying on direct trade, conclude conventions to the end that such commerce may be assured of the sympathy and direct practical regulation of the Governments interested.

The best work is done with the best of tools, and it is essential that if such tools of commerce as ships are to compete with the ships of others, they should be of the most up-to-date character and equipment.

If nations are to establish lines of direct communication, it is essential that handicaps of special privileges to existing lines should be removed or equalized.

One of the most serious obstacles to the success of new steamship lines would be to find that vessels of a flag foreign to the nations exchanging commodities received special concessions from the railroads by which they could rebate on through shipments and so be in a position to drive trade away from the new lines and so render hopeless any regulation of commerce through fair competition.

As the trade relations between the American states become progressively more intimate, trammels upon trade will gradually disappear and there may come a time when the coasting trade of all America will be open to vessels of domestic build and ownership.

The problems of reciprocal liberty of the coasting trade as affected by contraband goods and emigration at small ports, existing laws and regulations, the limitations due to treaties with other countries and concessions, are complicated and require much study for their solution, so it is recommended that this important question receive from the Governments of America the attention it requires.

It is but natural that lines, unless compelled to do otherwise, should slight ports where trade languishes, in favor of ports where the opportunities for profit are for the moment greater. But when nations in furtherance of a policy of trade extension establish lines that are intended to furnish connections, they should insist that trade engagements should be carried out and ports that have a right to proper service should not be discriminated against. A recommendation to this effect is submitted.

In contemplating the splendid conception of a Pan American Railroad, we must not lose sight of water communication. While great through lines of steamship communication are essential, we must bear in mind the fact that local traffic, too, is of supreme value and, in many cases, indispensable for feeding the larger ports. So with a view to securing an unbroken chain of steamship service north and south on both the east and west coasts, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, it is recommended that lines be established to supply the missing links, and further, that intermittent service may be avoided, it is suggested that all connecting links be required to cooperate in arriving and departing so as to avoid intermittent handling of freight, mail, and passengers.

There are cases where vessels touch at American ports on northbound voyages, but go on to Europe and return to the South without calling on the return voyage. Careful study of reciprocal possibilities should be made in such cases and every effort exhausted to provide a return cargo, warranting a call on the way back.

Since the committee's duty was to inquire into the means for securing lines of steamers, it is but natural that cognizance should be taken of such factors as will secure that permanence in trade conditions that will warrant initial expenditure and insure their profitable employment. Demand for American bottoms to provide for progressive betterment must be based on stable business conditions. For this reason the committee feels compelled to call attention to the need in this connection of direct banking and cable service and a common system of weights and measures.

Owing to the many different forms of encouragement used, your committee has not felt justified in recommending specific means for starting new mail lines. But a study of trade conditions holding in the various states has shown numerous wise and commendable instances of Government encouragement based upon that patriotic statesmanship and foresight that strengthen for the state that great pillar of national greatness and material prosperity—ocean transportation.

Referring to my own country, what I have seen has convinced me that there should be in the maritime policy of the United States one paramount principle, namely:

That the vessels running from the ports of the United States of America to the ports of other American states, should be at least equal in comfort and convenience to those from any port in Europe and of such speed that duration of voyages under analogous conditions shall be less from the ports of the United States than from the great commercial ports of Europe.

And now before ending this analysis of committee suggestions, let me say a personal word. Meeting and knowing one another here has brought us close together—visiting and knowing one another's countries will bring our countries closer together.

A visit to the United States would quickly demonstrate that many of the alleged obstacles to closer commercial relations are imaginary or subject to simple adjustment to accord with the business methods of the countries to the South.

The steamship connections will soon be in existence. In the meantime and in preparation for more intimate relations, tell your people to come to our country where a sincere welcome awaits them, and we shall tell our people to go to yours.

I have the honor, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to submit the report of the sixth committee and recommend its adoption by the conference.

## A P P E N D I X    II.

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### REPORT OF THE SEVENTH COMMITTEE, CONSULAR DOCUMENTS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Your seventh committee which has had under consideration the eighth topic of the program of the conference, providing for the consideration of measures that will lead to uniformity among the American republics in consular documents and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics, in the fulfillment of the duty imposed upon it, has the honor to submit the following report:

#### I. CONSULAR DOCUMENTS.

Previous international American conferences have been unanimous in considering that unification and simplification of consular documents and of customs administration and commercial nomenclature of the countries of America would facilitate commercial operations among them and tend, for the same reason, to the development of their reciprocal commerce.

This committee on considering the subject submitted to its investigation regrets that the resolution made by the international conference at Rio de Janeiro providing for the establishment in the Bureau of American Republics of a section of statistics, customs, and commerce to compile the customs laws of the republics of America, and to prepare a report on the matter intended to serve as a basis for investigations and tend to make more productive future deliberations on this subject has not been carried out.

The committee has had at its disposal in the preparation of this work an interesting and well prepared report of the Argentine experts, Messrs. E. Weigel Muñoz, and Liborio Ponce, concerning the means of giving uniformity to consular procedure in its relations to the documentation of shipments, a study presented by the delegate of Uruguay, Mr. Carlos M. de Pena, which contains very important observations on the subjects submitted to the examination of this committee, the various, extensive, and detailed memoranda concerning the same subject, presented by the delegate of the United States, Col. E. H. Crowder, and a report of the delegate of the United States of Brazil, Mr. Herculano de Freitas, concerning the issuance of various documents which should be presented to the consulate in conformity with the laws of Brazil, also an analysis made by counselor of the delegation of Chile, Mr. J. Phillipi, concerning commercial nomenclature as well as the suggestions contained in the report presented to the conference by the delegates of Venezuela, Messrs. Manuel Diaz Rodriguez and C. Zumeta.

The committee submits to the fourth conference a series of recommendations which it has succeeded in formulating after a careful study of the foregoing data and the minutes of preceding conferences. In regard to those subjects upon which it has not been in a position to pass final judgment because of their technical nature and the lack of antecedents and previous studies, the committee has thought best to indicate in a detailed and concrete form the investigations which should be made before the next conference convenes. For this reason it has outlined for the guidance of the Bureau of the American republics which is charged with the duty of making such studies a precise and definite programme which it should follow in carrying on its work.

The committee has thought best to begin its work with an examination of the documents which must be presented in order that merchandise may be passed through the customhouse. The contents, form, and draft of such documents differ in several countries, and these differences cause serious hindrance to international commerce. In the judgment of the committee this branch of the subject was one that deserved its most careful consideration, besides offering the most promising field for reaching conclusions which would tend to remove obstacles which now stand in the way of the free movement of commerce—obstacles which exist more by reason of administrative routine in many cases than on account of any real and existing necessity. The most important of such documents are manifests, bills of lading, invoices, and certificates of origin.

The First Pan American Conference defined a ship's manifest as "A marine document universally required of vessels arriving from foreign ports, and serving to determine the cargo they carry, and in time of war to furnish evidence that they do not carry contraband goods."

There is some diversity to be found in the legislation of the American nations concerning the purpose and nature of a manifest. Some merely require a general entry manifest which must contain a declaration of the entire cargo of the vessel, and which is usually prepared before the arrival of the vessel at a port. In such cases the consular certification is generally dispensed with as not being essential for the proper carrying out of the object of the manifest. This circumstance doubtless caused the First International American Conference not to insist upon the certification of the manifests, since it considered such a proceeding unnecessary.

Other countries require consular manifests which, in such cases, together with the bills of lading, serve as a means of guaranteeing that the cargoes coming from abroad arrive in their entirety at the ports of destination. This manifest is viséed in the port of shipment by the consul of the country to which the consignment is destined, comparison having been previously made of the manifest with the bills of lading. The unloading is afterwards effected in conformity with these documents, so that if any packages should be missing the proper fine can be imposed upon the captain of the vessel, and if there are a greater number of packages than the documents call for these packages are confiscated, and the same is true if packages are found which differ from the statements of the manifest. In this way fraudulent and contraband disembarking of goods and transhipment of goods during the voyage of the vessel are prevented.

The committee appends to this report a form of consular manifest, the adoption of which in all the countries in which it serves the purpose above indicated is recommended by the committee.

Bills of lading are evidences of the contract for marine transportation and, consequently, are evidences of the rights and obligations arising from this contract.

Efforts have been made in international maritime conferences to adopt a uniform bill of lading for all the nations, unfortunately without success, but this committee has refrained from submitting such a form of bill of lading, since it considers that the nature of the subject requires that it be dealt with by a maritime congress in which the European countries should also be represented, since to-day the maritime fleets of such countries form an important means of transportation for the commerce of the American nations. The practice regarding consular certification of bills of lading is also greatly lacking in uniformity.

In the three countries which do not require a consular invoice the bill of lading serves to a certain extent the purposes of the invoice, and the process is rendered complete by the certificate of origin which supplies the data relative to the place of origin of the merchandise.

According to the report of the Argentine experts there are 18 American countries that require consular invoices to prove the accuracy of customhouse declaration, especially as regards the value of the merchandise, and on the other hand, as previously stated, there are similarly three countries that do not require a consular invoice but merely the manifest of the cargo supplemented by the bill of lading, both of which must be viséed by the consul. At a later point in this report when considering the question of consular invoices, the committee proposes the adoption of a form of invoice submitted by the Argentine experts which if it should be accepted by all the countries of America would render unnecessary for the purposes of customs administration a consular visé of the bills of lading.

Even in those countries in which consular manifests are employed as a means of safeguarding shipments, the visé of the bills of lading might be omitted, in view of the fact that such manifests contain a statement of the bills of lading with which the consul can make comparison, certifying their accuracy and stating the number of the bills of lading to which the manifest refers.

For this reason the visé serves no useful purpose because what is set forth in the bills of lading must appear in the manifest with which the bills of lading are again compared at the customhouse of the port of destination.

The visé of bills of lading, in countries where invoices must also be viséed has certain disadvantages, especially in ports of great commercial activity. Such disadvantages are best appreciated, says the report of the Argentine experts, when one considers the work of a consul and of the customs authorities when they are confronted with the revision of a ship's papers when the steamer is one of from five to six thousand tons burden. In such cases a ship's captain might submit a thousand bills of lading and the shippers another thousand invoices, to say nothing of the manifests of from 50 to 60 sheets each.

The suppression of the consular visé of bills of lading, although opposed to the practice which some countries have followed for many years, would be, nevertheless, one of those distinct advances whose introduction would contribute in a very efficacious manner toward facilitating the more rapid movement of international trade.

Consular invoices are chiefly employed to meet the requirements of customhouse procedure and statistics.

Their relative importance depends upon the system by which in each country the value of the goods is fixed for the purposes of the payment of customs dues and for commercial statistics. In the United States of America the consular invoice is used as the means of determining the value of the goods, and on the amounts expressed therein, subject to revision in doubtful cases, the payment of the customs duties is based. In this system a declaration of the agent or shipper is required to the effect that the statement and prices are correct as stated in the invoice, this declaration being supported by another similar one of the consul representing the country to which the goods are consigned or shipped.

Other republics of America, on the other hand, subject the goods, for the purpose of ascertaining their value as regards payment of customs dues, to a previous appraisement in accordance with a "schedule of values," which schedule fixes the price of each kind of merchandise in accordance with its class or quality. Such a system disregards the indication of values contained in the invoice, or only takes them into account in the case of goods not specified or appraised therein, that is to say, in those cases for which the "schedule of values" has made no provision.

The fundamental difference between the systems arises from the different degree of importance which in practice is attached to the declaration contained in the invoice with regard to the value and price of the goods. "To place reliance upon the original invoice that the shipper may submit," says the report that we have frequently cited, "is to give to the interested party the power to fix the amount of the duty, because of the well-known practice employed by export houses abroad of issuing a double set of invoices. It is to provide against this danger that certain countries have adopted the system of a "schedule of values."

Nevertheless, no matter what system may be followed, this committee is of the opinion of the adoption in all the countries of America of a uniform model of invoice that may be employed in any port of the continent is entirely practicable and of real advantage to the commerce of this continent.

The committee recommends the attached form prepared by the experts of the Argentine Republic, which includes all the necessary steps to be taken that such a document should contain.

The committee does not suggest any definite form for setting forth the declaration of the seller, manufacturer, or agent, nor for that of the consular certificate, which should be stamped on the back of the invoice, because such declaration and certification should conform to the special legislation of each country. A blank space is therefore left in the form recommended that may be filled in in accordance with the requirements of said special legislation.

The certificate of origin has for its object the fixing of the place of origin of the merchandise. As a rule it is only called for where the submission of the consular invoice is not required. In this latter case the submission of a document of this kind is superfluous, which has caused the committee to recommend the suppression of the certificate of origin wherever the consular invoice, containing as it does all the data called for by the said certificate, is required.

It would also be advantageous to secure a certain uniformity in the payment of the fees collected for consular certification of the documents above named. In respect to the payment of such fees three systems are followed. There are some countries which demand a fixed charge for the certification of the invoice without regard to the value of the merchandise. There are others in which the fees are always proportional to its value, whatever may be the amount thereof, and a third group which, starting with a fixed consular fee, adds thereto additional consular fees in proportion to the invoice value whenever this value exceeds a certain amount.

The amount of the fees is bound to vary in accordance with the resources and the needs of each country; but it may well be said in behalf of those facilities which it is only proper to afford to commerce that consular fees should always be moderate and should be kept within reasonable limits. For this reason the committee has thought it advisable to prepare recommendations along the above-mentioned lines.

Finally, there is a difficulty of which commerce frequently complains, the consideration of which should not be omitted in this report, and that is the difficulty arising as to the hours during which consulates remain open for the certification of documents. To cure this difficulty the committee recommends that each Government promulgate, or if already established make effective, regulations that fix such definite office hours for consuls as may facilitate to the best advantage of commerce the viséing of customs

documents. This committee believes that the most practical method would be to recommend that consulates be kept open for the purpose of certifying customs documents during the same hours that the customs offices of the country are kept open.

In accordance with what is set forth in the body of this report the committee presents to the conference the following project of a resolution:

#### "CONSULAR DOCUMENTS."

"The Fourth International Conference of American States, held at Buenos Aires, resolves:

"I. That the countries that require a general entry manifest do not require any consular certification of such manifest.

"II. That the countries which have adopted the consular manifest of shipment adopt the form of manifest herewith appended.

"III. That those countries that adopt the form of consular invoice suggested by this committee do not require a consular certification of the bills of lading.

"IV. That the countries represented in the present conference adopt the form of consular invoice herewith appended. This form would have on the back only the headings under which the seller or agent would make their declarations and those headings under which the consular certificate would be made. The forms of certificate or declaration would be filled in under these headings according to the legal requirements of each country.

"V. That the countries which adopt the form of invoice herewith submitted do not require the "certificate of origin," the contents of which are included in said form of invoice.

"VI. That consular fees should be moderate and should not constitute an indirect method of increasing customs receipts. It is believed that it is for the best interests of the international commerce of this continent that these fees, no matter what method is employed for their collection, be limited as far as possible to amounts necessary to cover the cost of maintaining the consular service.

"VII. That the respective Governments of the countries represented in this conference shall instruct their consuls to keep open their offices for the viséing of consular documents during the same hours the said consular offices may be established. It is also urged that the Governments see that their consuls comply with such instructions."

#### CONSULAR MANIFEST.

*Manifest of the cargo of [kind, flag, and name of vessel] Capt. N. N. of [so many] tons burden and having a crew of [so many] persons, including the captain who makes the voyage from ..... to ..... [port of destination], consigned to .....*

Marks.	Numbers.	Quantity.	Cases or barrels.	Indication of contents.	Weight or volume (consignor).	Consignee (indicate whether bill of lading is in order).	Total number of packages to each consignee.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I, N. N., captain of the aforesaid vessel, declare that I have not taken on board in this port any cargo other than above mentioned, except provisions for the vessel, and that during the voyage I shall make in writing any other declaration that should be added to those given in this manifest should the actual amount be greater or less, for the purpose of delivering it along with said manifest and the corresponding bill of lading upon the first customs examination that may be made aboard the vessel under my command in the port of destination.

The consul of [place and date] ..... certifies that this manifest in accordance with [such] bill of lading and [so many] certificates of commission is drawn up with all the declarations required by the customs regulations of ..... without change, erasure, or interlineation. By reason of which I sign the present and offer the consular seal. [Place and date.] [Seal.] [Signature of consul.]

**CONSULAR INVOICE.**

Date....., 19..  
Invoice of..... consignment  
by..... of.....  
to..... of.....  
and whose transportation will be made by.....

Signature (of the seller, manufacturer, or authorized agent).

<sup>1</sup> This column may be omitted by the countries that require this information in the consular manifest.

## II. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The First International Conference of American States, aided by information and data placed at its disposal by experts, subjected to a careful study the general subject of the simplification and unification of the customs and consular administration of the different American Republics, in so far as this subject might facilitate mercantile operations among them and tend to develop their mutual commerce. It adopted a series of general recommendations to improve the customs system then in force.

The Second International Conference of American States, which was held in the City of Mexico, provided that within a year from the closing of the sessions of the conference, a customs congress, which should be composed of one or more delegates appointed by each Government, should meet in the city of New York.

The inherently technical character of customs investigation was doubtless the reason that induced the conference of Mexico to provide for the holding of a customs congress composed of persons specially prepared in that branch of work, such as administrators or chiefs of customhouses, consuls, presidents or members of boards of trade, important merchants, etc.

The customs congress met in New York in 1903, 29 delegates, representing 13 American nations, participating therein, and continued the work of the first conference, enlarging some of its recommendations and formulating others which signified new reforms.

Some of the recommendations of the first conference and of the customs congress were in force in many of the American States, or were subsequently adopted, and form at the present time an integral part of its customs and consular administration. Others yet remain, still unadopted generally, which are of indisputable worth in facilitating commercial interchange among the nations of this continent and which could not be omitted from any plan of unification of the American customs and consular administration. With some modification they might be adopted by the fourth conference for the purpose of being submitted to the republics represented therein for incorporation into the customs and consular administration of the same.

This committee, therefore, proposes the following project of a resolution based on the recommendations of the First International Conference and of the customs congress of New York for adoption and confirmation by the fourth conference:

I. That when packages are unladen in a given port, which were destined for another, whether domestic or foreign, said packages may be reloaded without the imposition of any fine, provided that it shall be conclusively proved that their real destination was elsewhere.

II. In order to facilitate the prompt dispatch of vessels that instructions be issued to collectors of customs to authorize, on request of the interested parties, the preparation of outward cargoes in advance of the arrival of the vessel, subject to necessary customs regulations.

III. That regulations be issued by the several Governments to permit the loading and unloading of merchandise in the night, in such cases as conditions may allow and in the discretion of the proper authorities; the loading and unloading of vessels on holidays and Sundays included, except national holidays, and the simultaneous loading and unloading of cargoes on and from the same vessel.

IV. That facilities be given to international traffic of foreign merchandise through different countries, simplifying as much as possible the (customs) documentation that is necessary for such operation, taking at the same time all necessary precautions to prevent fraud. It is recommended that merchandise in transit over the ways of communication of any country shall not be subject to charge, only being obliged to pay for the services rendered by the adequate installations of the ports or of the roads traversed and of the service of supervision, and the same scale that merchandise pays for said services when intended for consumption in the country over whose territory the transit is made. It is understood that this exemption of charges is only proper in all such cases in which it may be compatible with the special circumstances, the resources, and the economic conditions of the country of transit.

V. It is recommended to the customs administrations of the American countries to indicate, in case their advice is asked and a sample of any article of importation is sent, the classification which it should receive in the customs schedule or respective tariff of appraisement and the duties to which it is consequently subject.

The customs congress was of the opinion that to go beyond the recommendations above indicated, it would be necessary to make certain preliminary studies which it intrusted to the Bureau of American Republics.

The Third International Conference of American States likewise recognized the technical character of the work required to complete the unification and simplification of the customs and consular administration of the American countries. It stated its opinion that this work should preferably be intrusted to a single person and not to a committee whose responsibility would not be as direct, and it resolved to create in the Bureau of American Republics a section of commerce, customs, and statistics, in charge of a specialist, for the purpose of making a special study of the customs and consular laws and of the commercial statistics of the American republics, and submitting to the governing board of the union of these republics in the shortest possible time (and in any case one year prior to the holding of the next international conference) a report which should contain the information necessary to obtain a definite decision as to the measures which might be adopted to bring to as final a conclusion as possible the work of simplifying the work of customs and consular administration of the countries of America.

This resolution of the third conference has not been carried out. The necessity for its prompt execution is urgent, and this committee insists upon fulfilment of the resolution adopted at Rio de Janeiro of creating in the Bureau of American Republics a special section for customs, commercial, and statistical matters.

This section shall, first of all, compile the laws and regulations concerning customs and consular procedure of the American countries and the provisions relative to the entry and dispatch of vessels. Such a work is not only indispensable in order to further studies concerning customs unification of these countries, but there should also be compiled, a commercial nomenclature bearing especially in mind the services that such a book would lend to commerce by furnishing the data that is needed on this class of subjects. The Bureau of American Republics has published an interesting compilation of all the constitutions of this hemisphere and of the laws on patents and trade-marks in force in America.

Similarly to this work, the importance whereof it is needless to show, the Bureau of the American Republics could publish a well-arranged compilation of the laws, regulations, and other administrative provisions of each country of the American republics relative to its customs administration and consular documents. Such a compilation could serve the exporters of other countries as a source of information regarding the formalities that are required in declarations, invoices, manifests, policies, bills of lading, and other customs documents which they find necessary to use in their commercial relations.

A practical means of accomplishing the above work would be to send an expert of recognized ability to visit the different republics to collect, in accordance with a well-considered program and systematic plan, the above-mentioned provisions of administrative laws for the purpose of publishing in such form as would permit of easy consultation and comparison of the material collected.

The variety of expression frequently used in international commerce of the nations of America to designate the same goods and the employment of different words in their

customs tariffs and their schedules of values in the designation of identical articles, occasions to the commerce of our countries difficulties and hinderances which the prior international conferences have desired to remove, recommending the adoption of a common nomenclature throughout the entire hemisphere, in accordance with which the import duties should be collected and the consular invoices, petitions of passage, and other customs documents made.

The preparation of such a nomenclature, the employment of which should be prescribed for all the countries, with a view to rendering uniform their commercial language, offers in practice almost insurmountable difficulties, and has led this committee to believe in the advantage of recommending in lieu thereof the preparation of a dictionary which should set out all the synonyms and different expressions used in this hemisphere to designate the same article.

In order that this nomenclature may render even more important services, it is recommended that there be noted after each the customs duties imposed thereon in the American countries and the classification corresponding to it in the schedule of values.

Such a compilation would not only serve as a dictionary, but would, moreover, serve as a compendium of customs tariffs, which would enable importers and exporters, customs agents and employees, and in general all persons who in any manner take part in commerce, to obtain promptly and surely information concerning the customs duties imposed on any article in any country of the hemisphere.

In order to carry out the suggestions above set forth the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

“SECTION COMMERCE, CUSTOMS, AND STATISTICS.

“The Fourth International Union of American Republics, held at Buenos Aires, resolves:

“I. The governing board of the Pan American Union is urged to create the section of commerce, customs, and statistics recommended by the international conference of Rio de Janeiro. This section shall send an expert in customs matters to the different American countries for the purpose of compiling customs and consular laws, regulations, and practice, which compilation shall be published in such form as to facilitate a comparative study of such matters and serve as a work of reference for international commerce.

“II. The governing board of the Pan American Union shall send to the nations represented in this conference, one year prior to the date of the meeting of the next conference, a report upon the following matters:

“1. Charges to which navigation is subject in the ports of the American countries.

“2. Documents which must accompany the petitions presented to the custom-house for the dispatch of merchandise; the form and requirements of these petitions and the practicability of adopting a form common to all.

“3. A system of appraisement of merchandise for the payment of customs duties and the publication of the commercial statistics of America, together with the advantages and disadvantages of the different systems.

“4. Organization of customs offices and procedure in customs administration.

“5. Such other measures as might be proposed for the purpose of rendering uniform the customs and consular administration of the American republics.

“III. The Pan American Union is urged to prepare a nomenclature of the different expressions and synonyms employed in the countries of America to designate the same articles and products with their English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese equivalents. In this compilation there should be set forth after each article in the form that the Pan Américan Union may deem most suitable the customs duties imposed thereon in the different republics of the hemisphere and the classification which it may have received in the schedule of values.”

In order to prepare this compilation, it is recommended that the Pan American committee in each republic should formulate and communicate to the Union of the American Republics the list of the articles, the designation whereof may have in the respective country a special signification or one not in general use in America, with their equivalents in Spanish, if there be such, including also these data appropriate to be furnished in each case. The section of customs, commerce, and statistics of the union shall coordinate from these data the above-mentioned nomenclature.

III. COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

For the purpose of statistics of foreign commerce, as an element indispensable for the drawing of conventions and agreements that contribute to the development of such commerce among the American countries, the interchange of their products,

and the cooperation of their capital and institutions of credit, it is of the greatest importance that the statistics in question be prepared in the most perfect and scientific manner possible, a certain degree of uniformity being assured among the different countries, so that the comparison of such statistics may be efficacious and exact.

The memorandum presented by the delegation of Chile to the third international conference, and the treatise prepared by Prof. Jacobson and submitted to this committee by Mr. Crowder, delegate of the United States, contain an interesting analysis of the divergencies to be observed in the systems followed for the formation of commercial statistics and the difficulties arising out of this state of affairs. These works are confined to calling attention to the difficulties in question and supplying useful information to those intrusted with the task of studying the various commercial statistics of the continent.

With the purpose of suggesting measures providing for the preparation of treatises that shall enable future conferences to arrive at some conclusion on the matter, this committee has thought proper to outline a plan of work for the Bureau of American Republics and, in pursuance of this object, has the honor of proposing to the conference the following resolution:

#### "COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

"The Fourth International Conference of American States, held at Buenos Aires, resolves:

"That the section of commerce, customs, and statistics, directed or advised by persons of recognized skill in such matters, shall perform the following duties:

"(1) To compile and arrange all the data and antecedents needful for a precise knowledge and exact study of the processes observed in the American republics for the formation of their statistics of foreign commerce, both general and special; i. e., the classification, grouping, definition, and nomenclature used therein, the standard observed in determining the value of imports and exports, in fixing the country of origin of the commodities and the places from which they come, as well as in ascertaining the destination of exports, and in determining monetary equivalents and other details that may conduce to the objects in question.

"(2) To prepare, in view of the data and antecedents mentioned in the paragraph preceding, a comparative report on the statistics of the American republics, indicating the chief difficulties existing in the methods and processes employed therein.

"(3) To draw up a program of bases which shall be submitted to the respective governments for their inspection and for the purpose of preparing such instructions as they may deem proper, which in due time may be given to their delegates to the Fifth Pan American Conference, or to a special congress assembled for that object if the conference were to be postponed, or if the governing board of the Pan American Union were to recommend the summoning of a special congress in view of the technical character of customs and statistical matters, whenever the investigations and reports intrusted to the section of commerce, customs, and statistics shall have been completed.

"The program of bases to be prepared by the section of commerce, customs, and statistics shall deal with the following questions: (a) Uniform procedure in determining values in international commerce, so as to enable statistics to be compared effectively and serve as a basis for the agreements or conventions relating to commerce or navigation into which the said governments may enter; (b) identical or similar classification or grouping of commodities exported or imported, with the same object in view as that mentioned in the paragraph preceding; (c) adoption of the same standard for determining the places of origin of imports and destination of exports; (d) employment of the same commercial nomenclature, so far as the diversity in languages and products may permit; (e) the adoption of identical meanings for terms most commonly applied in commercial statistics; (f) the rigorous observance of the decimal metric system, so as to procure a possible uniformity in all that relates to weights and measures."

#### IV. CENSUS.

This committee on studying the portion of the eighth topic referring to the census and acknowledging the deficiency of data at the disposal of the committee relative to the periods of time, proceedings, and results of the census in the various countries of America, as the honorable delegate of the United States also shows in the supplement to his memorandum, believes, nevertheless, that in a matter so essential for the appreciation of the material and moral development of peoples it is not difficult to reach a practical result.

The committee believes that, in order to secure such result, the conference ought to recommend to the American governments that they establish the taking of a decennial census, employing the most efficacious means, according to the circumstances of each, to obtain a real appreciation of population.

This committee, in fine, understands that it should be proposed, as the North American memorandum proposes, to recommend to the governments of the American states that, following out these ideas, they should take a general American census in December, 1920, in order to obtain, at a given time, which would be historical on our continent, a real or approximate knowledge of its population.

The utility of an industrial census is equally obvious. It is of interest to America to know, at least approximately, the economic development of each of the countries for an exact appreciation of its stage of advancement and in order to stimulate the prosperity of the commercial interchange among all. Only an industrial census would furnish indispensable data. The committee is not in possession of data upon which to base its realization. It appears, therefore, that the conference should recommend to the countries forming the Pan American Union at Washington that they proceed to take a general industrial census and such other censuses as science and general practice counsel.

The committee therefore presents to the conference the following project of a resolution:

“CENSUS.

“The Fourth International Conference of American States held in Buenos Aires resolves to recommend to the governments of the several states:

“1. The taking of a decennial census of their population, taking into account the advance of science and technical procedure.

“2. That steps be taken to effect a population census in all the American states in the year 1920, and, if possible, in a month to be recommended beforehand by the International American Union at Washington.

“3. It is also recommended to the countries of the International American Union that, on the date suggested, steps be taken to effect a general industrial census and such other censuses as science and practice counsel.

“BUENOS AIRES, *August 13, 1910.*”

## A P P E N D I X J J .

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### REPORT OF THE EIGHTH COMMITTEE, SANITARY POLICE.

The PRESIDENT OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE:

Your eighth committee, appointed to consider the ninth topic of the program—sanitary police—has the honor to state its opinion in the following terms:

A few months ago there met at San José, Costa Rica, the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, instituted by the Second Pan American Conference of Mexico of 1902. In this conference of San José, Costa Rica, as in the previous ones of Mexico and Washington, the original convention, which is a true transcript of the convention of Paris, has been made more perfect.

In these gatherings, composed of the best known specialists in the matter of hygiene, more specific measures have been advised in order to prevent the development of diseases and in order to promote the betterment of the sanitary conditions of cities.

Among the recommendations of the sanitary conference of Costa Rica, the sixth appears regarding the interpretation of Article IX of the convention of Washington. The committee gave this question special and careful study, different opinions having been expressed within the committee itself concerning the meaning and scope of the article, and finally, upon the suggestion of the Argentine delegate, Señor Carlos Salas, it was agreed that it should be drawn in this form:

"ART. IX. In order that a locality be considered free of contagion it will be necessary to furnish official proof satisfactory to both parties interested:

"First. That there have been no deaths nor new cases of plague or cholera for five days after the isolation, death, or discharge of the last case of plague or cholera; in the case of yellow fever the period shall be 18 days, but each Government reserves the right to prolong this period against those countries where the measures for the isolation of cases, the destruction of mosquitoes, and the disinfection of foci are not observed.

"Second. That all measures of disinfection have been applied, and that, in treating plague cases, there have been carried out all measures for the destruction of rats; and that in case of yellow fever the proper measures have been taken against mosquitoes."

The committee is of opinion that it is desirable that the conclusions reached in the aforesaid conferences of experts should be reduced to conventions, and with this end in view the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of the United States and Cuba has been adhered to, adding the new draft of Article IX.

There is annexed to this report the reservation which the delegate of Venezuela has believed proper to make with respect to the sixth recommendation of the sanitary conference of Costa Rica.

The committee considering that—

Whereas all the American republics have not adhered to the convention of Washington;

Whereas all the governments of the continent did not participate in the Third Sanitary Conference of Mexico and the fourth of Costa Rica;

Whereas at these two conferences very useful recommendations were made regarding quarantine and prophylaxis and the improvement of hygienic conditions of the various ports;

Whereas it is of the greatest importance to commerce and the welfare of all the republics that the convention of Washington and likewise the recommendations of the subsequent conferences be approved by all the nations;

Whereas the interpretation given Article IX by the sanitary conference of Costa Rica has given rise to doubts as to its meaning and scope, the Fourth International American Conference proposes the following draft of resolution:

(This resolution was passed without amendment. For text, see Appendix J.)

The delegate from Venezuela, Señor Manuel Diaz Rodriguez, accepted the above-mentioned draft of the delegate of Argentina and insists upon the reservations made

by him concerning the sixth recommendation of the conference of Costa Rica, which are the following:

"1. The delegation of Venezuela believes that because the majority of American states were not represented at the international sanitary conference of Costa Rica, it lacked authority, and, inasmuch as it was made up of hygienic experts, it had no jurisdiction to modify the political scope of the convention of Washington.

"2. That the so-called interpretation of Article IX proposed by said conference might serve as an easy means to a state not only to disturb the commerce of another state, but also to intervene in its internal affairs under the pretext of sanitation.

"3. That said interpretation checks the tendency manifested in the international American conferences of Mexico and Rio de Janeiro and in the sanitary conventions concluded between advanced nations to establish a uniform sanitary police, since European countries would not sign an interpretation applicable only to uncivilized countries or those subject to a foreign sovereignty.

"4. Venezuela considers that the so-called interpretation vitiates the treaty, and as she considers most advisable to reject it, she adheres to the text of the convention of Washington."

## APPENDIX KK1.

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### REPORT OF THE NINTH COMMITTEE, PATENTS OF INVENTION, DRAWINGS, AND INDUSTRIAL MODELS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The ninth committee, charged with the study of topic X, "Patents and trade-marks," after having examined the reports submitted by the delegation of the United States of America and of Cuba and heard the remarks made by the honorable members of the same, has prepared the accompanying draft of convention for the protection of patents of invention, drawings, and industrial models, which it submits to the honorable conference, recommending its adoption.

It has been thought expedient not to include in the attached draft trade-marks, which will be the subject of another convention, bearing in mind the differences between patents of invention, drawings, and industrial models, as well as the objections made by several signatory nations, and especially the United States of America, against approving the convention of Rio de Janeiro. In so doing the committee also bore in mind the example of the international American conference held in Montevideo in August, 1888, in which patents of invention, trade-marks, and industrial and literary property, each subject deserving different treatment, were studied separately.

On wording this draft of convention, special care was taken that it should fulfill the object desired, and not antagonize the participating nations to the extent of impeding or making more difficult its ratification, because in that manner the great benefits which all of us expect when it goes into force, would be impossible. To that end the domestic legislation of the signatory nations, without omitting for that reason general principles, which at the same time that they cover and protect the rights of inventors, facilitate for the future a more uniform and universal legislation in this respect.

The greater the culture attained in the world, and the deep necessity felt in binding together more and more the commercial relations among the different countries, has caused the governments, actuated by motives of mutual expediency and universal justice, to occupy themselves with the holding of these international congresses, in which the nations represented therein, without taking into account their importance and power, but only the juristic equality of each one of them as an independent and sovereign state, discuss and agree upon principles which guarantee and protect the efforts of human genius without distinction of races or nationalities.

In the treaties of Paris of 1883, of Montevideo of 1888, the additional act of Brussels of 1900—modifying the treaty of Paris—and in the Pan American conferences of Washington, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro, specific measures for the protection of patents of invention were studied; and in the last two conferences conventions were approved that were not ratified by all the American states, for the reasons contained in the reports submitted. Bearing this in mind, there has not been included in the draft the provisions which gave rise to valid objections, adopting instead some of the provisions of the treaty of Paris and the additional act of Brussels, to which the greater part of the nations here represented have adhered.

As a question of principles in matters of legislation, the observation of former conventions in none of their precepts are recommended. On the contrary said conventions are replaced by the present one, which will become the only source of law for the signatory countries, if, as is to be hoped, it is ratified by all, considering the spirit of conciliation and harmony which has prevailed in its preparation.

It is to be noted that Dr. E. S. Zeballos, delegate of the Argentine Republic, on discussing in general terms whether American treaties were made or not, said:

"That he would have preferred a general office recommending that the American states adhere to the International Union of Berne for the protection of intellectual property in all its different aspects. Inasmuch as several American nations already form part of said union, and the juristic tendency of the world toward unification, as far as possible, is accentuated by the concurrence of the most powerful nations."

"The formation of different unions in the various continents might perhaps introduce difficulties among the independent states. The extraordinary commerce of all the countries of the New World with Europe and the Orient presages the expediency of establishing universal definitions and the juristic effects on the subject.

"Nevertheless, bearing in mind the interest shown by the delegations which compose the committee, in the sense of concluding inter-American conventions, the Argentine delegation will concur in this proposal, not overlooking the idea that prevails in adopting as bases the aforesaid conventions of Paris of 1883, of Berne of 1886, of Brussels of 1900, and others of the same union. In this manner we approach nearer the idea of universal unification of principles. On the other hand, the fact of having agreed to maintain in conflicting or unexpected cases the provisions of the domestic laws also influenced in this deferential attitude the Argentine delegation."

The other members of the committee manifested that they were agreeable to said views, inasmuch as they are not in conflict with the contents of this report.

In fact, the ideal would be on this point as in many others that there should be only one legislation in all the civilized nations, but as it is not possible at the present time to go so far, because reality opposes it with the force of incontrovertible facts, it is well to state that the draft of the convention which is submitted to the conference tends to accentuate that desired unification without overlooking the domestic interests of the American countries.

(Signed by all the delegates of the committee.)

(For the text of the draft of the convention, which was adopted without other than verbal changes, see Appendix J.)

## A P P E N D I X K K .

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### REPORT OF THE NINTH COMMITTEE, PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Mr. PRESIDENT: The ninth committee, which had for its consideration the study of topic X, "Patents and trade-marks," has completed its work with the attached draft of convention on trade-marks, which it submits to the conference, recommending its adoption.

On formulating it the committee has borne in mind the drafts submitted by the delegations of the United States of America and of Cuba and the remarks and amendments made by the delegates who compose the committee. It has also examined the convention of Paris of 1883, modified by the additional act of Brussels of 1900, the treaty of Montevideo of 1888, the arrangement of Madrid of 1891 on the international registration of trade-marks, and the agreements made in the Pan American conferences of Washington, Mexico, and Rio Janeiro, accepting so much as it has deemed proper and rejecting that which has given rise to conflict.

It has especially endeavored that the accompanying draft should conform to the end sought, without disregard of the national interest of the American states or their domestic legislation, since it is too much to expect their immediate unification, which must be the work of mutual agreement and of greater advancement in industrial legislation.

This principle of justice and general expediency is maintained—that the registration of a trade-mark in one of the signatory nations is equivalent to registration in each and every one of them, provided that the trade-mark does not conflict with domestic legislation or prejudice the rights of third persons. In this manner proper protection is given, without great expense or unjustifiable annoyances, to manufacturers and merchants acting in good faith or in consonance with national legislation and the rights of others who may desire to enforce them before courts of justice.

All persons have been accorded the right to prosecute the falsification, imitation, or unauthorized use of a trade-mark registered in the country of his residence, this right being limited, in so far as concerns the false representation of the origin of a product, to the manufacturer or merchant of the locality or place falsely indicated, following in the principle established in the additional act of Brussels; and upon proof of any of the causes, which article 9 designates the right to petition the annulment of the registration of a trade-mark, before the competent judicial authorities of any of the States of the union is given.

The two international bureaus of Havana and Rio de Janeiro created by the third conference are preserved, without making necessary for their protection the deposit therein of the trade-marks registered in any of the signatory States; and their duties are enlarged in regard to other particulars, leaving to one side whatever should be the object of the internal rules, in order to make this convention, which will substitute those agreed upon in the former Pan American conferences clearer and more concise.

The committee is confident that this convention will be ratified without delay by the Governments of the signatory nations when the harmony which has ruled during its drafting and the respect for domestic legislation which it inspires are considered, and therefore it has not believed it advisable to fix any term for its ratification which, moreover, would mean nothing unless the intention was to accept it as a common labor beneficial to all.

## A P P E N D I X L L .

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### REPORT OF THE TENTH COMMITTEE, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY.

The undersigned tenth committee has carefully studied a draft of a convention on "Literary and artistic property" which might be accepted by all the countries of the continent.

So as to attain the desired end, it has thought proper to take for the basis of the draft similarly signed conventions, especially in International Conferences, by the American States and by those of Europe, simplifying and changing the same as was deemed advisable or as circumstances required.

At the Second International Conference of American States, there was signed on January 27, 1902, by all the countries of America in attendance, a treaty on the subject, conforming with the drafts presented by the delegations from Chile and Haiti.

Both of these drafts were used in the preparation of the convention agreed to by the countries which took part in the South American Congress of Private International Law, held in Montevideo in 1899, and some of the provisions of the convention of Berne of 1886 creating the union for the protection of literary and artistic property were also adopted.

The Third International Conference of American States, sitting in Rio de Janeiro, confirmed by convention dated August 23, 1906, that of Mexico of 1902, but believed it advisable to join said treaty with that on patents of inventions, designs and industrial models, and trade-marks, so as to constitute for all these matters a "Union of American States." This union was to be made effective by means of two bureaus which, under the name of "Bureaus of the international union for the protection of intellectual and industrial property," would be conducted in the city of Havana, and the other in that of Rio de Janeiro. Both bureaus would be in complete accord with each other and their purpose would be to centralize the registration of literary and artistic works, patents, trade-marks, etc., which might be registered in each of the signatory nations in accordance with the respective treaties and make their validity and recognition effective in all the other States.

While this convention had a most praiseworthy purpose in view, nevertheless it was open to objection from a theoretic view and was difficult to carry out in practice.

The present conference, in the appointment of separate committees for the study of literary and artistic property and that relating to industrial property, has thereby affirmed the wish that separate conventions on each one of these subjects be subscribed and that they be not treated together.

In considering the first of these matters, the committee concluded that the establishment of a union for the registration of copyrights would be complicated and without a useful purpose.

It has been deemed more practicable, because of its being more logical and simple, to adopt the system stated in article 3 of the draft submitted by the delegation of Chile, according to which all citizens and aliens domiciled in any of the signatory countries, who obtains the recognition of his copyright in any of them, acquires, by this act alone, equal recognition in all the other countries; or, in other words, when a copyright has been obtained in one country the same becomes ipso jure effective in respect to the others, without further proceedings. In this way the committee believes that full protection is given to authors without interfering with the other signatory countries.

According to article 6, the extent and nature of the rights enjoyed by authors or their assigns are those which the laws of the respective countries declare, this enjoyment not to exceed the period granted in the country of origin. On this point, the draft reproduces the provision of article 5 of the convention of Mexico, which had been modified by article 7 of that of Rio de Janeiro, in a form which the committee has not considered it adequate for the purposes intended.

The committee has considered it advisable also to insert in the draft some of the provisions contained in the treaty on literary and artistic property subscribed in Berlin on November 15, 1908.

In these are included the measures necessary to fill the voids noted in the regulations now required on account of the development of the cinematographs and of other means of reproducing literary and artistic works.

## A P P E N D I X M M .

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### REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH COMMITTEE, PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

The committee which was charged with the duty of considering the advisability of confirming the treaty adopted by the second conference at Mexico extended by the third conference at Rio de Janeiro, on the subject of pecuniary claims, has the honor to present its report, in which are set forth the principles that have affected the preparation of the new convention which is to take the place of that adopted by the previous conferences.

The committee has the pleasure to state that, if the order of the articles of that convention has been modified, yet, far from having undergone any change in its real spirit, it has been confirmed, as truly interpreted in the third conference at Rio de Janeiro.

Regarding Article I of that convention, the report of the delegates of all the nations who sent representatives to that conference, contains the following:

"If it be established that all claims for losses and damages, brought against a state by the citizens of another, must be submitted to arbitration when they can not be adjusted through diplomatic channels, it is reasonable to presume that there are cases in which diplomatic intervention is justified.

"The internal sovereignty of a state, an essential condition of its existence as an independent international power, plainly consists in the right it always has of regulating by its laws and judging by its tribunals the juridical acts which are consummated in its territory, except in cases where, for special reasons, of which the law of nations takes account, the question is converted into one of an international character."

Confirming the principles announced in this interpretation, the delegate of Brazil, Mr. Gastão da Cunha, one of the signers of that report and of the present one, made the following exposition of doctrine on the subject matter of the treaty, the approval of which was advised:

"The state can not impose its authority in favor of its citizens having a claim, unless there should exist a violation of the duties imposed by international law. Upon such violation, there accrues to it, in its defense, immediately and directly, a right of its own, although it likewise defends, mediately and secondarily, the private right of its citizen.

"When the alien believes himself to be prejudiced in his rights, which should be clearly defined and guaranteed by the legislation of each state, he should invoke only the protection of the laws and authorities to which he has submitted himself by his voluntary act.

"If this were not so, it would follow that, in favor of the alien, the laws might be violated; it would amount to creating for him a privileged situation, as compared with citizens, incompatible with the national sovereignty. The tribunal which is provided for in the article under discussion does not suppress the territorial jurisdiction. It will have power to act only in the cases in which it is shown that there has been a violation of the rules of conduct imposed upon states, under the sanction of international law, toward citizens of other nationalities. These cases are defined by the doctrine accepted by the international society of civilized peoples, and are all embraced in the general formula of denial of justice.

"With this understanding of the purposes of the project, the expression 'denial of justice' should be given the most liberal construction, causing it to embrace all cases where a state fails to furnish the guarantees which it ought to assure to all individual rights. The failure of guarantees does not arise solely from the judicial acts of a state. It results also from the act or omission of other public authorities, legislative and administrative. When a state legislates in disregard of rights, or when, although they are recognized in its legislation, the administrative or judicial authorities fail to make them effective, in either of these cases the international responsibility of the state arises. In all those cases, inasmuch as it is understood that the laws and

the authorities do not assure to the foreigner the necessary protection, there arises contempt for the human personality and disrespect for the sovereign personality of the other state, and, by consequence, a violation of duty of an international character, all of which constitutes for nations a denial of justice."

Such are the principles, in the opinion of this committee, to which international law subjects the conflict which may arise between the obligation by which the foreigner is bound to submit himself, like the citizen, to the jurisdiction of the state where he lives, and the obligation of protection with which all nations shield their citizens against every act of arbitrary power or of force by which they may be oppressed in the same state.

It is because the committee has believed that, in the principles of the law of nations, there is laid down with precision the solution of this class of conflicts, that it has supplemented Article I of the treaty of Mexico with the clause which obligates the tribunal to decide the questions submitted to it in accordance with the principles of international law.

Article I, thus supplemented, is made clearer and is precisely defined by Article II of the treaty hereby recommended, which provides that the high contracting parties agree to submit to the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, if they do not prefer to constitute a special jurisdiction, all controversies which form the subject matter of the treaty. If a controversy arises between the high contracting parties as to whether there has been produced one of the cases covered by international law which authorizes diplomatic action, that controversy will have to be submitted to the arbitral tribunal, and considering its nature this will be a previous question, the solution of which shall or shall not empower the arbitral tribunal to take cognizance of the merits of the case.

The committee considers it proper, in confirmation of the ideas expressed, to recall the discussion which took place in the Argentine congress when the general arbitration treaty between Italy and Argentina was being considered, regarding the inclusion in clause 2 of Article I of the provision that when the matter in controversy is one which, according to the law of the land, should be submitted to the judicial authority, the contracting parties reserve to themselves the right not to submit the dispute to arbitral judgment, before the national jurisdiction shall have passed upon the matter definitively.

In the course of the debate the deputy, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, and the senator, Dr. Joaquin Z. Gonzalez, demonstrated how, from the international point of view, a decree given by a competent judge and which has the effect of res judicata within the country, may give rise to a claim on the part of the state to which the citizen, against whom the decree has been rendered, belongs, in the exceptional cases foreseen in the law of nations and which have been commented upon in the present report, said claim being the subject matter of arbitration from the point of view of diplomatic procedure as well as from that of the merits, if the first question of a preliminary character is decided in favor of the demanding state.

In both reports, as the result of the opinions advanced in the debate, the interpretation was accepted which was set forth in an official note to the plenipotentiaries of Argentina, Drs. Saenz Peña, Drago, and Rodriguez Larreta, in which Dr. Guido Fusinata, delegate of the Italian Government, member of its Parliament, and signer of the Italian-Argentine treaty, declared as follows:

"Paragraph 2 of Article I was added at the request of the Argentine delegation. The justice of the principle which it contains can not be doubted for a moment. When the laws of a country, in effect, confer upon the tribunals a competency to decide a definite question, a foreign state interested in the matter is not obliged to accept the decree of the said tribunals, if it believes that they are not competent or that they have decided contrary to the principles of international law; but between civilized states, which have reciprocal confidence in their judicial organization, there should be admitted the presumption that the decisions of the tribunals conform to justice and that diplomatic action should not be initiated till the territorial judges have rendered their sentence. It is only when the decision of the court is contrary to international law that the diplomatic action should be resorted to, and in our case recourse to arbitration."

At this point in the report, Mr. John Bassett Moore said:

"That he refrains from entering into a discussion of the statements of general principles embodied in the foregoing report, but deems it proper to observe that he does not consider it to be practicable to lay down in advance precise and unyielding formulas by which the question of a denial of justice may in every instance be determined. Still less does he believe it to be possible to treat this matter as a preliminary question which may be decided apart from the merits of the case, or to include in a general treaty of arbitration a clause to that effect. In the multitude of cases that have,

during the past hundred and twenty years, been disposed of by international arbitration, the question of a denial of justice has arisen in many and in various forms that could not have been foreseen; nor can human intelligence forecast the forms in which it may arise hereafter. In the future, as in the past, this question will be disposed of by the amicable methods of diplomacy and arbitration, and in that spirit of mutual respect and conciliation which happily grows stronger among nations with the lapse of years."

The other members of the committee declared that they accepted these declarations, since they considered that they were in no way inconsistent with what had been set forth in the report.

The other provisions are of minor importance and hardly require any comment.

The treaty sanctioned by the third conference at Rio de Janeiro foresaw the case where one or more of the contracting nations might not have adhered to the peace conference of The Hague, and did not permit their ratification of the convention on pecuniary claims till such adhesion should have been brought about. The governments represented in this conference almost all have their delegates in the tribunal of the peace conference, and where they are not so represented they can at any moment be so, since they have, as it were, a vested right to such representation. The provision mentioned is, therefore, not necessary in this convention, especially as, in default of submission to the tribunal of The Hague, the parties may constitute a special jurisdiction. The project of the treaty prepared by this committee also modifies that of Rio de Janeiro, inasmuch as no specific time is fixed for its duration. According to the new convention, its existence will be indefinite, with the qualification that, if any of the contracting States deems it to be convenient to release itself from the treaty, or to introduce modifications in it, it shall so advise the others, but shall not be released, except two years after the denunciation.

The present project has also dealt with a difficulty which presented itself. The treaty of Mexico ends December 31, 1912. If before that date two or more nations should have ratified the treaty which this conference approves, they would for a time be subject to two conventions on pecuniary claims.

The present project avoids this inconvenience by providing that, although it shall have been converted into an international law by two or more states before the expiration of the treaty of Mexico, it shall come into force only after that date. The convention of Mexico will, however, continue to govern disputes submitted to arbitration before its termination, even though the arbitral sentence be pronounced subsequently.

## A P P E N D I X N N .

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### REPORT OF THE TENTH COMMITTEE, INTERCHANGE OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.

HONORABLE DELEGATES: The undersigned tenth committee has given special consideration to topic XII of the program of the present conference which recommends the study of a plan for the interchange between the universities of the different countries of America of professors and students.

By its very nature the subject is one of great importance not only from the scientific viewpoint but also because of its practical results.

The political and civil institutions of the countries of this continent having been consolidated, it is proper for them now to develop, in conformity with their kind and the national aspirations, the resources wherewith nature has so richly endowed them.

In this work of progress there devolves upon the universities the noble task of assisting the action of the state, as also of forming and directing public opinion, which exercises such a decisive influence over modern democracy.

The interchange of professors and students in a manner that would give rise to a unity of views among them and strengthen the solidarity among all the countries of the continent would powerfully assist the mission of the universities of America to fulfill their mission.

Moved by these ideas and intentions, and at the same time desirous of doing something simple and practical, the committee has adopted, with some slight modifications, the project of interchange submitted to its consideration by the delegation of Chile, and that of scholarships submitted by the delegation of Costa Rica.

In accordance with the attached draft resolution the interchange among universities should be so conducted that the professors should communicate their studies and investigations among themselves, principally those regarding problems of American interest, or those that relate to the conditions of one or more of the countries of America, especially to the one to which the professor may belong.

The interchange of studies rests in its turn on the creation in each university of scholarships for students of other countries of the same continent with or without reciprocity.

We are sure that this generous measure will bring beneficial results for university solidarity.

## A P P E N D I X O O .

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### REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH COMMITTEE, GENERAL WELFARE.

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE: Your committee on general welfare has examined with interest the project of resolution presented by the delegation of Paraguay for approval to the Fourth International American Conference.

Said project has an object—the establishment in the form of a recommendation to the Governments of the countries the necessity (1) of a general treaty on the extradition of criminals, the exchange of documents, certificate of identification, and the establishment of a police for international safety; (2) the organization of commercial relations between the banks of the various American countries; and (3) the diffusion of knowledge in the schools, colleges, and universities of America concerning the benefits which internal and external peace and good understanding with other nations produce.

The proposed resolution is accompanied by an explanation in which the delegation of Paraguay lays the foundation for the measures whose necessity it urges.

This committee regrets not to be able to take into consideration the draft, because the subjects to which it refers are not contained in the program adopted for the conference of Buenos Aires. It does not rest with the committee on general welfare, on the other hand, to take cognizance of the matters proposed, because they are related with subjects submitted to the study of other committees of this honorable body and are therefore matters which fall within their jurisdiction.

This is all we have the honor to state to this honorable body concerning the aforesaid proposition.

## A P P E N D I X   P P .

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### **REPORT OF THE TWELFTH COMMITTEE, FUTURE CONFERENCES.**

Committee XII, accepting the idea advanced by his excellency the delegate from Chile in regard to the authorization of the governing board of the Union of American Republics to fix the date and place for the holding of the Fifth International Conference of American States, has the honor to submit the following resolution to the conference.

(For text of resolution, which was adopted without change, see Appendix BB.)

## A P P E N D I X Q Q .

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### REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE, THE MANNER OF TENDERING THE THANKS OF THE CONFERENCE TO MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The second committee, charged with studying the topic relating to the form in which the conference should pay a tribute of homage to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for his generous gift of a sum destined to the erection of the edifice of the Bureau of American Republics, has the honor to report as follows:

"The name of Mr. Andrew Carnegie is known and admired by all who aspire to a rule of universal peace through arbitration. The amounts with which he contributed to the building of the Palace of Justice at The Hague, the raising at his expense of the edifice which sheltered the Central American Court of Justice in the city of Cartago, the timeliness with which he gave orders to bear the expense of the reconstruction of that edifice destroyed by earthquake, and his persevering, uniform, and humane work in all the peace societies of Europe and America renders him worthy of the gratitude and admiration of mankind.

"That the liberality with which he responded to the invitation of the Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State of the United States, when the latter requested his cooperation for the erection in Washington of a building appropriate and adequate for the Union of the American Republics, to the erection whereof all the states of this continent had already contributed proportionately to their quotas, places said states anew and in an extraordinary manner under obligation to such a distinguished benefactor, and requires that a special resolution be adopted, because only the highest and noblest humanitarian motives actuate its author.

"The committee submits the following to this conference."

(NOTE.—For the text of the resolution see Appendix S, which was adopted without change by the conference except in one particular, namely, that on the reverse side of the medal the committee proposed the words "He served the cause of humanity," whereas in the resolution adopted these words were changed to "Benefactor of humanity.")

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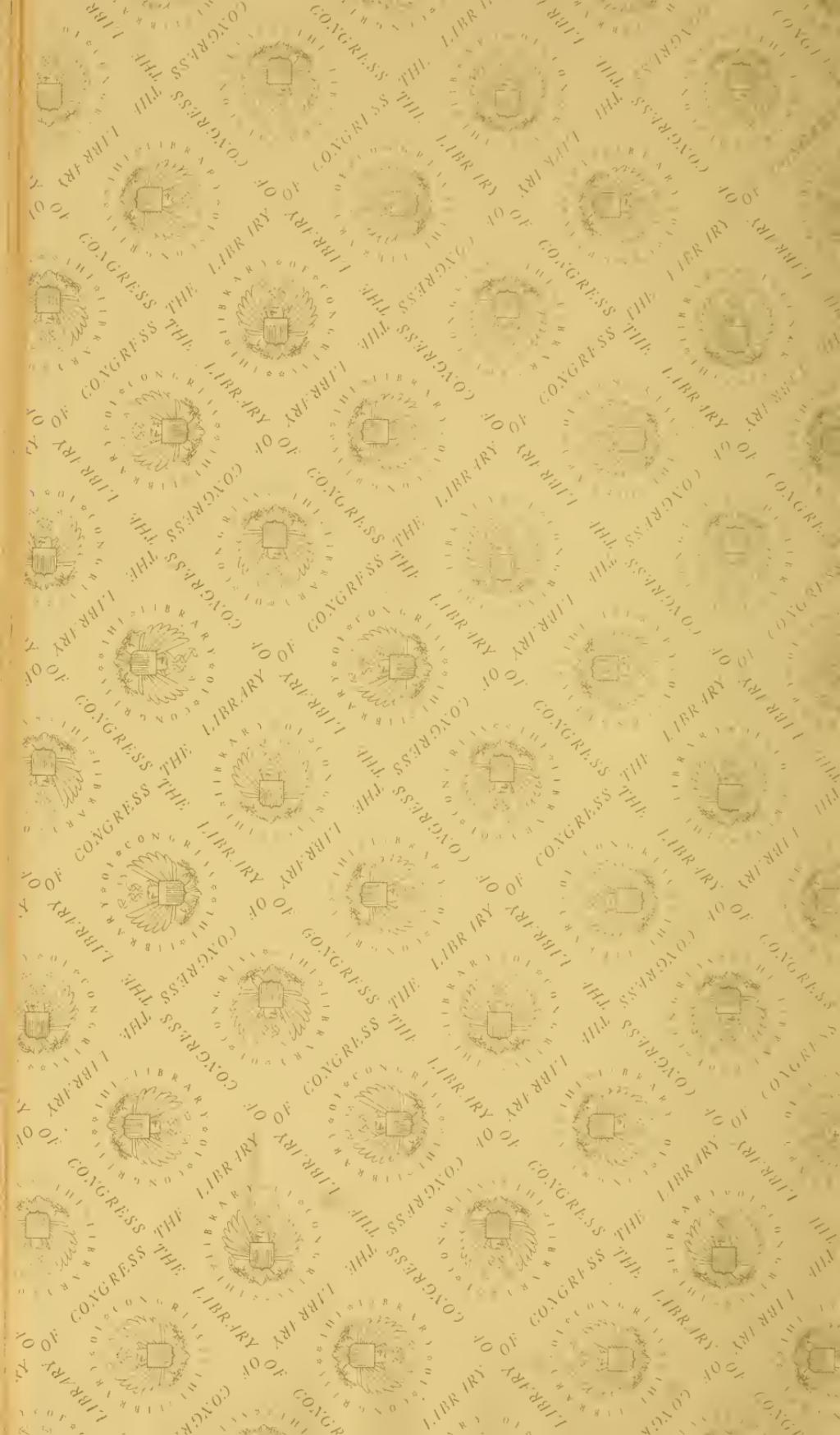
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